

*Educ.
Bata +*

24748

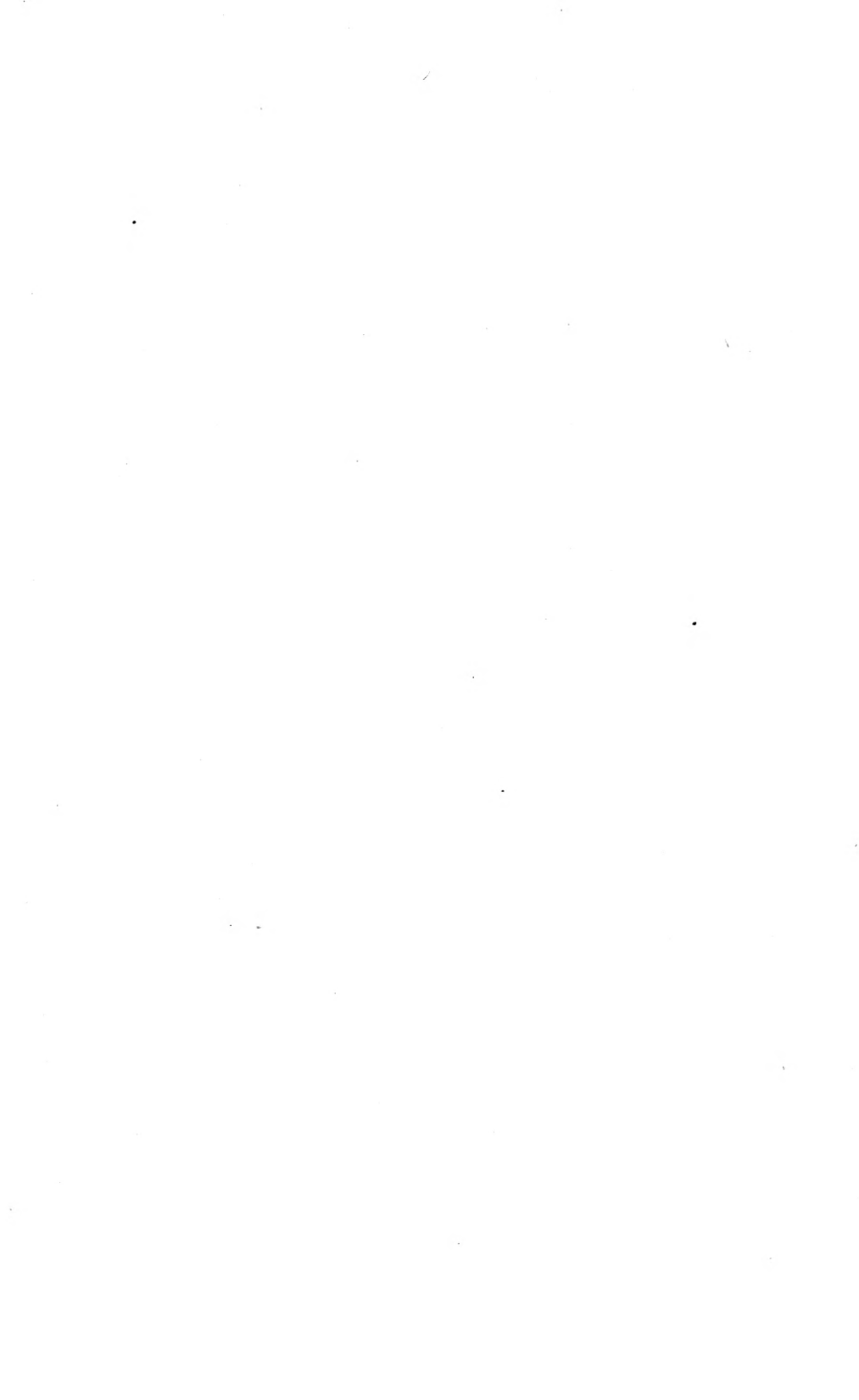
University of California.

GIFT OF

Penn. State College

May 1854





AND UPON THE 17th DAY OF

REPORT

OF THE

Pennsylvania General Assembly

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED, AT THE

REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,



INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE,

UNDER A JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED APRIL 28, 1881.

WITH THE LAWS AND DECREES OF COURT

RELATING TO SAID COLLEGE.

HARRISBURG:
LANE S. HART, STATE PRINTER.
1883.

LD4481
P22P4



24748



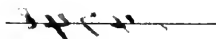
REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED, AT THE

*Request of the Board of Trustees, to Investigate the Affairs of
the Pennsylvania State College, under a Joint Reso-
lution Approved April 28, 1881.*



*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylv-
vania:*

GENTLEMEN: The committee to whom was referred the duty of investigating the condition of the Pennsylvania State College respectfully submit the following report of their investigations and conclusions. The resolution under which your committee was appointed was the following:

IN THE SENATE, *April 14, 1881.*

WHEREAS, The board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College have addressed the following memorial to the Legislature:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: The board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, in view of the fact that the allegation has been publicly made in your honorable body that the present management of the institution fails to comply with the requirements of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and the several acts of the Legislature in relation thereto, and, recognizing the right and the duty of the Legislature to see that the plighted faith of the Commonwealth to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress is fully met by the recipient of the land-grant fund, respectfully and earnestly request that a committee, to be composed as in your judgment shall be proper,

be appointed to investigate the affairs of the said college. The desire of the board of trustees is that the investigation may be thorough and exhaustive; that the committee be composed of gentlemen thoroughly in sympathy with the higher education of our industrial classes, who will give much time and thought to the duties which will devolve upon them; that the investigation include the details of expenditure in the past, and the necessity for the appropriation out of the income for the present and future; the present scope of the courses of study, and the contemplated enlargement of the same; the quality and extent of the instruction given in the class-room, and the facilities afforded in laboratories, workshops, and upon the farm, for practical instruction in the branches of learning which are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts; the practical value of the experimental farms connected with the college, as required by the act of the 19th of February, 1867, and the plans to be adopted to secure greater efficiency in their administration for the future; and, in short, the entire scope, methods, plans, and operations of the institution, in all its varied and various departments. The work being necessarily one of great labor, and involving the expenditure of much time, we respectfully suggest that the committee be allowed to sit after the adjournment of the present and report to the next session of the Legislature.

"On behalf of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, and by the authority thereof.

"JAMES A. BEAVER,
"President of the Board.

"Therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the House of Representatives concurring,) That a committee of thirteen be appointed, consisting of five members of the Senate, and eight members of the House, to be appointed by the presiding officers of the respective bodies, to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania State College, as prayed for in the memorial of the board of trustees above set forth.

"Extract from the journal of the Senate.

"THOMAS B. COCHRAN,
"Chief Clerk of the Senate.

"IN THE HOUSE, April 14, 1881.

"The foregoing resolution concurred in.

"HENRY HUHN,
"Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

"Approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1881.

"HENRY M. HOYT."

At the first meeting of the committee, an organization was effected by the election of Hon. C. T. Alexander, chairman, and the Hon. George W. Hall, secretary. In order to facilitate the inquiries of the committee, the duty of taking testimony was intrusted to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Mylin and Newmyer, with Alexander, chairman of the general committee of the Senate, and Messrs. Roberts and Hall of the House of Representatives.

The said committee, having pursued their investigations, have made to us the accompanying report, which meets with our concurrence and indorsements. We herewith present the same as part of our report, with an

appendix embracing the acts of Congress and acts of the Legislature relating to the State College.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

GEO. W. HALL,
Secretary.

AMOS H. MYLIN,
JNO. C. NEWMYER,
EVAN HOLBEN,
WM. B. ROBERTS,
ALFRED SLACK,
JAMES MILHAM,
A. WILSON NORRIS.

To the general committee authorized to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania State College :

The sub-committee created by the general committee appointed under the concurrent resolution of the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania State College, approved April 28, Anno Domini 1881, respectfully report :

This sub-committee held numerous sessions at Harrisburg, West Grove, Chester county, at Philadelphia, at the State College, at the experimental farm in Indiana county, and at Bellefonte.

They sought by advertisements in the newspapers, by public invitations at their sittings, and by diligent personal inquiries, to bring before them every person who had or was supposed by himself or others to have any facts, opinions, or criticisms to offer which could throw light upon the subject matter of the inquiry, and lead the committee and the General Assembly to an impartial and satisfactory understanding of the real merits of the questions involved.

And in justice to themselves, in this connection, the committee feel bound to say that if any facts bearing upon the matter have not been brought to their attention, it has not been for lack of diligent effort on their part, nor because the doors of the investigation were not thrown sufficiently wide open to admit every comer. The resolution inviting communications to the college, was as follows :

“*Resolved*, That all persons who have any complaints or allegations to make against the management of the Pennsylvania State College, be invited to forward to the committee at Harrisburg, on or before March 20, 1882, any statement in writing they desire to make.”

This resolution was given publicity through the agency of the Associated Press, and besides this general invitation, subpœnas were issued to every person who was named to the committee as possessing information or facts likely to throw light upon the investigation, and notices of the sittings of the committee were published in the local papers.

The general field of inquiry was laid out under the following resolution,

adopted at the first meeting of the sub-committee, at Harrisburg, January 17, 1882 :

“ *Resolved*, That in order to facilitate the labors of the committee appointed under the recited resolutions, the committee proceed in the investigation in the manner following :

“ *First*. To inquire whether the present management of the college is in compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and the several acts of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in relation thereto.

“ *Secondly*. To examine into the accounts of the said college to discover whether or not the interest derived from the fund realized from the sale of the land script fund has been duly expended in accordance with the requirements of the said act of Congress above recited.

“ *Thirdly*. To inquire how the several appropriations made by the several acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to said college have been expended.

“ *Fourthly*. To examine into all the funds received by said college, whether from individuals' contributions or receipts of students, and ascertain if they have been honestly appropriated and accounted for.

“ *Fifthly*. To examine the experimental farms, and ascertain the amount of income derived therefrom, and of funds appropriated to each out of the general fund, their usefulness as such, and whether the funds appropriated to each have been honestly appropriated or expended.”

The investigation thus outlined covers a very extensive field, and while some portion of the testimony offered to your committee was irrelevant and inconclusive, they believe they have embraced in their inquiry every important phase of the subject ; and it is due to the authorities of the college to say not only that they have placed before the committee every document or other source of information within their control, but especially that the careful and business-like manner in which the accounts of the college have been kept greatly facilitated our inquiries.

I. The Educational Department.

Adopting, for convenience, the order of investigation suggested by the resolution quoted above, the first branch of our inquiry is, whether the present management of the college is in compliance with the requirement of Congress and the Legislature of this State in relation thereto. For purposes of reference, these acts are given in full in the appendix to this report, but the sections most strictly pertinent to this investigation are here quoted, as follows :

1. Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862 :

“ *SECTION 4. And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apporportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at

least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

2. Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 1, 1863 :

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the act of Congress of the United States, passed the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' be and the same is hereby accepted by the State of Pennsylvania, with all its provisions and conditions, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged to carry the same into effect." * * *

"SECTION 4. That, until otherwise ordered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the annual interest accruing from any investment of the funds acquired under the said act of Congress is hereby appropriated, and the said commissioners are directed to pay the same to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania for the endowment, support, and maintenance of said institution, which college is now in full and successful operation, and where the leading object is, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

It will at once be seen that the language of the act of Congress is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace every department of instruction, so far at least as not to exclude any branch of study from the institutions for which it makes provision. The controlling requirements of the act are : (1.) That a college shall be established. (2.) That its course of instruction shall include "military tactics." (3.) That it shall not exclude classical and scientific studies in general. (4.) That it shall aim to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life ; and that, to this end, (5.) its leading object shall be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

By section one of the act of April 1, 1863, the State of Pennsylvania accepted the above-quoted act of Congress, "with all its provisions and conditions;" and as if to give its acceptance the highest possible sanction, added, "the faith of the State is hereby pledged to carry the same into effect." By section four of the act, the interest of the funds thus acquired under the said act of Congress was appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, on the express ground that it was already in operation, and so organized as to fulfill the requirement of the United States laws. Neither this nor any subsequent laws of the State made any modification of, or addition to, the requirements of the law of Congress, except as to the maintenance of three experimental farms, a subject that will be considered later. In order to ascertain whether the management of the State College complies with the

requirement of these several laws, the committee made a careful examination of its courses of study and its methods of work, both as they now exist and as they have been in operation since the passage of the laws referred to. The institution was opened to students, as is well known, in the year 1859, under a charter granted four years earlier. It was originally called the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, a name which originated, as is stated in one of its early reports, "partly in a feeling that the farmers might be prejudiced against the word 'college' as that of a place where boys only contracted idle habits, and partly with the idea of founding a small institution, with a limited course of instruction, similar to the agricultural schools of Europe, which are subordinate to and less thorough than the agricultural colleges there. But the school, on being organized, adopted a course of instruction in mathematics and the natural sciences more extensive than that in any agricultural college in Europe, and a correspondingly longer time was devoted to study and required for graduating. Its organization had been upon a collegiate basis from the beginning, and the trustees only awaited the time in which they would be able to complete its buildings and change its name." The name was accordingly changed, in 1862, to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

In 1874, the Legislature having previously appropriated the proceeds of the National land grant to the institution, and the act of Congress, as has been shown, requiring the recognition of the mechanic arts equally with agriculture in the course of study, and not excluding other studies, the name was again changed to correspond to the wider range of subjects, and has since been known as the Pennsylvania State College. The committee find that the courses of study have, from time to time, been changed to meet the changing requirements of law or of public opinion; but, in its earlier years, the subject of agriculture, both theoretical and applied, always held a prominent place, while other subjects were included in the interest of a broader culture. We find, for example, the earliest printed courses of study provide instruction in political and social, mental and moral science, astronomy, the higher mathematics, and other advanced branches of learning. The courses of study now in full operation are by far more extended and complete than at any previous period of the history of the college, and seem to comply, in the fullest sense, with the requirements of the laws of Congress and of this State. They include two general courses: One in general science, the other in the ancient classics; and four technical courses, viz: Agriculture, chemistry and physics, natural history, and civil engineering.

These courses cover a period of four years each, and, in addition, the college provides for the students who are unable for any reason to take a full course, a short special course of two years in agriculture, and a similar course in chemistry. Special students are also admitted for such length of time, and in such branches of study as they may elect, and be qualified to pursue. Military tactics are regularly taught, and all students, unless excused on account of physical disability or conscientious scruples, are re-

quired to drill. A course of farmers' lectures are delivered every year, which are free to the public. In connection with the usual studies of the class-room, we find that there is carried on a very extensive and progressive system of practical training in the applications of knowledge, which, for extent and thoroughness, is equaled by few, if any institutions, of which we have information. The student in agriculture, for example, goes into the laboratory until he becomes a well-trained analyst, and into the field and barn to observe processes or to conduct investigations. The student in horticulture works in the gardens and vineyards. The student in mechanic arts goes into the shop, and is trained in the use of tools, as well as the principles of mechanics. The student in civil engineering acquires a knowledge of the instruments and the methods of his profession by actual work in the field; and similarly, in every department that admits of it, subjects are taught with constant reference to their practical application in the various industries of life. When the institution was first opened to students, a considerable amount of manual labor was required of all. This system was abandoned after a trial of several years, and the practical work now required is regarded as educational, rather than a matter of manual labor, though it evidently serves the two important ends of giving physical exercise and skill in manipulation. Whether the abandonment of compulsory manual labor was wise or unwise, the committee did not feel called upon to decide. As it is not required by any existing law of the United States or of this State, it would seem to be a matter wholly within the discretion of the trustees.

But, except in this particular, (about which there may exist natural differences of opinion,) we are compelled to say, in simple accordance with the facts as we find them, that the State college is furnishing a liberal and practical education for the industrial classes, and that its leading object is to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The chemical laboratories especially are in a most admirable condition of completeness and efficiency. The physical laboratory has a fine (though still inadequate) collection of the most approved apparatus of instruction; and the other departments of instruction relating directly to the industries of life, such as civil engineering, mechanic arts, &c., have received from the trustees small annual appropriations which have equipped them fairly for the requirements of ordinary teaching. There is great need, however, in all these departments, and in the library, for a large immediate outlay which the means at the command of the trustees does not enable them to make. Of the twelve (12) professors and assistants now constituting the teaching force in the college departments, only two give instruction in the classics; one of them, also, has charge of English literature, and other branches which necessarily enter into every course of liberal education. In the same connection it should be noted that the appropriations made by the trustees for the purchase of apparatus and appliances for the several class-rooms have been almost exclusively for the industrial departments. Out of the appropriations of this kind, be-

tween the years 1866 and 1881, aggregating nearly six thousand, (\$6,000,) less than one hundred dollars was given to the classical department, and that was for the purchase of maps.

With regard to the character and conduct of the students of the institution, the testimony before the committee is so explicit, and so nearly unanimous, that it is impossible not to be convinced by it, and without attributing to any of the witnesses a conscious purpose to misrepresent the facts, it is easy to see to what an extent personal disappointments and resentments colored the views of the two individuals who alone gave disparaging testimony. The statements of present and former students, and parents of students, of professors, citizens of the neighborhood, and of officials who now are, and for many years have been, engaged in the administration of the law in Centre county, all unite in contradicting the generally vague assertions of the individuals referred to. Their unqualified testimony is, that the students of the State college are as manly and honorable in their conduct, and as correct in their morals, as any similar body of young men in any institution in the State or the country. Several of the witnesses go further, and express their strong conviction, based upon observation and knowledge, that the standard of these students in these respects is exceptionally high.

II. Financial Management.

The next three branches of inquiry which the committee proposed to investigate relate to the financial management of the institution; the use made of the various funds placed at its disposal, either from the proceeds of the United States land grant, the appropriations made by the State of Pennsylvania, or the contributions of individuals and receipts from students, and ascertain if they have been honestly appropriated.

On this important point it is extremely gratifying to find that the testimony is absolutely unanimous. Whatever differences of judgment have been expressed by witness respecting the general management and policy of the institution, all, without exception, when questioned have expressed the fullest confidence in the perfect integrity with which all the funds have been expended and accounted for. Considering the well-known financial embarrassments of the institution in its earlier days, and the extent of the interests involved, it is a matter of just pride to find that no shadow of suspicion of dishonesty rests upon the administration of this great public trust. This is no more than was to have been expected from the known character of the many eminent citizens of the State who have constituted the board of trustees; but it is none the less satisfactory and none the less due to them and to the State to record the fact.

The different sources of income, the amounts received from each, and the various uses to which they have been applied, are given in detail, in the full and elaborate summaries from the books of the college, which were furnished to the committee by Professor Hamilton, the business manager, and which accompany this report. A brief summary is all that is required,

here. The total proceeds realized by the State from the land scrip were \$439,186 80; the sum of \$115,136 having come from sales under the acts of 1863 and 1866, and \$288,186 80 from sales under the act of 1867. The sales of scrip were made under the direction of the Legislature, by a State commission appointed for that purpose, and the income, as it accrued, appropriated to the State College. In accordance with the provisions of section five of the act of Congress, the sum of \$43,886 50 (slightly less than the ten per cent. authorized) was expended in the purchase of three experimental farms, leaving \$395,330 30 to be productively invested.

By the act of April 3, 1872, the Legislature, in partial consideration of the small price received from the land scrip, directed the issue of a single bond of the Commonwealth for the sum \$500,000, bearing interest at six per cent., running fifty years from date, and the interest meanwhile to be paid to the State college. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the proceeds of the land grant on which the college is now receiving interest is \$395,330 30. The remainder of the \$500,000 was made up of \$14,960 20 premium on the securities in which the last-mentioned amount had been invested, \$89,709 50 contributed by the State. The income of the last two amounts, aggregating \$104,669 75, constitutes the only fund on which the college can draw for repairs, improvements, new construction, and all other necessary demands of a similar kind. The income from the land-grant fund must be used, under the act of Congress, for strictly educational purposes. The total amount of this income, from 1866 to 1831, we find to have been \$343,757 12; while the amount actually expended for the support and maintenance of the college during the same period was \$458,676 82. Of the last-named sum \$57,040 was devoted to the maintenance of the experimental farm, which, under the act of Congress, seemed to be properly regarded as a point of the educational equipment of the institution. It is evident, therefore, whether this item be deducted or not, that not only the income from the land-grant fund but a large sum in addition, has been legitimately expended in compliance with the requirements of the United States law. The remaining contributions of the State to this college have been as follows: Fifty thousand dollars in 1859 and \$49,900 in 1861, for the erection of buildings; \$5,000 in 1870 for building on the Eastern Experimental farm, and \$80,000 in 1878 for the removal of a mortgage debt upon the property. This debt has been incurred owing to the great increase in the cost of building occasioned by the war, and after the original contractors had been forced to abandon their undertaking. We find no question in any quarter that the above-named appropriations were applied to the uses for which they were intended.

Other donations to the college, chiefly by the State Agricultural Society and citizens who were interested in starting it, have amounted to \$154,288. On summarizing these statements, it appears that the principal sum contributed to the college, aside from the endowment fund, amounts to a total of \$383,071 50, as follows: Appropriated by the State, \$184,900; expended for experimental farms, \$43,886 50; contributed from private sources,

\$154,285, and the college has to show for this, farms, buildings, and apparatus, regularly, and, as we believe, fairly inventoried at \$451,615 77.

It is not necessary to dwell at greater length on this branch of the subject. The details are given in full in the accompanying papers, and we believe that no impartial mind, on examining them, can fail to reach the same conclusion, that the financial trusts of the institution have been honestly and judiciously administered.

III. The Experimental Farms.

The questions connected with the conduct of the experimental farms, this committee found in some respects to be more perplexing than any others in the course of their inquiry. It is clear, from the testimony, that these farms have conducted many valuable experiments, and served a useful purpose, though they have come short of the anticipations which were indulged in at the time provision was made for them. This result may be accounted for partly on the ground of insufficient appropriations from the college funds, and partly from the fact that the trustees, in order apparently to gratify local sentiment, entrusted the general management of one of the farms almost entirely to a committee of gentlemen in its neighborhood. The purpose of the arrangement seems to have been entirely honorable to both parties. The college authorities were willing to confide their plans to the scrutiny and control of a body who had nothing but pride or public spirit to stimulate and reward their efforts, and the local committee was willing to perform an unrequited public service. But divided responsibility could hardly fail to result in divided counsels; and divided counsels resulted, as might naturally have been expected, in diminished efficiency and something of mutual criticism. We can find, however, no reason to doubt that while larger appropriations would have added to the usefulness of the Eastern and Western farms, the trustees of the college have in good faith expended in that direction fully as much as their income would justify, considering the large and growing needs of the departments of instruction in the college.

The amount appropriated to the Eastern farm, in Chester county, from 1869 to 1881 is \$18,800; to the Western farm, in Indiana county, \$16,050, and to the Central farm, near the college, \$14,250. In our opinion it would be unjust to the college, as an institution of higher education, to cripple its resources by taking from the funds now at its disposal any larger appropriations to the farms than have heretofore been made; while, on the other hand, it is evident that they can never be made to meet public expectation without a much larger expenditure. If one or both of the outlying farms are to be retained, we believe it would be a sound and wise policy for the State to make a fair annual appropriation to the maintenance of them. But it is extremely doubtful, in the light of recent agricultural knowledge, whether three or a dozen farms are enough better than one for the purposes of scientific investigation to compensate for the increased expense. For the purposes of practical experimentation, the more farms the better; but

it seems to us not unreasonable to suppose that the end could be nearly as well and much more cheaply reached by a system of voluntary coöperation among individual farmers, carrying on their operations and working out their experiments in correspondence with the college, and to some extent under its direction. The tendency of opinion as to the best means of advancing agricultural knowledge for practical use seems to have undergone an important change within a comparatively recent period. Formerly it was thought that a sufficiently extended range of field experimentation would yield the results needed as a guide in successful farming. But agriculture, like every other branch of applied science, has been influenced by the rapid and wonderful advance in every department of scientific knowledge during the last twenty-five years; and, as a consequence, the investigations of the laboratory have come to occupy a far more important relation to the practice of the farming community than ever before. A large number of agricultural experiment stations have accordingly been already established in Europe for the sole purpose of conducting such investigations, and the number is rapidly increasing. In this country five States—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Ohio—have established such experiment stations, and movements in the same direction are on foot in other States. In our own there are indications of a widespread public interest in the matter, and the State Board of Agriculture, at its last meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution urging the establishment of such a station “at the earliest practicable time.” In view of the facts and considerations suggested, we are of the opinion that the trustees of the college should be authorized, in case they should deem it advisable, to sell the two outlying experimental farms, and required to apply the income from the fund thus obtained to the support of an experiment station of the kind referred to. It would, then, be necessary for the Legislature to make an additional annual appropriation in order to enable the station to prosecute work of equal scope and extent with that done by similar stations in the four States mentioned. If, as the course of legislation indicates, it is to be a part of the established policy of the State to lend its aid to the advancement of agricultural knowledge and practice, it would seem to be the dictate of sound policy to concentrate its experiments and efforts, both in the interest of economy, efficiency, and ease of control. The State College has already in use a large part of the appliances and equipment necessary for the successful maintenance of an experiment station, and is now doing a larger amount of valuable work in that direction than at any previous period of its history, and is now publishing its results in a series of popular bulletins.

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations.

The fact remains, notwithstanding the condition of things above stated, that the college for a long time has been subject to an amount of public criticism, which has resulted in a wide-spread distrust, if not hostility, towards it, and the committee have constantly directed their inquiries with

a view to ascertaining its grounds, and, if possible, the proper remedy for it. Their conclusions have been presented, in part, in former pages of this report. But a few other points require further notice. It is obvious to us, in the first place, that much, if not most, of the feeling referred to, grew out of a condition of things which no longer exist. When the college was founded, several attempts had been made, in various parts of the country, to establish schools or colleges for instruction in agriculture, but not one of them had been successful. Many citizens of Pennsylvania, nevertheless, had hopes that the same experiment here would result differently; and many of them contributed liberally of their time and means to promote it. The enthusiasm of the few easily communicated itself to the many, and the public mind became possessed of vague and extravagant expectations as to what such an institution might be expected to accomplish. It seemed to be thought that a few months of "schooling" in an agricultural institution would convert boys who lacked the elements of a sound English education into skilled and scientific farmers. Such expectations were foredoomed to disappointment. The successful farmer must bring to the practice of his art observation, insight, judgment, and skill, which can come only from extended experience; and on the other hand, the student who desires to become familiar with the sciences on which agriculture rests, must pursue a long and thorough course of training. The college soon found that, while many were willing to come to it, and contribute their labor for a time in compensation for their education, few came to pursue the necessary course of higher instruction. It was also believed at the outset that the labor of students could be so employed as to make it remunerative, and the total charge per year for all expenses of attendance was placed at the low figure of one hundred dollars. It was soon found, however, that it was impossible to organize the labor of any considerable number of students on a limited number of acres in such a way as to avoid serious loss. This would be true even in skilled labor, much more the labor of untrained boys. The institution ran rapidly and largely into debt, and the trustees were soon compelled to double the annual charge. The authorities of the college soon became satisfied, also, that it was impossible to combine a systematic course of compulsory labor in case of a large number of students with a course of advanced education. Students who sought the latter preferred to go to institutions where the former was not required; while those who desired the former were generally unable or unwilling to remain long enough in the college to secure the latter. The trustees, accordingly, were compelled to choose between a comparatively low standard of education, combined with systematic labor, (including, as it did, every kind of severe and exhausting effort,) and a system which should furnish an education of much higher type, with only so much labor as was needed to illustrate the application of principles. The latter was adopted. The experiment might have been longer continued, had not the act of Congress of 1862 clearly pointed in the direction which experience had already shown to be the wise one. But with that act as a binding

part of their charter, they were obliged to provide a liberal education, as far as possible, for all the industrial classes, "in the several pursuits and professions in life." But so far as we are able to ascertain, the proportion of students who go back to the farm now is as great as when the design of the institution was more exclusively agricultural.

Young men, whether graduates of a college or not, are likely to follow those callings for which they are best adapted, or in which the prizes in life seem most easily within reach; and the avenues to successful efforts are open in so many directions in our time that all cannot be expected to choose the same pursuits. Many educated young men who would be glad to engage in farming are prevented for want of ready capital, which is not so much required for beginning in other employments, and even in cases where the necessary capital can be procured, many prefer the immediate rewards offered elsewhere to the slow, but more substantial gains of agriculture. So long as the State college provides every needed facility for acquiring a thorough agricultural education, there would seem to be little justice in attempting to make it responsible for the failure of students to avail themselves of its advantages. It would be equally unjust to measure the benefit of such an institution by the number of its graduates alone. While the total number of its graduates, up to 1881, was only one hundred and nine, the number of its students for the same period was nearly one thousand five hundred, and these, as far as the records show, have gone largely into industrial pursuits, rather than the so-called professions.

The location of the college has sometimes been urged against it, and it is probably true that some disadvantage has heretofore arisen from that cause; but the means of communication with it have greatly improved since its establishment, and there is now good prospect that a railroad will soon run directly to it. With its facilities for easy access improved, the remarkable beauty of its situation, the salubrity of its climate, the freedom of its surroundings from temptations to immorality and extravagance, cannot fail to secure for it the support and patronage of the people of the State.

The attention of the committee was called by one of the witnesses to the condition of Cornell University and the Illinois Industrial University, as contrasted with that of the State College, for the purpose of indicating that the latter has been mismanaged. On inquiry, we find that the cases are in no respect parallel. In New York, as is well known, a philanthropic citizen, the late Ezra Cornell, bought the entire land scrip from the State, paying the market price for it, and agreeing to locate and hold it, and to give the university the benefit of its advance in price. The result is, that all the lands sold have brought high figures; a considerable amount is still unsold, and the endowment of the university from that source alone will be from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. In Illinois, the county of Champaign, in order to secure the location of the university, gave ample farms, amounting to several hundred acres, buildings ready for occupancy, and \$200,000 in bonds, thus providing means for the immediate needs of a new and unorganized institution, and enabling the university to locate its lands

advantageously, and hold them (as it did) for an advance of price. Besides this, the Legislature has, within the few years since its establishment, (1867.) made appropriations from the treasury, for new buildings, apparatus, and equipments, amounting to about \$400,000.

The State of Pennsylvania had no such good fortune. Her land scrip amounted to seven hundred and eighty thousand acres, and it was undoubtedly the expectation of Congress that the lands would bring to the State at least the minimum market rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Had this been the case the endowment of a State from that source alone would have been nearly a million dollars. But the large amount of scrip thrown upon the market at once so reduced the price that several of the States—our own among them—realized less than sixty cents an acre from the sales. We do not pass an opinion on others; but we believe it to be the duty of this Commonwealth, having accepted the deed of gift from the United States “with all its conditions and provisions,” and having “pledged its faith to carry the same into effect,” to restore the land-grant fund to the amount originally intended by Congress. The need of education for the industrial classes was never so great as now. The vast mining, manufacturing, and agricultural resources and activities of the State demand for their most rapid and economical development all the aid that can be derived from the most advanced teachings of science, and it seems not too much to expect that a State famous for the extent and wisdom of her charitable and reformatory agencies should make full and even generous provision for the higher education of her strong and aspiring youth. In conclusion, the result of a most careful and painstaking examination has fully convinced us that the State college is in good faith fulfilling the trusts committed to it by the State, and that much of the misconception respecting it arises from a lack of easily obtainable information. We believe it has passed its worst days. Its courses of study, in the opinion of experts, are well organized; its facilities good, and in some particulars unusually complete; its faculty is composed of competent, and many of them highly experienced professors; and whatever mistakes it may have made in the past, the entire spirit and work of the institution, as now organized and administered, are directed to the promotion of industrial education.

The needs of such an institution are little appreciated by the public generally. Cornell University has an annual income of about \$100,000, and Harvard University nearly \$100,000. In comparison with these sums, the \$30,000 of the State college is but a mere pittance, which, in our judgment, the State may wisely supplement. The college has been carrying a floating debt of about \$50,000 for many years, the annual interest on which is a considerable draft on its resources. It has two outlying farms, which involve expense, and which it is doubtful if any such institution can properly manage at so great a distance. The department of mechanic arts is in need of a more commodious building, exclusively devoted to its use. The chapel is no longer large enough to accommodate the numbers who attend on public occasions, and a new and sightly structure is greatly needed.

These immediate needs of the college we believe it would be a sound and wise policy for the State to supply. Although in its organization a private corporation, it is in every proper sense the child of the State, and we are strongly impressed with the conviction that the time has come when the State should give it such fostering care as will make it not only an object of just pride, but a source of immeasurable benefit to our sons and daughters.

In case the Legislature should adopt the line of policy herein proposed, it might be thought advisable to modify, with the consent of the corporation, the existing constitution of the board of trustees, either by making it more largely representative, or more directly amenable to the control of the State government.

In conclusion, your committee would most respectfully represent, that that a re-organization of the board of trustees seems imperatively required if the purposes of the State college are to be realized by the agricultural and mechanical classes of the State, to the extent of its original design. The law that made the agricultural societies the custodians of the welfare of this school, seemed at the time to be the best that could be done; but their change of character since that time has unfitted them for this responsible duty, as their failure to participate in the annual meetings clearly demonstrates. By the same law, a number of State officials were made *ex-officio* members of the board; a duty they seem to have overlooked, as we find by the minutes of the board, their presence rarely, if ever, noticed.

It has also been suggested and strongly urged before the committee, that if the Legislature sees fit to authorize the sale of the experimental farms that an Experiment Station should be established. We think this a good suggestion, and would recommend the subject to the careful consideration of the Legislature. All of which is respectfully submitted.

AMOS H. MYLIN,

Chairman.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
JOHN C. NEWMYER,
GEO. W. HALL,
WM. B. ROBERTS,

Sub-Committee.





II.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY AND DECREES OF COURT RELATING TO THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

An Act to Incorporate the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That there be and is hereby enacted, and is established at the place which shall be designated by the authority, and as hereinafter provided, an institution for the education of youth in the various branches of science, learning and practical agriculture, as they are connected with each other, by the name, style and title of the "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania."

SECTION 2. That the said institution shall be under the management and government of a board of trustees, thirteen of whom shall be a quorum, competent to perform the duties hereinafter authorized and required.

SECTION 3. That the president and vice president of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and the presidents of the several county agricultural societies which shall at any time have been organized more than one year, shall be *ex-officio* members of, and constitute the board of trustees; which said trustees, and their successors in office, are hereby enacted and declared to be a body politic and corporate in law, with perpetual succession, by the name, style and title of the "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania;" by which name and title the said trustees and their successors shall be able and capable in law to take, by gift, grant, sale or conveyance, by bequest, devise or otherwise, any estate in any lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels, or effects, and at pleasure to alien or otherwise dispose of the same to and for the uses and purposes of the said institution: *Provided, however,* That the annual income of the said estates so held shall at no time exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; and the said corporation shall, by the same name, have the power to sue and be sued, and generally to do and transact all and every business touching or concerning the premises, or which shall be necessarily incidental thereto, and to hold, enjoy, and exercise all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction, as are customary in the colleges within this Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That the same trustees shall cause to be made a seal, with such devices as they may think proper, and by and with which all the deeds, diplomas, certificates and acts of the institution shall be authenticated, and they may at their pleasure alter the same.

SECTION 5. That on the second Thursday of June, after the passage of this act, the board of trustees who are hereby appointed, shall meet at Harrisburg, and proceed to the organization of the institution and selection of the most eligible site within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for its location, when they shall purchase or obtain by gift, grant or otherwise, a tract of land containing at least two hundred acres, upon which they shall procure such improvements and alterations to be made as will make it an institution properly adapted to the instruction of youth in the art of farming, according to the meaning and design of this act; they shall select and choose a principal for the institution—who, with such scientific attainments and capacity to teach, as the board shall deem necessary, shall be a good practical farmer; he, with such other persons as shall from time to time be employed as teachers, shall compose the faculty, under whose control the immediate management of the institution, and the instruction of all the youth committed to its care shall be, subject, however, to the revision and all orders of the board of trustees. There shall be a quarterly meeting of the board of trustees at the institution, and as much oftener as shall be necessary, and they shall determine. The board shall have power to pass all such by-laws, ordinances and rules as the good government of the institution shall require, and therein to prescribe what shall be taught to and what labor performed by the pupils; and generally to do and perform all such administrative acts as are usually performed by and within the appropriate duty of a board of trustees, and shall, by a secretary of their appointment, keep a minute of the proceedings and action of the board.

SECTION 6. That it shall be the duty of the board of trustees as soon, and as often as the exigencies of the institution shall require, in addition to the principal, to employ such other professors, teachers or tutors as shall be qualified to impart to pupils under their charge a knowledge of the English language, grammar, geography, history, mathematics, chemistry and such other branches of the natural and exact sciences as will conduce to the proper education of a farmer; the pupils shall themselves, at such proper times and seasons, as shall be prescribed by the board of trustees, perform all the labor necessary in the cultivation of the farm; and shall thus be instructed and taught all things necessary to be known by a farmer, it being the design and intention of this law to establish an institution in which youth may be so educated as to fit them for the occupation of a farmer.

SECTION 7. The board of trustees shall annually elect a treasurer who shall receive and disburse the funds of the institution and perform such other duties as shall be required of him; and from whom they shall take such security for the faithful performance of his duty as necessity shall require; and it shall be the duty of the said board of trustees annually on or before the first of December, to make out a full and detailed account of the operations of the institution for the preceding year and an account of all its receipts and disbursements and report the same to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, who shall embody said report in the annual report, which, by existing laws, the said society is bound to make and transmit to the Legislature on or before the first Monday of January of each and every year.

SECTION 8. That it shall be lawful for the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society to appropriate, out of their funds, to the objects of this act the sum of ten thousand dollars whenever the same shall be required, and to make such further appropriations annually out of their funds as will aid in the prosecution of this object, and it shall be the duty and privilege of this society, at such times as they shall deem expedient by their commit-

tees, officers, or otherwise to visit the said institution and examine into the details of its management.

APPROVED—The 13th day of April, A. D. 1854.

An Act to Incorporate the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That there be and is hereby erected and established, at the place which shall be designated by the authority, and as hereinafter provided, an institution for the education of youth in the various branches of science, learning, and practical agriculture, as they are connected with each other, by the name, style, and title of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 2. That the said institution shall be under the management and government of a board of trustees, of whom there shall be thirteen, and seven of whom shall be a quorum, competent to perform the duties hereinafter authorized and required.

SECTION 3. That the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, the president of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and the principal of the institution, shall each be *ex-officio* a member of the board of trustees, and they, with Dr. Alfred L. Elwyn and Algernon S. Roberts, of the city of Philadelphia; H. N. McAllister, of the county of Centre; R. C. Walker, of the county of Allegheny; James Miles, of the county of Erie; John Strohm, of the county of Lancaster; A. O. Hiester, of the county of Dauphin; William Jessup, of the county of Susquehanna, and Frederick Watts, of the county of Cumberland, shall constitute the first board of trustees; which said trustees and their successors in office, are hereby erected and declared to be a body politic and corporate in law, with perpetual succession, by the name, style, and title of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, by which name and title the said trustees, and their successors, shall be able and capable in law to take by gift, grant, sale, or conveyance, by bequest, devise, or otherwise, any estate in any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, chattles, or effects, and at pleasure to alien or otherwise dispose of the same to and for the use and purpose of the said institution: *Provided, however,* That the annual income of the said estate so held, shall at no time exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; and the said corporation shall, by the same name, have power to sue and be sued, and generally to do and transact all and every business touching or concerning the premises, or which shall be necessarily incidental thereto, and to hold, enjoy, and exercise all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are customary within the colleges within this Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That the same trustees shall cause to be made a seal, with such device as they may think proper, and by and with which all the deeds, diplomas, certificates and acts of the institution shall be authenticated, and they may at their pleasure alter the same.

SECTION 5. That at the first meeting of the board of trustees, the nine named, who are not *ex-officio* members, shall, by themselves and by lot, be divided into three classes of three each, numbered one, two, and three; the appointment hereby made of class number one, shall terminate on the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; number two on the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and number three on the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; and upon the termination of such office of such di-

rectors, to wit: On the first Monday of October in every year an election shall be held at the institution to supply their place, and such election shall be determined by the votes of the members of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and the votes of three representatives duly chosen by each county agricultural society in this Commonwealth which shall have been organized at least three months preceding the time of election, and it shall be the duty of said board of trustees to appoint two of their number as judges to hold such election, to receive and count the votes, and return the same to the board of trustees with their certificate of the number of votes cast, and for whom, whereupon the said board shall determine who have received the highest number of votes, and who are thereby elected.

SECTION 6. That on the second Thursday of June after the passage of this act, the board of trustees, who are hereby appointed, shall meet at Harrisburg, and proceed to the organization of an institution and selection of the most eligible site within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for its location, where they shall purchase or obtain by gift, grant, or otherwise, a tract of land containing at least two hundred acres, and not exceeding two thousand acres, upon which they shall procure such improvements and alterations to be made, as will make it an institution properly adapted to the instructions of youth in the art of farming according to the meaning and design of this act. They shall select and choose a principal for said institution, who, with such scientific attainments and capacity to teach as the board shall deem necessary, shall be a good practical farmer; he, with such other persons as shall, from time to time, be employed as teachers, shall comprise the faculty, under whose control the immediate management of the institution, and the instruction of all the youth committed to its care shall be, subject, however, to the revision and all the orders of the board of trustees; there shall be a quarterly meeting of the board of trustees at the institution, and as much oftener as shall be necessary, and they shall determine; the board shall have power to pass all such by-laws, ordinances, and rules as the good government of the institution shall require, and therein to prescribe what shall be taught to and what labor performed by the pupils, and generally to do and perform all such administrative acts as are usually performed by and within the appropriate duty of a board of trustees, and shall, by a secretary of their appointment, keep a minute of the proceedings and action of the board.

SECTION 7. That it shall be the duty of the board of trustees as soon and as often as the exigencies of the case may require, in addition to the principal, to employ such other professors, teachers, or tutors as shall be qualified to impart to pupils under their charge a knowledge of the English language, grammar, geography, history, mathematics, chemistry, and such other branches of natural and exact science as will conduce to the proper education of a farmer; the pupils shall, themselves, at such proper times and seasons as shall be prescribed by the board of trustees, perform all the labor necessary in the cultivation of the farm, and shall thus be instructed and taught all things necessary to be known by a farmer.

SECTION 8. That the board of trustees shall annually elect a treasurer, who shall receive and disburse the funds of the institution, and perform such other duties as shall be required of him, and from whom they shall take such security for the faithful performance of his duty as necessity shall require; and it shall be the duty of said board of trustees, annually, on or before the first of December, to make out a full and detailed account of the operations of the institution for the preceding year, and on account of all its receipts and disbursements, and report the same to the Pennsylvania

State Agricultural Society, who shall embody said report in the annual report which, by existing laws, the said society is bound to make and transmit to the Legislature on or before the first Monday of January each and every year.

SECTION 9. That it shall be lawful for the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society to appropriate, out of their funds to the object of this act, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, whenever the same shall be required, and to make such further appropriations, annually, out of their funds, as will aid in the prosecution of this object, and it shall be the duty and privilege of said society, at such time as they shall deem expedient by their committee, officers, or otherwise, to visit the said institution and examine into the details of its management.

SECTION 10. That the act to incorporate the "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 22d day of February, A. D. 1855.

An Act making an appropriation from the State treasury in aid of the Farmers' High School.

WHEREAS, The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania has secured from various sources, in aid of the object of the institution, in addition to two hundred acres of land donated, a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars :

SECTION 1. *Be it hereby enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, to be paid out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the admissions to said school from the several counties, shall be in proportion to their number of taxables respectively, if such number shall apply.

SECTION 2. That the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to said institution, to be paid as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 3. That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor, that said high school shall have received from some other source or sources one thousand dollars or upwards, the State Treasurer shall pay to said school an equal sum, independent of the appropriation made in the first section, and so on until a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, in addition to the preceding appropriation, shall have been appropriated to said school: *Provided*, That the said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be subscribed within three years after the passage of this act.

SECTION 4. That the time fixed by the original act of incorporation of the Farmers' High School, for the annual meeting and election of the trustees and officers of the said institution, be and the same is hereby changed so that the same shall hereafter be on the first Wednesday of September, in each year, instead of the time mentioned in the original act.

SECTION 5. There shall be established, in connection with the institution, an office where correct and perfect analysis shall be made, without charge, of all soils and manures which shall be sent by citizens of this Commonwealth for that purpose, and a correct report returned of the result of said analysis, accompanied with such information as may be useful in the case.

SECTION 6. That the said corporation shall furnish reports of the results of all experiments made with trees, shrubs, plants, seeds, soils, and breeding and rearing of stock, to at least one newspaper in each county in the

Commonwealth for publication; the same to be furnished monthly, or immediately after the results of the investigations are known.

APPROVED—The 20th day of May, A. D. 1857.

An Act relating to the trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That at all future meetings of the board of trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, five members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 2. That it shall be unlawful for the court of quarter sessions of Centre county to grant a license to any person or persons for the sale of ardent spirits or malt liquors, at any place within two miles of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, located in the said county.

SECTION 3. That the superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital be and is hereby directed to deliver to the trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, to be arranged for exhibition and use in the museum of the said school, the cabinets of mineralogical and geological specimens belonging to the State, which were placed in the care of the said superintendent by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in compliance with the resolution, approved the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

APPROVED—The 17th day of March, A. D. 1859.

An Act making an appropriation from the State Treasury in the further aid of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, and to enable the trustees to complete the college buildings.

WHEREAS, The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, combining manual labor with the acquisition of scientific knowledge, has been in operation for two years, with over one hundred students, demonstrating by actual results the practicability and expediency of the union:

And whereas, The trustees, for want of the funds required to complete the whole, were compelled to suspend the work upon the center building, east wing, and curtain, constituting two thirds of the college structure, leaving the walls of the same at the height of one story, and much of the material prepared for the construction thereof in an exposed condition:

And whereas, Until the completion of the entire buildings, designed for the accommodation of four hundred students, this great enterprise of our age and country, now exciting a deep interest in many States, cannot be fairly tested; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the sum of forty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, to be paid in eight quarterly payments, as the work progresses, out of moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That before any part of this appropriation be drawn from the treasury, satisfactory evidence shall be produced to the Auditor General that the managers have entered into a contract, with suffi-

cient sureties, that the buildings shall all be finished for the amount herein appropriated.

SECTION 2. That for the purpose of having the sum appropriated by the provisions of this act properly applied to the completion of the buildings of the Farmers' High School, that Frederick Watts, Henry D. Moore, H. N. McAlister, Isaac W. Van Lear, and Gideon J. Ball, be appointed commissioners, with instructions to report to the next Legislature.

APPROVED—The 18th day of April, A. D. 1861.

Petition of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of
Centre county:*

The petition of the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania respectfully represents "that their institution was incorporated by the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania the 22d of February, 1855, by the name, style, and title of the 'Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania,' and that they are desirous to change the name of the institution as incorporated, whereby the same shall be forever hereafter called and known by the name, style, and title of 'The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.' They, therefore, pray the court to make such order and decree in the premises as that the name of the corporation may be thus changed, in pursuance of the twelfth section of the act of 4th of April, 1843. And we, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

By order of the board.

FREDERICK WATTS,
President.

Attest:

MOSES THOMPSON,
Secretary.

DECREE.

And now, May 1, 1862, the within petition being read in open court, it is ordered in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, that the name of the corporation within mentioned be changed to "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," and it is further ordered that the petition and this decree be filed in the office of the clerk of this court, and that it be entered at length upon the record of said court.

BY THE COURT.

An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be appropriated to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided,* That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States, in sections or sub-

divisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any Territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre: *And provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States: *And provided further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all the moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid, by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of the land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

And be it further enacted, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for

sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements or experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth. No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *Provided*, Their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act, shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

APPROVED—July 2, 1862.

An Act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States to the several States, for the endowment of agricultural colleges.

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, passed the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a grant of land was made to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which act of Congress requires that the several States, in order to entitle them to the benefit of said grant, should, within two years from the date of this act, express their acceptance of the same:

And whereas, The Legislature of Pennsylvania has already shown its high regard for the agricultural interests of the State by the establishment of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and by making liberal appropriations thereto; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the act of Congress of the United States, passed the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," be and the same is hereby accepted by the State of Pennsylvania, with all its provisions and conditions, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged to carry the same into effect.

SECTION 2. That the Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania is hereby authorized and required to do every act and thing necessary to entitle this State to its distributive share of land scrip under the provisions of the said act of Congress, and when the said scrip is received by him to dispose of the same under such regulations as the board of commissioners hereafter appointed by this act shall prescribe.

SECTION 3. That the Governor, the Auditor General, and the Surveyor General are hereby constituted a board of commissioners, with full power and authority to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the manner in which the Surveyor General aforesaid shall dispose of the said land scrip, the investment of the proceeds thereof in the State stocks of this State, and apply interest arising therefrom as herein directed; and in general to do all and every act or acts necessary to carry into full effect the said act of Congress: *Provided*, That no investment shall be made in any other stocks than those of the United States or of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That until otherwise ordered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the annual interest accruing from any investment of the funds acquired under the said act of Congress is hereby appropriated, and the said commissioners are directed to pay the same to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania for the endowment, support, and maintenance of said institution, which college is now in full and successful operation, and where the leading object is, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

SECTION 5. That the said Agricultural College of Pennsylvania shall, on or before the first day of February of each year, make a report to the Legislature of the receipts and expenditures of the said institution for the preceding year.

APPROVED—The 1st day of April, A. D. 1863.

A supplement to the act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States to the several States, for the endowment of agricultural colleges, passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the third section of the act, entitled "An act to accept the grant of public lands, by the United States to the several States, for the endowment of agricultural colleges," passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to authorize the Governor, Auditor General, and

Surveyor General, as commissioners, in the performance of the duties devolved upon them by said act, to direct the payment of the expenses of disposing of the said land scrip, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no more than one third of the distributive shares of the said land scrip, donated to this State, shall be sold under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. That the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania be, and they are hereby, authorized, to borrow a sum of money not exceeding eighty thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent., and taxes, with which to pay and consolidate all the debts of the institution, and to secure the same by a mortgage upon the property thereof.

APPROVED—The 11th day of April, A. D. 1866.

An Act relating to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and to the establishment of experimental farms in connection therewith.

WHEREAS, The trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, from the want of adequate funds, have deferred the establishment of the experimental farm contemplated in the original plan of the institution:

And whereas, To secure greater diversity of soil and climate, and add to the interests and importance of the experiments, it is thought best that three experimental farms should be established in Pennsylvania:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the proviso to the first section of the act entitled "A supplement to the act to accept the grant of public lands, by the United States to the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges, passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That the one tenth part of the entire proceeds of the lands donated by Congress to the State of Pennsylvania, by the act of the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in trust accepted by the act of the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby appropriated, and the commissioners under the said act of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, are directed to pay the same to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to be expended in the purchase of lands for experimental farms.

SECTION 3. That the interest and income of the entire residue of the proceeds of the said lands be and are hereby appropriated, and the commissioners under the said act, are hereby directed to pay the same as it shall accrue, to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania for the endowment, support, and maintenance thereof, on condition that the trustees establish, conduct, and maintain, in connection with the College, three experimental farms; one near the college, under the immediate supervision of the professor of agriculture in the institution, another east, and the other west, upon lands of diversified quality, under the immediate supervision, respectively, of an assistant professor of agriculture.

APPROVED—The 19th day of February, A. D. 1867.

An Act directing the sale of the bonds composing the Agricultural College land scrip fund, and authorizing the issue of a new bond in lieu thereof, and abolishing the board of commissioners created by act of April first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the surveyor general be and is hereby authorized and directed to sell all the present bonds held by him, in trust for the Agricultural College land scrip fund, and pay the proceeds of the sale of the same to the state treasurer, for the use of the sinking fund commissioners.

SECTION 2. That the governor, auditor general and state treasurer are authorized to issue a registered bond of this commonwealth, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, payable to the Agricultural College land scrip fund of Pennsylvania, after fifty years from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, with interest on the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually on the first of February and August of each year, and deliver the said bond to the state treasurer for the uses and purposes declared by law.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the state treasurer to hold said bond in trust for the Agricultural College land scrip fund of Pennsylvania, and to pay the interest accruing thereon, semi-annually to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, according to the several acts of assembly in relation thereto.

SECTION 4. That the board of commissioners for the sale of Agricultural College land scrip, be and the same is hereby abolished; and the surveyor general is directed to place in the hands of the state treasurer the book of accounts and vouchers relating to the Agricultural College land scrip fund now in his custody.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

DECREES OF THE COURT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county:

The petition of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania respectfully sheweth: That the said institution of learning was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 22d day of February, A. D. 1855, under the name, style, and title of "The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania;" that by the same act of Assembly the time fixed for the annual election of the trustees of the said institution was fixed for the first Monday of October in every year, which time, by an act of the General Assembly, approved the 20th day of May, A. D. 1857, was changed to the first Wednesday of September in each year; that by a decree of the court of quarter sessions of the said county of Centre, upon the petition of the board of trustees of said institution of learning, the name thereof was changed upon the first day of May, A. D. 1862, from "The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania" to "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," by which latter name it has since been designated and known; your petitioners further represent that the name by which the said institution of learning is now known, to wit: "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," fails to convey or represent a proper idea of the scope of the instruction and the variety of branches taught therein; that instruction is given in the branches which relate to the mechanic arts, and to a thorough literary education, as well as those which relate to agriculture; and that in the opinion of your petitioners the name of said institution should more fully express its scope and purpose. Your petitioners further represent that the time fixed for the election of trustees in each year is inconvenient, and at a time when a meeting must be held especially for that purpose.

They exhibit herewith an acceptance of notice of this application from the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and thereupon respectfully pray:

First: That the name of the said institution of learning may be altered and changed from "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," as it now is, to "The Pennsylvania State College."

Second: That the time for holding the annual election for, and annual meeting of, the trustees at the institution be altered and changed from the first Wednesday of September in each year as now by law established, to the Wednesday next preceding the last Friday of July in each year, the said last Friday of July being the immovable day in the college calendar closing the college year, and being in the week devoted to the annual public exercises of the college. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

On behalf and by direction of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

JAMES CALDER,
Secretary Trustees A. C. of Pa.

And now, this 24th November, 1873, the court having heard the within petition, and it appearing to us that the request therein set forth and contained is lawful and not injurious to the community, said petition is directed to be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common

pleas, and notice is directed to be given by publication in one newspaper in said county for at least three weeks, setting forth that application had been made to said court to amend the charter of said corporation, if no sufficient objection be made thereto.

By the court:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

In the matter of the petition praying for the amendment of the charter of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania:

And now, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1874, the amendments proposed to the charter of the Agricultural college of Pennsylvania having been heretofore, viz: On the 24th of November, 1873, filed in the prothonotary's office, and due notice inserted in a newspaper printed in said county, and notice having been given the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, as is directed by law; therefore, on motion of McAllister & Beaver, it is declared and decreed that the name of the said "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania" is changed to that of "The Pennsylvania State College," by which name it shall henceforth be known and designated; and also that the time for holding the annual election for, and meeting of the trustees of said college be changed from the first Wednesday of September, as by law now established, to the Wednesday next preceding the last Friday of July in each and every year; and further, that these proceedings shall be recorded in the recorder's office in said county.

By the court:

J. C. BUCHER, P. J.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County:

The petition of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College respectfully sheweth: That the said institution of learning was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1855, under the name, style, and title of the "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania;" that by the same act of Assembly, the time for the annual election of the trustees of the said institution was fixed for the first Monday of October, in every year; and it was further provided by the same act, "that such election shall be determined by the votes of the members of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society and the votes of three representatives duly chosen by each county agricultural society in this Commonwealth, which shall have been organized at least three months preceding the time of election;" that by the seventh section of the same act, it was further provided, "that the pupils shall, themselves, at such proper times and seasons as shall be prescribed by the board of trustees, perform all the labor necessary in the cultivation of the farm, and shall thus be instructed and taught all things necessary to be known by a farmer;" that by an act of the General Assembly, approved the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1857, the time for the election and annual meeting of the trustees was changed from the first Monday in October in every year, to the first Wednesday of September in each year, which said act was further changed by a decree of your honorable court, dated the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1874, to the Wednesday next preceding the last Friday of July, in

each and every year; that by a decree of the court of quarter sessions of said county of Centre, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1862, the name of the said institution of learning was altered and changed from "The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," to "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," and that by the decree of your honorable court, dated the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1874, aforementioned, the name of the said institution of learning was altered and changed from "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," to "The Pennsylvania State College," by which said name last above mentioned, it has since been and now is known and designated.

Your petitioners further show that by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1862, entitled "An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," which said act of Congress, in addition to donating lands aforesaid provided, among other things, that in the colleges established under or accepting the provisions of the said act, "the leading subject shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life; and which said act of Congress, by an act of General Assembly, approved the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863, was accepted by the State of Pennsylvania with all its provisions and conditions, and the faith of the State pledged to carry the same into effect; that by the fourth section of the said last-mentioned act of Assembly it was further provided "that until otherwise ordered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the annual interest accruing from any investment of the funds acquired under the said act of Congress, is hereby appropriated, and the said commissioners are directed to pay the same to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, for the endowment, support, and maintenance of the said institution, which college is now in full and successful operation, and where the leading object is, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts;" and that by an act of the General Assembly, approved the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1867, after providing for the establishment of experimental farms, it was provided by the third section of the said act, "that the interest and income of the entire residue of the proceeds of the said lands be and are hereby appropriated, and the commissioners under the said act are also hereby directed to pay the same as it shall accrue to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania for the endowment, support, and maintenance thereof, on condition the trustees establish, conduct, and maintain, in connection with the college, three experimental farms," &c. Your petitioners further showing that by recent action of the board of trustees of the said college, the academic year has been divided into three sessions instead of two, as formerly, and that the close of the said academic year has been fixed upon Friday next preceding the fourth day of July in each year, and that the annual closing exercises of the institution take place upon the days next immediately preceding the close of the academic year, respectfully pray that the articles and conditions of the charter of the said institution of learning may be so changed, amended, improved, and altered as to conform to the altered conditions imposed upon the institution by the acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1862, hereinbefore referred to and the action of the board of trustees

last above mentioned, and so that the same may hereafter be until otherwise ordered, as follows, to wit:

First. That the time for holding the annual election for and annual meeting of the trustees of the institution be fixed for the Wednesday next preceding the Friday immediately preceding the 4th day of July in each and every year, instead of the Wednesday next preceding the last Friday of July, as at present established.

Second. That the number of trustees of said institution be fixed at twenty-three, instead of thirteen, as provided in the second section of the act of Assembly, approved the 22d day of February, A. D. 1855, and that the said board of trustees be constituted as follows: The Governor, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Adjutant General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the State Agricultural Society, the president of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, and the president of the institution, shall be *ex-officio* members of the board; the remaining members, to wit, fifteen, shall be elected in manner following, to wit: Three by the alumni of the institution, and the remaining twelve by a body of electors, composed of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the managers of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, three representatives duly chosen by each county agricultural society in this Commonwealth which shall have been organized at least three months preceding the time of election, and three representatives duly chosen by each association, not exceeding one in each county of the Commonwealth, which shall have for its principal object the promotion and encouragement of the mining and manufacturing interests of the Commonwealth, and the mechanic and useful arts, and which shall, in like manner, have been organized at least three months preceding the time of election.

Third. That at the election to be held under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, in the year A. D. 1876, the alumni be authorized to elect three trustees—one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years—and that annually thereafter the said alumni be authorized and empowered to elect one trustee in place of the one whose term of office shall expire, to serve for the period of three years; and that the other electors referred to in the second paragraph, or so many of them as shall be present at the institution at the annual meeting in the year A. D. 1876, be authorized and empowered to elect three trustees in addition to the three whose term of office shall then expire, one of which additional trustees to be elected to serve one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and that annually thereafter the said electors be authorized and empowered to elect four trustees, instead of three, as at present, to serve for the period of three years, and that all elections be directed to be held at the institution by so many of the electors and alumni, above mentioned, as shall be present at the regular time for holding elections, under the direction of the board of trustees and by ballot, as now provided by law.

Fourth. That in addition to the annual meeting of the board of trustees at the institution, such other meetings be authorized as may be fixed by the board by their adjournment from time to time, or be called by authority of the president and secretary; in which latter case, printed or written notice shall be given to each and every member of the board at least ten days prior to the time of meeting, which said meetings shall take place and be in lieu of those provided by the sixth section of the act of the 22d of February, A. D. 1855; also, that all meetings of the board of trustees as aforesaid, five members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the trans-

action of business, as now provided by the first section of the act of Assembly, approved the 17th day of March, A. D. 1859.

Fifth. That so much of the seventh section of the act of Assembly, approved the 22d day of February, A. D. 1855, as provides "that the pupils shall themselves, at such proper times and seasons as shall be prescribed by the board of trustees, perform all the labor necessary in the cultivation of the farm, and shall then be instructed and taught all things necessary to be known by a farmer, it being the design and intention of this act to establish an institution in which youth may be so educated as to fit them for the occupation of a farmer," be so changed and modified as to require the students of the said institution to perform so much labor as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the board of trustees, and shall best carry out the design of the institution in promoting "the liberal and practical educational of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

On behalf of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College.

JAMES A. BEAVER,

President of the Board.

JAMES CALDER,

Secretary of the Board.

{ Seal of Pennsylvania }
{ State College, 1859. }

And now, this 18th day of October, 1875, the court having perused and examined the within instrument, and it appearing to us that the improvements, alterations, and amendments therein set forth and contained are lawful, beneficial, and not injurious to the community, said instrument is directed to be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and notice is ordered to be given, by publication in one newspaper in said county for at least three weeks, setting forth that application has been made to the said court to grant the improvements, alterations, and amendments founded thereon, and that if no objection be made thereto, the same shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the instrument upon which said corporation was formed and established, to all intents and purposes as if the same had originally been made a part thereof.

By the Court.

C. A. M.,

P. J.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CENTRE.

In the matter of the petition of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, for the amendment of their charter: And now, this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1875, the petition of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, for the amendment of the charter of the said institution, having been heretofore, to wit, on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1875, filed in the office of the prothonotary of the said court, and due notice having been inserted in a newspaper printed in said county, in due conformity to the law, therefore, on motion of McAlister and Beaver, it is declared and decreed that the several changes, alterations, and amendments in the said petition set forth and contained, shall become and be a part of the charter of the said institution. * *

And it is further ordered and decreed that the said charter, as amended, shall be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county, and on said instrument being so recorded, the several alterations and amendments shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the charter of the said institution.

By the Court.

C. A. M., *P. J.*

An Act appropriating money for the payment of a mortgage given by the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and of the bonds secured thereby.

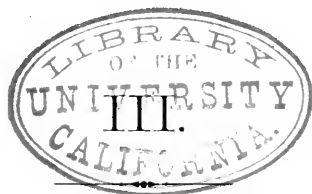
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the sum of eighty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the State treasury, for the purpose of paying off and extinguishing the mortgage given by the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania to Edward C. Humes and A. O. Hiester in trust, and to secure the payment of eighty thousand dollars of bonds therein specified; said mortgage being dated the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and recorded in Centre county, in mortgage book F, one hundred and nineteen to one hundred and twenty-four, inclusive; *Provided*, That but forty thousand dollars shall be paid in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and the other forty thousand in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

SECTION 2. That upon the payment of the said sum of eighty thousand dollars, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, without delay, to certify the fact of such payment, under his hand and seal of office, to the recorder of deeds of said county of Centre, who shall thereupon enter satisfaction on said mortgage, and record said certificate as evidence of his authority therefor.

SECTION 3. The State Treasurer shall not disburse any of the moneys herein appropriated until satisfactory proof has been made to him that the following reductions have been made in the salaries of all officers and employés engaged in said institution, namely: Ten per centum on all salaries between eight hundred dollars and fifteen hundred dollars, and fifteen per centum on all salaries over fifteen hundred dollars.

APPROVED—The twelfth day of June, A. D. 1878.

J. F. HARTRANFT.



MINUTES

OF

MEETINGS AND TESTIMONY.

STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.,
TUESDAY, 10 o'clock, a. m., October 4, 1881.

The committee appointed under the resolution of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved April 28, 1881, met as above, upon the call of the chairman. The following members were present: Messrs. C. T. Alexander, Amos Mylin, and Evan Holben, of the Senate; and Messrs. George W. Hall, W. B. Roberts, Alfred Slack, James Millham, and John Fenlon, of the House of Representatives.

On motion, C. T. Alexander was elected chairman, and George W. Hall was elected Secretary, when the preamble and resolution of April 28, 1881, and the act of Congress July 2, 1862, and the various acts of Assembly passed in reference to the State College, were read, and, on motion, the committee took a recess to view the college building, class-rooms, water-works, experimental farm, and out-buildings, &c. Upon reconvening, the committee heard several of the professors in regard to the method of teaching, etc., and examined Prof. John Hamilton, the treasurer, as to the accounts.

On motion of G. W. Hall, it was agreed, that, inasmuch as the preamble accompanying the original resolution, under which the committee has been appointed, contemplated a very searching and complete investigation of the State College, the revenues and expenditures, courses of study, &c., the subject of the experimental farms, etc., and as the subject would detain the members of the general committee for many days, at great personal inconvenience to themselves, as also to the officers and professors of the college, mainly owing to the lack of accommodations for visitors, it was resolved that the subject matter be referred to a sub-committee of four, to whom should be added the chairman (Mr. Alexander) of the general committee, and they to report to the committee, at a meeting to be called by the chairman of the general committee.

On motion, at 9.40, p. m., the committee adjourned to meet in the Bush House parlor, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, at 9 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow, Wednesday, October, 5, 1881.

GEO. W. HALL, *Secretary.*

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
WEDNESDAY *October 5, 1881, 9, a. m.*

Committee met. Present, viz: Messrs. Alexander, chairman, Mylin, Newmyer, Roberts, Slack, Fenlon and George W. Hall, secretary.

Messrs. Holben and Millham, having left on early trains for their homes, being excused; Senator Newmyer, of the committee having arrived during the previous evening, was excused from further attendance at the meeting of the committee, to allow him to visit the State College during the day. The chair then appointed the following as the sub-committee, under the resolution of last night: Messrs. Mylin, chairman, Roberts, Newmyer and Hall, along with Senator C. T. Alexander.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

GEO. W. HALL, *Secretary.*

The sub-committee met, and agreed to meet at the State College, on Tuesday, November 15, 1881, or at the call of the chairman of the sub-committee.

HARRISBURG, PA., SENATE COMMITTEE-ROOM,
TUESDAY, *January 17, 1882, 10.30, a. m.*

The sub-committee of the Pennsylvania State College investigating committee, appointed at Bellefonte, Pa., October 5, 1881, met as above, in pursuance to the call of the chairman, Senator Mylin. Present, Messrs. Mylin, Newmyer, Alexander, Roberts, and Hall.

On motion, Mr. George W. Hall was elected secretary of the sub-committee.

Mr. John Hamilton, treasurer of the State College, being present with his account books, vouchers, &c., he was examined at some length in regard to the expenditures of the institution.

(Recess until 3.30 o'clock, p. m.)

3.30 o'clock, p. m.

All members present, when, after a free discussion as to the powers and duties of the general committee, and on motion of Senator Newmyer, it was

Resolved, that the sub-committee agree to at once wait upon and confer with the Attorney General of the State, Hon. H. W. Palmer, upon the subject of the authority of the general committee to incur expenses to be paid out of the State Treasury. After leaving the Attorney General, the sub-committee unanimously agreed that the sub-committee had an interview with the Attorney General in regard as to whether the expenses incurred by the general committee in the prosecution of the investigation authorized by concurrent resolution of the General Assembly, as Pamphlet Laws of 1881, pp. 180 and 181, could be paid by the State under the provisions of the said resolution, to which he replied in substance as follows:

That the resolution itself did not provide for the payment of any expenses incurred by said committee, but that the spirit, the intent of the preamble and resolution, authorized the necessary means to carry into effect its spirit and purpose, and furthermore that any subsequent Legis-

lature could provide for the payment of the necessary expenses incurred by the said committee incident to the investigation aforesaid, without any violation of the Constitution, adopted by the people December, 1873.

The following was then offered by Mr. Hall, and unanimously adopted :

Resolved 1. That the chairman of the general committee and this sub-committee be requested to employ a stenographer to report the proceedings of the general committee and its sub-committees at their sessions, *Provided*, The said stenographer rely for his compensation entirely upon the passage of an appropriation by the succeeding Legislature.

(Six P. M., recess until 7.30, P. M.)

7.30 o'clock, p. m., January 17, 1882.

Resolved 2. That this sub-committee request the treasurer of the State College to prepare and present at the next meeting of the committee, 1st, a statement, with the queries as propounded by the Congress of the United States on February 2, 1874, and answers to said queries up to and inclusive of the year 1881; and 2d, a statement of the cost of the experimental farms connected with the college, with a detailed statement for each year to close of 1881, of the income and receipts of said farms, and of the profits and losses of said farms; and 3d, statements of receipts, and expenditures from different funds donated to the college since its organization to December 31, 1881 and showing the principle of said funds on hand December 31, 1881, with amount of cost of buildings as erected to close of 1881, and the amount expended for repairs annually, and the condition of each and all such buildings at the close of 1881.

Adopted, as was also the resolution, viz :

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the labors of the committee appointed under the above recited resolutions, that the committee proceed in the investigation in the manner following :

1st. To inquire whether the present management of the college is in compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress July 2, 1862, and the several acts of assembly of Pennsylvania in relation thereto.

2d. To examine into the accounts of the said college to discover whether or not the interest derived from the fund realized from the sale of the land scrip fund has been duly expended in accordance with the requirements of the said act of Congress, above recited.

3d. To inquire how the several appropriations made by the several acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to said college have been expended.

4th. To examine into all other funds received by said college whether from individual contributions or receipts from students, and ascertain if they have been honestly appropriated and accounted for.

5th. To examine the experimental farms and ascertain the amount of income derived thereat and of funds appropriated to each out of the general fund, their usefulness as such, and whether the funds appropriated to each have been honestly appropriated or expended.

The following resolution was offered and adopted :

Resolved, That all persons who have any complaints or allegations to make against the management of the Pennsylvania State College, be invited to forward to the committee at Harrisburg on or before March 20, 1882, any statement in writing they desire to make.

Resolved, To adjourn, to meet on January 18, 1882, 9, A. M., in Senate committee-rooms.

HARRISBURG, PA., SENATE COMMITTEE-ROOMS,
January 18, 1882, 9 o'clock, a. m.

Sub-committee met in pursuance to the adjournment last night. Present, Messrs. Mylin, Newmyer, Alexander, Roberts, and Hall.

On motion, the minutes of the session of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. John Hamilton was recalled, and the sub-committee heard him fully in regard to the funds and accounts of the institution for the past five years.

Q. What is the endowment fund of the college?

A. \$500,000.

Q. How is it secured?

A. By a bond of the State of Pennsylvania, dated for fifty years, due February 1, 1922, interest payable semi-annually, February and August 1.

Q. How was the principal of \$500,000 made up; was it the sum gotten from the sale of United States land scrip?

A. I understand that the total proceeds of the sale of the United States land scrip was \$439,186 80, and out of that sum one tenth was devoted by acts of Assembly to the purchase of three experimental farms, at a cost of \$43,886 50, reducing the original sum to \$395,300 20; subsequently the Legislature by act appropriated sufficient sum to make the principal of the fund \$500,000. I am not sufficiently familiar with the statements in the address published by the State College to swear to the accuracy, but I believe them to be correct.

Q. What does the statement you now present before this committee show on their face, and are they correct to the best of your knowledge?

A. They are a schedule of educational expenses of the Pennsylvania State College for the years 1877 to 1881, inclusive, and as near correct as they can be when made up in the limited time given me to collate the same, and may possibly have an unimportant error therein.

(Statements verified by private mark.)

Q. Have you the treasurer's account book, showing the receipts and disbursements from 1877, January 1, to 1881, December 31?

A. I have, and now before us.

Q. What were the cash receipts for each of the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and from what source were the same derived? Do not include therein any money borrowed from bank.

A. For 1877, \$39,019 80, viz:

Interest from the State,	\$30,000 00
From students,	4,095 67
From college farm,	4,924 13

Q. What were the expenditures for 1877?

A. \$71,506 15, which sum includes the payments of borrowed money.

State Treasurer BUTLER was called:

Q. Have you in your charge a bond for the principal of the fund for the benefit of the State Agricultural College?

A. Yes; this is the bond.

Q. What is the amount, and when is the interest payable, and when the principal?

A. February 1, 1872 for \$500,000; interest payable February and August 1, and principal payable February 1, 1922.

Q. By whom is bond signed?

A. J. W. Geary, Governor; R. W. Mackey, Treasurer; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General.

(Copy of the bond is herewith attached.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIX PER CENT LOAN.

REDEEMABLE FIFTY YEARS.

Under Act of April 3, 1872. \$500,000

\$500,000

From February 1, 1872.

This certifies that there is due from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Agricultural College land scrip fund of Pennsylvania, the sum of \$500,000, payable after fifty years, from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, with interest on the same, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August of each year, at the Treasury of said Commonwealth, to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, according to the several acts of Assembly in relation thereto. This bond is authorized by the act of Assembly entitled: "An act directing the sale of the bonds composing the Agricultural College land scrip fund, and authorizing the issue of a new bond in lieu thereof, and abolishing the Board of Commissioners created by act of April 1, A. D. 1863."

Approved April 3, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and is not transferable.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 28, 1872.*

Countersigned :

R. W. MACKAY, *State Treasurer.* J. F. HARTRANFT, *Auditor General.*

JNO. W. GEARY, *Governor.*

Registered in Auditor General's Office, July 10, 1872.

D. C. MAURER,

For Auditor General.

Resolved, That the sub-committee now adjourn to meet in Harrisburg, Pa., at 9 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, March 21, 1882.

Adopted.

GEO. W. HALL, *Secretary.*

SENATE COMMITTEE-ROOMS.

HARRISBURG, PA., *March 21, 1882, Tuesday, 9 o'clock, a. m.*

Sub-committee met, as per adjournment. Present, viz: Senators Newmyer, Alexander, Representatives Roberts and Hall.

In the absence of Senator Mylin, chairman of the sub-committee, Hon. W. B. Roberts was, on motion, called to the chair.

The minutes of the last session of the sub-committee were read and duly approved, when, on motion of Senator Newmyer, the person selected as the stenographer of the committee, Mr. J. Irwin Hagerman, was sworn.

Again, on motion, Prof. John Hamilton was called, and examined as to the queries propounded by and in a resolution passed at the last meeting. (See printed tabulated queries prepared by the chairman at the direction of the sub-committee, and the answers given by Prof. John Hamilton; for details of testimony hereon, see reporter's notes.)

(Recess taken at 1 o'clock, P. M., for dinner, until 2.30, P. M.)

Sub-committee met at 2.30 o'clock, P. M., (Mr. Bierly, member of the general committee being present.) Prof. John Hamilton's examination was continued until 6 o'clock, P. M., when a recess was taken until 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

Sub-committee met at 7.30 o'clock, P. M., and went into a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the treasurer, scrutinizing the orders, checks, and various entries of the same for the year 1881.

On motion, at 11 o'clock, P. M., adjourned to meet to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 9, A. M., March 22, 1882.

GEO. W. HALL, *Secretary*.

SENATE COMMITTEE-ROOMS,
WEDNESDAY, 9, a. m., March 22, 1882.

Sub-committee met. Present, Senators Mylin, Newmyer, Alexander, and Representatives Roberts and Hall and Representative Bierly of the general committee.

On motion, the minutes of the three sessions of the sub-committee, held on the 21st instant, were read and approved.

Mr. Bierly presented a paper containing fifteen queries in regard to the State College, which were answered by Prof. John Hamilton. (See reporter's notes.)

Messrs. Hon. V. E. Piolette and S. W. Starkweather were sworn and examined at length. Mr. Gabriel Hiester was affirmed, and, on motion, the sub-committee, at one o'clock, agreed to a recess until 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

Sub-committee met again at 2.30 o'clock, P. M., when Mr. Gabriel Hiester was examined, and Hon. Francis Jordan was affirmed and examined, also Mr. McKee, a graduate, was sworn and examined at length. Prof. John Hamilton, business manager and treasurer, was recalled and examined, when the sub-committee went into executive session, and then took a recess until 7.30, P. M.

An anonymous letter from College township, March 20, 1882, was received, but the sub-committee decided to take no notice of the same.

7.30 o'clock, p. m., March 22, 1882.

Mr. W. B. Huston, of the Secretary of Internal Affairs office, sworn and produced the record book of the commissioners for the sale of the agricultural land scrip, and the minutes of said commissioners were read and examined.

On motion of Senator Newmyer, the chairmen of the general and sub-committee were authorized to issue subpoena to L. Rhone, *et al. duces tecum*, to be and appear at the next meeting of the sub-committee. Communication was received, and read, from Leonard Rhone as to the college management, &c.

On motion of Senator Newmyer, the sub-committee agreed to meet in Philadelphia, St. Cloud Hotel, on Thursday, 8, P. M., May 11, 1882.

The deeds of the real estate of the State College were exhibited.

At 10.45, P. M., adjourned.

GEO. W. HALL, *Secretary*.

In pursuance of adjournment sub-committee met in Capitol building, Harrisburg, Pa., March, 21, 1882.

Present, Messrs. Alexander, Roberts, Newmyer, and Hall.

In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Roberts was appointed chairman *pro tem*.

Minutes of last meeting read.

J. Irwin Hagerman, of Bellefonte, Pa., was duly sworn as stenographer for the committee.

The committee proceeded to take the following testimony :

Professor JOHN HAMILTON, *recalled* :

(By Mr. Alexander.)

Q. Have you, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the former meeting of the sub-committee, prepared answers to the categorical questions submitted to you?

A. I have to most of the inquiries.

Q. Have you them with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you produce them?

A. Yes, sir.

Witness produces paper No. 1 and reads question and answers as follows :

I.—Organization and Endowment.

1. Give the full corporate name of your institution.

In July, 1862, the name was "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," by decree of the court of common pleas of Centre county, January 26, 1874, it was changed to "The Pennsylvania State College."

2. Where is it located?

At the postal village of State College, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

3. Give the dates of its charter and of the receipt of the national land-grant.

Charter approved February 22, 1855; modified March 17, 1859, May 1, 1862, January 26, 1874, and November 22, 1875. A small amount was received as income, derived from sales under acts of April 1, 1863, and April 11, 1866; full receipt (under act of February 19, 1867,) beginning February 1, 1868.

4. Give the date of its organization under the grant.

June 15, 1864.

5. How many acres of public lands, or equivalent land scrip, has your institution received?

Seven hundred and eighty thousand.

6. How much of this has been sold?

All.

7. For what sum per acre was your land or scrip sold?

Fifty-six thirty one hundredths cents per acre.

8. What was the total amount received therefore?

Four hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-six eighty one hundredths dollars.

9. How has it been invested? *Explain this point fully.*

The sum of \$43,886 50 was expended (as authorized by section fifth of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, known as the Agricultural College Land-Grant Act, and by section second of act of Assembly of February 19, 1867,) in the purchase of lands for experimental farms, as follows: Farm in Chester county, \$17,750; farm in Centre county, \$3,000; farm in

Indiana county, \$18,136 50. (See report of the Surveyor General for 1868, page 11.) The remaining portion, (\$395,300 30,) after a temporary investment in other securities, was, by act of Assembly of April 3, 1877, re-invested, in connection with certain other funds for the endowment of the college, in a fifty-year bond of the State of Pennsylvania, payable April 3, 1922, upon which the State Treasurer is directed to pay to the college three per cent. on the first of February and August, annually, in each year.

10. How much land or scrip remains unsold?

None.

11. What disposition do you propose to make of the unsold land or scrip?

See preceding answer.

12. State in the following blank form the number of benefactions, (donations and legacies,) other than the national grant, received by your institution, the amounts thereof, the object to which each has been applied, for the whole time since organization or since receipt of the aforesaid land-grant.

Amount or value of benefact'n	Year.	The object to which benefaction has been applied.
\$50,000 00	1857	Erection of college building.
5,000 00	1858	" " "
10,000 00	1859	" " "
11,865 00	"	" " "
25,000 00	"	" " "
12,000 00	"	Two hundred acres of land.
49,900 00	1861	Erection of college building.
500 00	"	Geological collection of the State.
7,000 00	1869	To stock and equipment. experimental farm.
5,000 00	1870	To erect new and repair old buildings on Eastern experimental farm.
104,699 70	1872	Invested as endowment fund.
1,500 00	187-	To construct water-works.
1,420 00	"	" "
80,000 00	1878	To pay off mortgage.

The sources of these donations were fully explained in paper (3) in answer to query by sub-committee.

II.—Value of Property.

13. What is the total value of property of your institution?

Nine hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and fifteen seventy-seven one hundredths dollars, (\$951,615 77.)

14. What is the value of the real estate?

Four hundred and fifteen, nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-six fifty one hundredths dollars, (\$115,986 50.)

15. State the value of all the income-producing real estate in which your funds are invested, and whether the value thereof has increased or diminished since it was acquired. *Please answer this question in detail.*

Four hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars. Natural wear and exposure, together with the depreciation of real estate everywhere since the war, has doubtless somewhat diminished its value since it was acquired.

16. State the cost of each building and the uses to which it is put.

College building about \$200,000, president's house, \$8,000; vice president's house, \$1,500; barn \$7,800; farm-house \$1,000; hog-pen, \$1,000; gate-house, at east entrance, \$600; gate-house, at west entrance, \$1,100; engine-house, \$1,500; dwelling at barn, \$700; Central experimental farm buildings, \$7,000; Prof. Smith's house, \$7,000; water-works, \$12,000; steam heating apparatus, \$10,000.

17. State from what fund (national or other) each building has been paid for.

The college building, president's house, vice president's house, barn, part of the farm-house, hog-pen, part of east gate-house, part of west gate-house and part of dwelling at the barn were built before and during the war, and were constructed from funds received from the State and citizens of the State. The Central experimental farm buildings were erected from the proceeds of the sale of one hundred acres of land. The Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the repair and erection of buildings on the Eastern experimental farm. The balance of the buildings were built from donations, income from college farm and college building, and a portion remains unpaid.

18. What is the value of the apparatus of instruction?

Eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-two four one-hundredths dollars, (\$11,722 $\frac{4}{100}$.)

19. State, in the following blank form, the annual and total investments on account of your experimental farm and of your machine shop, if these are connected with your institution.

	<i>Experimental Farms.</i>	<i>Machine Shops.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1868,	\$1,000		
1869,	5,000		
1870,	6,000		
1871,	6,000		
1872,	6,000		
1873,	6,000		
1874,	2,750		
1875,	2,700		
1876,	2,600		
1877,	2,500		
1878,	2,200		
1879,	2,350		
1880,	2,000		
1881,	2,000	\$317 65	
Total,	\$49,100	\$317 65	\$49,417 65

(The experimental farms had, in addition to above, their entire produce amounting to about \$50,000.)

20. State the amount of the productive funds of your institution.

Five hundred thousand dollars.

III.—Financial Management, &c.

21. State fully the method of managing the financial affairs of your institution, especially the position, powers, and remuneration of its treasurer; whether or not he is under bonds for the faithful performance of his duty; the checks adopted for the regulation of his actions, etc.

All moneys from all sources, except the interest received from the State,

are received by the president of the faculty of the college, or by the business manager acting for him, and are paid into the hands of the treasurer of the college. Moneys are paid out by the treasurer only upon orders of the board of trustees, or of the president of the faculty for the purposes, and within the limits, prescribed by the schedule of appropriations. The treasurer of the college is elected annually by the board of trustees to be custodian of its funds. He receives no salary, and is required by the board of trustees to give a bond of \$50,000. The only check is inability to pay except upon a written order of the president of the faculty or the board of trustees.

22. Have any of the funds of your institution been loaned to any of its officers? If so, state the amounts loaned to each, the conditions of the loan, and the securities accepted for repayment.

None.

23. Has any portion of the funds of your institution been lost? If so, state when and how said loss occurred, its amount, the defaulting or bankrupt person, and the measures adopted for its recovery.

None.

To answer the inquiries under No. 25 will require the going over all the items for all the years, and posting them to the headings indicated, and to which answers are required. This would require more than a year's work, and even then it would be found to be impossible to answer many of the inquiries, since no one could tell the amount of teaching time each subject had received. If each professor had confined his teaching to a single branch of learning, the exact cost of instruction in that branch could then be ascertained; but since this has not been done, and professors are required to extend their labors so as to include several studies of various degrees of importance, it is impossible to accurately estimate the value of his services to any one of them. Other difficulties arise from doubt as to the meaning of some of the questions, as for instance, what is meant by "Mathematics necessary to surveying?" Should it, or should it not, include arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, all of which are essential to a thorough preparation for the study of field surveying?

A summary of the total expenditures of the college for the years 1866 to 1881, inclusive, is given below:

V.—Expenditures—Continued.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES.	EXPENDITURES FOR THE COLLEGIATE YEAR.															
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Notes paid,	Dolls. 16,548 36	Dolls. 3,115 00	Dolls. 6,151 04	Dolls. 5,516 72	Dolls. 3,000 00	Dolls. 22,945 00	Dolls. 17,785 67	Dolls. 21,673 48	Dolls. 24,239 00	Dolls. 37,000 00	Dolls. 40,830 59	Dolls. 45,500 00	Dolls. 29,004 17	Dolls. 39,000 00	Dolls. 39,000 00	Dolls. 39,000 00
Other expenses paid,	26,181 44	26,985 80	30,667 89	24,023 71	23,077 68	32,496 70	35,353 37	43,882 28	28,957 68	29,934 90	33,864 38	34,511 63	39,410 88	41,071 52	38,579 69	37,337 15
Grand total of annual cash expenditure for all objects,	26,181 44	43,534 16	33,722 89	30,174 75	34,594 40	35,496 70	58,298 37	61,067 95	50,631 16	54,234 90	58,043 36	71,511 63	80,241 47	86,571 52	67,980 86	76,337 15

26. After deducting from the total expenditures of your institution the expenses incurred on account of real estate, rents, and repairs, what has been the average cost of educating a pupil in each of the collegiate years since your endowment by the national land-grant?

It is impracticable to get at the cost for the several years past, but for 1881 the cost has been as follows: Whole number of students, as per catalogue of 1880 and 1881, is 164; cost of instruction department, \$17,367 44; making an average cost of \$105 90.

VI.—Debts.

27. Give detailed statement of the amount of each present debt of your institution, the manner of and reasons for incurring the same, the mode of liquidation adopted, and any other particulars of interest.

On the 31st day of December, 1881, the total indebtedness of the college was \$50,440 35. Part of it was incurred in 1866 and the balance at sundry times since, and mostly in the erection of water-works, heating college building with steam, and in the erection of new house for a professor. The method of liquidation is through a sinking fund appropriation each year. For complete list of indebtedness and receipts see the balance sheet of the college made out December 31, 1881, and appended to this report.

VII.—Subsequent Occupations of the Students.

28. Report, as accurately as possible, the number of students in your institution who have regularly pursued agricultural or mechanical occupations since leaving your institution.

The catalogue of the college for 1881 shows that one sixth of the alumni of the college are farmers; we have no statistics concerning students who did not graduate, but the proportion of farmers among them is very much larger.

VIII.—Character of Instruction.

29. Give statement in the following blank form of the names, titles, duties, salaries, and money value of the allowances of the president and the several professors, tutors, and instructors of your institution, and state the number of hours occupied by each in actual instruction in the collegiate year.

NAME AND TITLE.	Duties.	Salaries.	Money-value of allowances.
James Y. McKee, A. M., Vice President, Professor of English Lit. and Greek,	Teaches Rhetoric, Logic, English Literature, and higher Greek and Latin. While acting President receives additional salary,	\$1,500 00 500 00	\$200 00
William A. Buckhout, M. S., Professor of Botany and Horticulture,	Teaches Botany and Horticulture and has charge of Zoology and Geology also,	1,500 00	
C. Alfred Smith, M. S. A., Professor of Chemistry,	Teaches General Chemistry and has charge of Quantitative Laboratory,	1,500 00	400 00
C. F. Reeves, M. S., Professor of Modern Languages,	Teaches French and German and is Librarian,	1,000 00	150 00
I. Thornton Osmond, M. S., M. A., Professor of Physics,	Teaches Physics and has charge of Physical Laboratory,	1,350 00	150 00
Josiah Jackson, M. A., Mathematics and Astronomy,	Teaches Pure Mathematics and Astronomy and has temporary charge of Mechanical work-shop,	1,200 00	100 00
W. H. Jordon, M. S., Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry,	Teaches Agricultural Chemistry, Theory and Practice of Agriculture, Veterinary, Principles of Breeding, &c., and has charge of Quantitative Laboratory,	1,500 00	100 00
Louis H. Barnard, C. E., Civil Engineering,	Teaches Descriptive Geometry, Surveying, Constructing of Bridges, &c., and has charge of Practical Surveying, and Topographical and Geographical Drawing,	1,200 00	50 00
F. H. Christie, M. A., Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages,	Teaches Greek and Latin Language and Greek and Roman History,	700 00	15 00
Louis E. Reber, B. and S., Military Instructor and Assistant in Preparatory Department,	Teaches Military Art and Science, and assists in Preparatory Department,	600 00	25 00
Miss A. M. Cooper, B. S., Lady Principal and Assistant in the Preparatory Department, . . . . .	. . . . .	500 00	30 00
J. W. Heston, B. A., Principal Preparatory Department,	Teaches in Preparatory Department,	1,000 00	50 00
D. O. Eiders, B. A., Assistant in Preparatory Department, . . . . .	. . . . .	300 00	30 00
Miss Hattie F. Foster, Instructor in Music, . . . . .	. . . . .	120 00	30 00

30. Has your institution a preparatory course of study? If so, state the number of years in the course and number of weeks in scholastic year.
Yes; two years of forty weeks each.

31. How many years are occupied by your course of instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts? Give the total number of weeks in said course.

Four years of forty weeks each.

32. Give the annual cost of tuition, the number of free scholarships established by the State, and the number of other free scholarships, and the average income from them.

No charge for tuition. There are fifty (50) senatorial free scholarships, valued at forty dollars each per annum.

33. Give, for each collegiate year since your organization as a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, the number and sex of students in your preparatory and collegiate courses of instruction.

There have been altogether since 1859 about fifteen hundred students. Students do not usually choose their course so as to continue in it, until they

have been for some time in the college; this is specially true of preparatory and special students, so that it is not practicable to give accurate data in answer to No. 33.

34. Give for each year of your preparatory and collegiate courses the number of hours per week occupied by recitations and lectures, as follows:

	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED PER WEEK IN—					
	1st preparatory year.	2d preparatory year.	1st collegiate year.	2d collegiate year.	3d collegiate year.	4th collegiate year.
Totals, . .	20	20	15	15	15	15

An answer to the above cannot be given unless we have a definition of terms; for instance, "branches relating to agriculture" may include all subjects important to the scientific and practical agriculturist, such as mathematics, all the physical sciences, political science, history, drawing, book-keeping, &c., &c. We append a circular of the College giving the course of study, the subject of study, and the hours per week devoted to each study.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Offers instruction in a preparatory course; in two general courses, general science and classic; and in four technical courses, agriculture, natural history, chemistry, and physics, and civil engineering. It also admits special students who do not intend to take all of any college course. It still further offers, to farmers and others who cannot become students, a farmers' institute, or course of lectures, lasting two weeks in mid-winter. For particulars concerning the studies, etc., see other parts of this circular.

Admission.

The college admits both sexes on the following conditions:

First. Candidates for the preparatory department must be at least fourteen years of age, and have a fair knowledge of the ordinary common school branches.

Second. For admission to the freshman class, general science course, the candidate must be at least fifteen years of age, and pass a further examination in United States history, Olney's higher algebra, (to quadratics,) Olney's geometry, (to section seven,) Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Physics, and Houston's physical geography, or their equivalents. For the classical course, the applicant will be examined in Cæsar, Cicero's orations, and Xenophon's anabasis, instead of physics and physical geography. Candidates for either course should have some practical knowledge of drawing and book-keeping. Students whose advanced knowledge of some subjects will enable them to make up their deficiencies in others, may be admitted conditionally.

Location, Buildings, etc.

Situated in the midst of a rolling valley, about ten miles in width, the college enjoys a beautiful landscape and a healthful climate. The college lands contiguous to the institution—and so not including the one-hundred-acre experimental farms in Chester and Indiana counties—are four hundred

acres in extent, and consist of farms, forest, orchards, vineyard, gardens, and ornamental grounds.

The main building—a substantial stone structure, two hundred and forty feet in length, eighty feet in average width, and five stories in height, exclusive of attic and basement—contains the public rooms, such as chapel, library, cabinets, laboratories, class-rooms, and society halls, and a large number of dormitories. It is heated throughout by steam, and is abundantly supplied with water from an artesian well. The other buildings are professors' houses, barns, engine-houses, etc.

Museums, Laboratories, etc.

In geology, the college possesses, in addition to many fine specimens of European rocks, the collection made by Professor Rogers, for the first geological survey of the State, and is receiving, from the State geologist, a duplicate collection of the second survey, now in progress.

The botanical museum contains an herbarium of more than three thousand species, a collection of the woods of central Pennsylvania, a collection of the woods of the United States, (numbering over four hundred specimens,) specimens of cones, seeds, etc.

The zoological museum has a small but good collection of dry and alcoholic specimens, articulated skeletons, collections of insects injurious to vegetation, and of those helpful to the farmer, of birds, etc., etc.

In mechanics, a collection of models from the Patent Office; in crystallography, specimen crystals and models, and in metallurgy, samples of ores are available for instruction.

The botanical, chemical, and physical laboratories have all the appliances necessary for thorough work in the line of these several departments, and additions are made to the apparatus, year by year, to increase the facilities offered to the students.

The mechanical laboratory has been in operation but one session, and has been equipped for wood-work only. Its success has, however, encouraged the board to extend the work, and it is now proposed to add, immediately, needful tools and apparatus for metal-working. A room has been fitted up for mechanical drawing.

The College Library, containing about three thousand volumes, mostly scientific and technical, and the current issues of leading scientific, agricultural, horticultural, and literary periodicals, is open for daily use. The student societies, also, have libraries for the use of their members, and society reading-rooms, which include in their lists the prominent daily papers.

Practicums.

The college has, from the first, sought to combine practical with theoretical instruction, and thus to fix in the student's mind a knowledge of both methods and principles. With this end in view, a portion of the student's time has been set apart for this training, and the number of subjects in which such instruction is given, and the apparatus for it have been added to, until the range of topics is quite extensive, as appears from the several schedules. A portion of this training is largely technical, and so is almost wholly confined to certain courses. Other parts, however, are so general in their character as to be appropriately required of all students. Among these practicums common to all, the following may be mentioned for the sake of illustration: Book-keeping, so important for the right conduct of all business; drawing, free-hand and mechanical, needed by individuals in

all employments and professions ; military drill, required by the law of Congress, and helpful in securing right habits of body and mind ; mechanic arts, in which is learned, among other things, the making of plane surfaces, correct angles and joints, and the care and use of tools ; horticulture, where instruction is given in all ordinary operations belonging to fruit culture, such as pruning, grafting, budding, and propagation by cuttings and layers ; and surveying, which acquaints the student with the instruments of the art, and trains him to determine points, distances, and areas. Some of these practicums not only give knowledge of almost universal use, but also serve a good purpose by developing, during the early part of the course, tastes and aptitudes which may determine the student's choice of a technical course and of his life-work.

In each of the technical courses, certain special lines of practice have a large amount of time given them, proportionate to their importance or subsequent professional use. Each practicum is directed by an instructor who is familiar with both the theory and the practice, and with their mutual relations.

Preparatory Courses.

As many students come from districts where there are no advanced schools, it has been found needful to maintain a department which shall prepare such persons for admission to college, and shall at the same time, give a good *practical* training to those who are unable, from any cause, to prolong their studies beyond the ordinary academic course.

Applicants should, as stated on page 2, be at least fourteen years of age, and have a good knowledge of the common English branches. Preparatory students, except those who are under the immediate care of their parents and guardians, are required to room in the building, where they are under the supervision of the principal of the department and his assistants during study hours ; and every effort is made to incite in them a love of study, and to create and confirm habits favorable to it.

As there are two general courses in the college, there are two preliminary courses, designed to prepare for these, respectively. While these have much in common, clearness demands that they be given separately. They are as follows :

PREPARATORY COURSE IN GENERAL SCIENCE.

First Year.

FALL SESSION.—Arithmetic, Algebra, Physiology, English Analysis.

WINTER SESSION.—Algebra, English Composition, Physical Geography, Zoology.

SPRING SESSION.—Algebra, English History, Botany, English Composition.

Second Year.

FALL SESSION.—Algebra, English History, Natural Philosophy, German. Practicum—Drawing, one hour daily.

WINTER SESSION.—Algebra, United States History, Chemistry, German. Practicum—Drawing and Book-Keeping, one hour daily.

SPRING SESSION.—Geometry, United States History, Chemistry, German. Practicum—Drawing and Book-Keeping, one hour daily.

PREPARATORY COURSE IN CLASSICS.

First Year.

FALL SESSION.—Arithmetic, Algebra, Physiology, Latin Grammar and Reader.

WINTER SESSION.—Algebra, English Composition, Physical Geography, Latin Reader.

SPRING SESSION.—Algebra, English History, Botany, Cæsar and Latin Composition.

Second Year.

FALL SESSION.—Algebra, English History, Cæsar and Latin Composition, Greek Grammar and Reader.

Practicum—Drawing, one hour daily.

WINTER SESSION.—Algebra, United States History, Cicero's Orations, Greek Grammar and Reader.

Practicum—Drawing and Book-Keeping, one hour daily.

SPRING SESSION.—Geometry, United States History, Ovid, Xenophon's Anabasis.

Practicum—Drawing and Book-Keeping, one hour daily.

COLLEGE COURSES.—*General.*

The college offers, as already stated, two full courses, each of four years' duration. That in general science, probably the most popular of all college courses, embraces German and French, mathematics, and a fair outline of the natural and the metaphysical sciences. The classical combines with the essentials of the old, time-honored "college course" a large amount of the scientific knowledge and the practical training which that course formerly lacked. Each course, as here taught, aims at the full development of the student's powers of observation and of reasoning.

At the close of the sophomore year, the student in either course may enter one of the technical courses.

The conditions for admission to the freshman class, at the beginning of the first session, are, for the present, as stated on page 2. After the year 1881-82, applicants for freshman standing will be examined on all the studies of one of the preparatory courses.

In the following schedule of studies, a figure placed after any subject indicates the number of hours of recitation or of practice given to that study each week.

GENERAL SCIENCE COURSE.

Freshman Class.

FALL SESSION.—Algebra (3), Geometry (3), German (5), Tactics (4).

Practicum—Drawing (4), Horticulture (4).

WINTER SESSION.—Algebra (4), Geometry (2), Rhetoric (4), German (5).

Practicum—Drawing (2), Mechanic Arts (6).

SPRING SESSION.—Trigonometry (5), Physiology (4), German (3), French (3).

Practicum—Drawing (4), Horticulture (4).

Sophomore Class.

FALL SESSION.—Trigonometry and Surveying (4), Chemistry (4), German (3), French (4).

Practicum—Surveying (6), Chemistry (4).



WINTER SESSION.—General Geometry (4), Chemistry (4), German (3), French (4).

Practicum—Chemistry (8), Mechanic Arts (2).

SPRING SESSION.—Chemistry (3), Descriptive Botany (4), German (2), French (3), General Geometry (4).

Practicum—Chemistry (6), Botany (4).

[NOTE.—For the General Geometry of this session, students preparing for the course in Agriculture, or that in Natural History, may substitute seven hours of practicum in Chemistry.]

Junior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Rational Mechanics (4), Chemistry (3), Logic (3), Animal Physiology (4) or Differential Calculus (3), (elective).

Practicum—Mechanics (4), Botany (4), Physiology (4).

WINTER SESSION.—Physics (4), Chemistry (4), Zoology (4), Integral Calculus (2) or Natural Theology (3), (elective).

Practicum—Physics (3), Zoology (4), Botany (4).

SPRING SESSION.—Physics (4), Mineralogy (3), Civil Government (3), English Literature (5).

Practicum—Physics (3).

Senior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Physics (4), Geology (4), Mental Philosophy (3), History of Ancient Philosophy (3), English Literature (3).

Practicum—Physics (4), Geology (3).

WINTER SESSION.—Geology (3), Political Economy (3), Astronomy (4), History of Civilization (4).

Practicum—Geology (5).

SPRING SESSION.—Geology (3), Astronomy (3), Ethics (3), History of English Literature (3).

Practicum—Geology (5), Thesis or Oration.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Freshman Class.

FALL SESSION.—Algebra (3), Geometry (3), Virgil (5) Xenophon's Anabasis and Greek Composition (4).

Practicum—Drawing (4), Horticulture (4).

WINTER SESSION.—Algebra (4), Geometry (2), Rhetoric (4), Virgil (3), Plato's Apology and Greek Composition (3).

Practicum—Drawing (2), Mechanic Arts (6).

SPRING SESSION.—Trigonometry (5), Physiology (4), Sallust (3), Plato's Phædo (3).

Practicum—Drawing (4), Horticulture (4).

Sophomore Class.

FALL SESSION.—Trigonometry and Surveying (4), Chemistry (4), Horace (3), Herodotus (4).

Practicum—Surveying (6), Chemistry (4).

WINTER SESSION.—General Geometry (4), Chemistry (4), Cicero de Officiis (3), Homer (4).

Practicum—Chemistry (8), Mechanic Arts (2).

SPRING SESSION.—Chemistry (3), Descriptive Botany (4), Tacitus (4), Euripides' *Alcestis* (4).

Practicum—Chemistry (6), Botany (4).

Junior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Rational Mechanics (4), Logiċ (3), Thucydides (4), Botany (4), or Differential Calculus (3), (elective).

Practicum—Mechanics (4), Botany (4), Physiology (4).

WINTER SESSION.—Physics (4), Zoology (4), Natural Theology (3), Greek History and Antiquities (3), Demosthenes (3).

Practicum—Physics (3), Zoology (4).

SPRING SESSION.—Mineralogy (3), Civil Government (3), English Literature (5), Roman History and Antiquities (3), Sophocles (3).

Practicum—Physics (3).

Senior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Geology (3), Mental Philosophy (3), History of Ancient Philosophy (3), English Literature (3).

Practicum—Geology (3).

WINTER SESSION.—Geology (3), Political Economy (3), Astronomy (4), History of Civilization (4).

Practicum—Geology (5).

SPRING SESSION.—Astronomy (3), Ethics (3), History of English Literature (3), Evidences of Christianity (3).

Practicum—Geology (5).

COLLEGE COURSES.—*Technical.*

The technical courses now offered by the college are four in number: Agriculture, Natural History, Chemistry and Physics, and Civil Engineering. For admission to either of these courses, with a view to graduation, the applicant must pass an examination on the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore classes of one of the general courses, or their full equivalent.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture involves the application of the sciences to a greater extent than any other human employment. The aim, then, of a college course of instruction in agriculture is to teach how the sciences are applied to the business of farming, to afford a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of its principles and methods. It explains the nature of soils and of manures, the reasons for and the best methods of tillage, the constituents and characteristics of plants and animals, and the conditions favorable to their development; and it combines theory and practice wherever the processes involve skilled labor, but it does not consume the student's time in the mere manual labor of plowing, planting and feeding. For instruction in this branch there are the college farms of four hundred acres, with nearly twenty acres of orchard, vineyard of about five hundred vines, experimental grounds of more than thirty acres, barns, implements, etc.; the libraries; the laboratories of all the different departments, each of which is in certain respects subsidiary to agriculture; and the laboratory for agricultural work, with its special appliances for quantitative analysis of grain, grasses, fertilizers, etc.

In addition to purely technical studies, the schedule includes a few others, such as mental philosophy, political economy, ethics, etc., which are needful to fit the student for the right discharge of his duties as a citizen.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

Junior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Rational Mechanics (4), Agricultural Chemistry (3), Cryptogamic Botany (4), Animal Physiology (4).
Practicum—Physics (4), Chemistry (6).

WINTER SESSION.—Physics (4), Agricultural Chemistry (4), Zoology (4), Agricultural Engineering (3).

Practicum—Zoology or Physics, Chemistry.

SPRING SESSION.—Mineralogy (3), Civil Government (3), Entomology (4), Fertilizers (4), Crops (1).

Practicum—Agriculture Entomology.

Senior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Anatomy and Breeding (4), Geology (3), Mental Philosophy (3), Horticulture (3), Crops (2).

Practicum—Agriculture, Dissection.

WINTER SESSION.—Geology, (3,) Political Economy, (3,) Feeding, (4,) Veterinary, (4,) Farm Economy, (1.)

Practicum—Agriculture.

SPRING SESSION.—Dairy, (3,) Sheep Husbandry, (1,) Ethics, (3,) History of English Literature, (3,) History of Agriculture, (1.)

Practicum—Agriculture, Geology, Thesis.

Course in Natural History.

The design of this course is to give a practical knowledge of geology, zoology, botany, etc., and to train its graduates for the work of collecting and classifying objects in natural history, and for the superintendence of scientific explorations and investigations.

Instruction is derived not only from the text-books and lectures and the work in the laboratories, but from the study of the various collections and from excursions in the vicinity of the college, the surrounding district being especially rich in material illustrative of geology and botany.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

Junior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Rational Mechanics, (4,) Cryptogamic Botany, (4,) Animal Physiology, (4,) Logic, (3.)

Practicum—Mechanics, (4,) Botany, (4,) Physiology, (4.)

WINTER SESSION.—Physics, (4,) Zoology, (4,) Phænogamic Botany, (4,) Natural Theology, (3.)

Practicum—Physics, (3,) Zoology, (4,) Botany, (4.)

SPRING SESSION.—Physics, (4,) Mineralogy, (3,) Civil Government, (3,) Entomology, (4.)

Practicum—Physics, (3,) Entomology, (9.)

Senior Class.

- FALL SESSION.—Anatomy and Breeding, (4,) Geology, (3,) Mental Philosophy, (3,) Zoology, (5.)
 Practicum—Geology, (3,) Zoology, (8.)
- WINTER SESSION.—Geology, (3,) Political Economy, (3,) Astronomy, (4,) Embryology, (4.)
 Practicum—Geology, (5,) Embryology, (6.)
- SPRING SESSION.—Geology, (3,) Astronomy, (3,) Ethics, (3,) History of English Literature, (3.)
 Practicum—Geology, (5,) Thesis.

Course in Chemistry and Physics.

This course aims to prepare the student for work as a physicist or a practical chemist or pharmacist; it also seeks to fit him to enter the ranks of original investigators and discoverers.

The extensive and well-equipped laboratories afford opportunities for qualitative and quantitative work in both chemistry and physics; they enable the physicist to verify the laws of physical force, the assayist to determine the value of ores, and the agriculturist to ascertain the composition of his organic products.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

Junior Class.

- FALL SESSION.—Rational Mechanics, (4,) Chemistry, (3,) Logic, (3,) Animal Physiology (4) or Differential Calculus, (3,) (elective.)
 Practicum—Mechanics, (4,) Chemistry, (8.)
- WINTER SESSION.—Physics, (4,) Chemistry, (4,) Natural Theology (3) or Integral Calculus, (2,) (elective.)
 Practicum—Physics, (3,) Chemistry, (19.)
- SPRING SESSION.—Physics, (4,) Chemistry, (4,) Mineralogy, (3,) Civil Government, (3.)
 Practicum—Physics, (3,) Chemistry, (9.)

Senior Class.

- FALL SESSION.—Physics, (3,) Chemistry, (1,) Geology, (3,) Mental Philosophy, (3.)
 Practicum—Physics, (4,) Chemistry, (18.)
- WINTER SESSION.—Physics, (3,) Chemistry, (2,) Geology, (3,) Political Economy, (3.)
 Practicum—Physics, (4,) Chemistry, (16.)
- SPRING SESSION.—Physics, (3,) Chemistry, (3,) Ethics, (History of English Literature, (3.)
 Practicum—Physics, (3,) Chemistry, (10,) Thesis.

Course in Civil Engineering.

As this course was established at the opening of the present collegiate year, no detailed statement of its scope can be made at this time. In general terms, its object is to combine thorough practical instruction and the higher mathematical training so essential to the success of the professional engineer.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

Junior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Rational Mechanics, Differential Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and Perspective.

WINTER SESSION.—Physics, Integral Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Analytical Mechanics.

SPRING SESSION.—Physics, Analytical Mechanics, Mineralogy, Civil Government.

Senior Class.

FALL SESSION.—Geology, Resistance of Materials, Principles of Mechanism, Railroad Surveying.

WINTER SESSION.—Geology, Construction of Bridges, Astronomy, Political Economy.

SPRING SESSION.—Geology, Astronomy, Hydraulics, Ethics.

SPECIAL COURSE.

Students of mature years, and younger students whose parents or guardians request it, are permitted to choose such a special course as they may need. Of every such student it is required that he be prepared to enter upon and pursue with profit the studies chosen, that he have an equal number of hours of class-work with other students, and that he take part in the practicum to which he may be assigned.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

In order to meet the wants of farmers who desire to increase their knowledge of the theory of their calling, a Farmers' Institute will be held at the college, opening Tuesday morning, January 17, 1882, and closing on Friday afternoon, January 27. This two weeks' course will comprise about thirty lectures by the college professors, or by others whose services will be secured that they may present to the farmers certain important specialties.

The following topics will be included in the course: Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Dairying, Entomology, Farm Accounts, Feeding, Fertilizing, Fruit Growing, Grain and Forage Crops, Mechanics, Roads and Bridges, Stock Breeding, Vegetable Gardening and Veterinary.

No charge will be made for instruction or for the use of the public rooms of the college.

Those who are interested in the proposed course can obtain more detailed information by applying to any college officer after November 1.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The students meet in the chapel daily, just before recitations, for religious services, conducted by members of the Faculty. On Sunday they meet in the morning for Bible class and in the afternoon for sermon. There is, also, an evening prayer-meeting.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

There have, recently, been established fifty free scholarships, one for each Senatorial district in the State.

The scholar, male or female, is to be appointed by the Senator of the district after a competitive examination in the studies required for admission to the Freshman class, and must, therefore, fulfil the conditions requisite for admission to that class, as given on page 2 of this circular.

The holder of the scholarship will be admitted to the privileges of the institution free of the ordinary charges for incidentals, room-rent, fuel, and furniture—this immunity to continue for the entire college course, provided that both conduct and class-standing be satisfactory to the Faculty. Other expenses, such as boarding, books and light, must be borne by the student.

A vacancy may be filled after the opening of the college year, if the appointee's attainments are sufficient for admission to the class at that time.

For information as to vacancies, time and place of examination, etc., candidates for a scholarship should apply to their Senator, in whose care the details of appointment are placed by the college.

Military Instruction.

In addition to the exercises in the schedules of the several courses, all students, except those exempted because of conscientious scruples or on the ground of physical disability, take part in military drill. The exercises occur, ordinarily, three times per week. Seniors and Juniors are required to be present at but half the number of regular exercises assigned for members of the lower classes.

The uniform used is of cadet gray cloth and of a standard pattern. Measures are taken at the college, and orders are filled by Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, for \$18, viz: Coat, \$10 50; pantaloons, \$6; cap, \$1 50.

LABORATORY EXPENSES.—Students in the laboratories pay a small charge for their outfit; also, for apparatus destroyed and material consumed by them.

BOARDING.—The college does not maintain a boarding-hall, and most students depend upon the boarding-houses in the vicinity, the regular charge being \$3 per week. The college offers special facilities to those who board themselves singly, and also to the College Boarding Club, which supplies its members, now numbering about twenty, with good boarding at about two dollars per week.

FURNITURE.—The furniture provided for students who room in the building consists of a bedstead, mattress, table, washstand, chair. The student provides all other articles, including bedding, wash-bowl and pitcher, mirror, lamp, etc.

MEANS OF ACCESS.—The turnpike from the college furnishes daily communication by stage with Bellefonte, which is connected by two trains daily with Tyrone, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and with Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad.

Owing to the better accommodation and greater regularity of communication, the route by Bellefonte is now preferable for all those coming by railroad. The Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad is running construction trains within six miles of the college, and will, doubtless, furnish regular passenger trains from Tyrone before 1882.

Expenses.

FALL SESSION.—Incidentals,	\$6
Room rent, fuel, and furniture,	9

WINTER SESSION.—Incidentals,	\$4
Room rent, fuel, and furniture,	11
SPRING SESSION.—Incidentals,	4
Room rent, fuel, and furniture,	6

There is no charge for tuition in any course.

The charge for incidentals is intended to cover the expenses of heating, lighting, and caring for the corridors and the recitation and other public rooms. This is the only charge made to pupils who do not room in the college.

The above charge for room rent, fuel, and furniture, is made to those who room in the building, and is on the basis of two persons to each room. In cases where a student rooms alone, he will be charged \$4 additional per session.

Students must settle their college bills in advance, unless excused by the executive committee of the board. Remittances may be made by draft or by money order, drawn on the State College post-office.

ATTENDANCE.—The students whose names appear in the last year's catalogue number one hundred and sixty-four.

Calendar for 1881-82.

Fall session, sixteen weeks, opened,	Friday, August 26, 1881.
Fall session closes,	Friday, December 16, 1881.
Winter session, twelve weeks, opens,	Friday, January 5, 1882.
Winter session closes,	Friday, March 31, 1882.
Spring session, twelve weeks, opens,	Friday, April 7, 1882.
Commencement,	Thursday June 29, 1882.

For further particulars address the President, State College, Centre county, Pa.

IX.—Graduates and Discipline.

35. Fill the following schedule with the number of persons graduating from your institution since July, 1862.

Totals, since 1862, ninety-nine students in all courses—sixteen in arts, thirty-four in agriculture, forty-nine in science.

36. State for each collegiate year since July, 1862, the number of students suspended or expelled, and the number who have failed to pass their examination on the studies of the year.

It is not practicable to answer the above with the time now at command. If the answer be considered of great importance in this investigation, it will be furnished hereafter.

37. If your institution has any post-graduate course of instruction, please give particulars respecting it, and the number of persons who have pursued it.

Persons who have graduated in one of the college courses, here or elsewhere, are permitted to enter the college for instruction in an advanced course, consisting of such studies as may, in view of the circumstances of the case, be approved by the faculty. There are no records which give the number of persons accurately. The number in 1881 was five, but this was much above the average.

X.—Conditions of Admission.

38. State the requirements as to age, sex, and other qualifications for admission into your institution.

Admission.

The college admits both sexes, on the following conditions :

First. Candidates for the preparatory department must be at least fourteen years of age, and have a fair knowledge of the ordinary common school branches.

Second. For admission to the freshman class, general science course, the candidate must be at least fifteen years of age, and pass a further examination in United States history, Olney's higher algebra, (to quadratics,) Olney's geometry, (to section seven,) Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Physics, and Houston's physical geography, or their equivalents. For the classical course, the applicant will be examined in Cæsar, Cicero's orations, and Xenophen's anabasis, instead of physics and physical geography. Candidates for either course should have some practical knowledge of drawing and book-keeping. Students whose advanced knowledge of some subjects will enable them to make up their deficiencies in others, may be admitted conditionally.

39. Is the race of applicants considered in their admission ?

No.

40. Are persons of color admitted ? If not, state the reasons.

They are. There were two (2) in the institution during the years 1879 and 1880.

41. Give for each year since 1862 the number of applicants for admission, the number admitted with and without conditions, and the number rejected, with the reasons.

We have no record of the number of applicants for admission. The catalogues show the number admitted. No *permanent* record is made concerning admissions, "with the conditions," students so admitted either catching up with their classes or falling back in the classes below. No record is kept of rejections, but these are all for want of preparation for the classes for which they apply.

XI.—The Law of July, 1862.

42. Has your institution in good faith performed all the conditions and requirements of the statute of July, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto ? If not, state for what cause and in what particulars you have failed. Has the gift of the United States been preserved unimpaired and devoted to the purposes of your institution ? If not, to what extent has it been impaired or diverted, and under what circumstances ?

The Pennsylvania State College has in good faith complied with the requirements of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

The State of Pennsylvania has not impaired the gift, nor diverted any part from the purposes of this college.

XII.—Documents.

43. Please to supply this committee with a copy of the State law under which the United States land grant was accepted and your institution endowed, and also with a set of your catalogues and reports.

A bound copy of the catalogues and reports of the college is presented with this report.

Q. In giving the value of the real estate, have you included the buildings on the Eastern and Western experimental farms ?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. You confine yourself to the property at the college ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the value of the real estate ?

A. Four hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. Does that \$459,875 include all three experimental farms, and also the value of the improvements on them, or is that a higher price ?

A. The actual cost price.

Q. Cost of actual real estate ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, so far as your answer to interrogatories Nos. 16 and 14, you do not give the value of the buildings or improvements on anything but the Central farm ? As given in answer to a former question, No. 9, then, what you gave was the value, not only of the land, but of the improvements on the land in Chester and Indiana counties ?

Witness states, in answer to question No. 9, the value given to the Chester county and Indiana county farms also includes the buildings and improvements thereon, with the exception of the additional expenditure of the appropriation of \$5,000.

Adjourned to meet at 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

Met at 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

Professor JOHN HAMILTON's *examination continued* :

By Mr. Alexander :

WITNESS. The report that I read this morning was in answer to the first question by this sub-committee, and the one I have now is in answer to the second point. Paper No. 2, "A statement of the cost of the experimental farms connected with the college, with a detailed statement for each year, to the close of 1881, of the income and receipts of said farms, as follows :

Cost of the Farms.

CHESTER COUNTY FARM.—Bought of Thomas Harvey, February 12, 1868, containing 100 acres 33 perches, for \$17,750. Recorded in the recorder's office of Chester county, in deed-book, P 7, volume 162, page 370, December 10, 1868.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Bought of "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," May 25, 1868, containing 100 acres, for \$8,000. Deeded to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, in trust. Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for Centre county, January 6, 1869, book D 2, page 422, &c.

WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Bought of J. P. Carter, September 1, 1869, containing . . . acres, for \$18,136 50.

Making a total of \$43,886 50 as the cost of the farms.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Eastern Experimental Farm, from 1868 to 1881, both inclusive :

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1868, College paid,	\$1,000 00	
The report of this year cannot be found, but the expenditures, it is assumed, will equal the receipts,		\$1,000 00
1869,	3,626 29	3,541 74
1870,	4,097 35	4,397 61
1871,	4,648 05	5,024 86
1872,	3,814 38	4,019 44
1873,	4,244 72	3,989 31
1874,	3,698 12	3,436 92
1875,	4,268 50	3,799 81
1876,	3,962 49	3,598 90
1877,	2,641 60	2,985 70
1878,	2,932 17	3,648 92
1879,	3,122 19	4,603 00
1880,	3,691 38	3,841 17
1881,	3,011 73	2,122 72
Received from the State by a special appropriation,	5,000 00	5,000 00
	<u>\$53,758 77</u>	<u>\$55,010 10</u>

In the receipts are included payments by the college to the amount of \$18,800. Also donations by the State of \$5,000. Donations from private individuals not included, about \$5,000.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Central Experimental Farm, from 1869 to 1881, both inclusive.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1869,	\$2,278 40	\$1,620 51
1870,	3,131 00	3,497 73
1871,	2,861 21	1,992 72
1872,	2,953 58	2,912 69
1873,	2,998 74	2,019 44
1874,	1,458 98	1,975 18
1875,	1,292 64	1,719 32
1876,	1,234 08	2,030 51
1877,	1,520 43	1,423 67
1878,	1,542 92	1,266 93
1879,	1,611 17	1,465 62
1880,	1,747 38	1,296 31
1881,	2,128 70	1,884 00
	<u>\$26,759 23</u>	<u>\$25,104 63</u>

In the receipts are included payments by the college to the amount of \$14,250.

Donations from private individuals, not included, about \$2,000.

Statement of the accounts of the Western Experimental Farm, from 1869 to 1881, both inclusive.

It has been found impossible to make out a statement, such as the committee desire, without going over the items and rewriting the books. This difficulty is occasioned by the frequent changes in the superintendents of the Western farm, and by the fact that the accounts were kept partly by the superintendent and partly by the local trustees.

In settlements with them, the accounts of each were examined, and their credits compared with the vouchers in their hands, and the balances brought down. The settlement papers give a statement of their accounts.

This farm is now out of debt, and has \$1,000 to its credit on the books. It has received from the college, since its organization, to December 31, 1881, \$16,050. It has expended this amount, and also the entire income from produce, excepting \$1,000 still in its possession.

Summary of the amounts received by the three Experimental Farms from the College, from 1868 to 1881, both inclusive.

Eastern Experimental farm,	\$18,800 00
Central " "	14,250 00
Western " "	16,050 00
Total,	<u>\$49,100 00</u>

Q. Have you the deeds for that property with you?

A. I have.

Q. Will you get them?

A. Yes, sir. (Witness produces the deeds.)

Witness reads paper No. 3. A statement showing the receipts and expenditures from the different funds donated to the college since its organization to December 31, 1881, and showing the principal of said funds on hand December 31, 1881.

State of Pennsylvania, to erect building,	\$99,900 00
Elliott Cresson, legacy,	5,000 00
General James Irvin, two hundred acres of land,	12,000 00
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,	11,865 00
Citizens of Centre county, to secure location,	10,000 00
Citizens of State,	25,000 00
State geological collection,	500 00
Citizens, to stock experimental farms,	7,000 00
State of Pennsylvania, by act of April 3, 1872, increasing endowment \$104,699 70.	
From State, to experimental farm,	5,000 00
From State, to pay off mortgage,	80,000 00
From Kelly, to construct water works,	1,500 00
From McA. & Beaver, to construct water works,	1,420 00
From U. S. Government, 1-10 land scrip,	43,886 50

Total,	<u>\$303,071 50</u>
------------------	---------------------

Witness reads paper No. 4, a statement showing the amount of the cost of buildings as erected to close of 1881. Cost of buildings estimated.

College buildings, about	\$200,000 00
President's house,	8,000 00
Vice-president's house,	1,500 00
Barn,	7,800 00
Farm-house,	1,000 00
Gate-house, east entrance,	600 00
Gate-house, west entrance,	1,100 00
Engine-house,	1,500 00
House at the barn,	700 00
Central Experimental farm buildings,	7,500 00
New stone house,	7,000 00
Hog-pen,	1,000 00

Total estimated cost,	\$237,700 00
Water-works, (about,)	12,000 00
Steam-heating, (about,)	10,000 00

\$259,700 00

Witness reads paper No. 5, a statement showing the amount expended for repairs annually, as follows:

1866,	\$662 43
1867,	241 17
1868,	462 30
1869,	000 00
1870,	577 34
1871,	509 17
1872,	1,196 34
1873,	2,641 04
1874,	724 59
1875,	2,290 87
1876,	513 72
1877,	1,670 19
1878,	767 91
1879,	1,965 35
1880,	1,748 02
1881,	1,128 93

\$17,893 71

Witness reads paper No. 6, the condition of each and all such buildings at the close of 1881, as follows:

The college building needs to be painted throughout, and to have its halls better lighted by opening transoms above the doors. Its chapel should be enlarged by removing the ceiling and side-rooms, and the throwing of the second and third stories together.

The building should be lighted with gas. The attic should be finished into laboratory rooms, and the present rooms removed from the basement.

The president's house should be repainted and papered. The barn should have sheds attached to store grain, and to be used also for feeding cattle.

Tool-houses for implements are very much needed, and also work-shops for the mechanical practicums. New and cheap houses, costing from \$600

to \$1,000, needed for employ  s. A new house, at the east entrance to the college grounds, is very much needed.

Witness reads paper No. 7, as follows: In addition to the foregoing I beg leave to submit the annual report of the Pennsylvania State College, made to the trustees, for the year 1881, showing the method of keeping the accounts of the college, and giving a detailed statement of the indebtedness of the college, together with a balance sheet made out December 31, 1881.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1881.

To the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College :

GENTLEMEN : The following report, showing the financial condition of the college, December 31, 1881, is respectfully submitted :

The appropriation schedule, made by the board, for 1881, is as follows :

To the department of instruction,	\$16,500 00
To interest,	2,500 00
To insurance,	200 00
To experimental farm,	2,000 00
To advertising and printing,	1,000 00
To vineyard,	25 00
To campus,	400 00
To flower garden,	40 00
To library,	200 00
To chemical department,	200 00
To physical department,	300 00
To mechanical practicum,	400 00
To agricultural chemistry,	400 00
To mathematical department,	150 00
To natural science,	100 00
To traveling and general expenses,	1,000 00
To military department,	10 00
To repairs and improvements,	2,000 00
To sinking fund,	2,575 00
Total,	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

The department of instruction saved out of its appropriation \$894 31. This does not take into account the rentals for houses occupied by professors, which, this year, amounts to \$1,745, which is charged to the instruction account, in order to show the total cost of the department.

The interest account overdrew its appropriation \$779 96. The appropriation was \$2,500, of which it took \$1,720 01 to pay interest on the warrants held by J. Uhler, cashier. The balance was interest paid upon the current indebtedness, \$2,229 95. During the year the State Treasurer lifted the last of the warrants issued for the payments of the bonded indebtedness of the college.

The appropriation to the experimental farms was \$2,000, and was distributed by the executive committee, as follows :

To the Eastern farm,	\$800 00
To the Central farm,	600 00
To the Western farm,	600 00
Total,	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

The appropriation to advertising and printing was \$1,000; of this amount there remains an unexpended balance of \$635 15.

The appropriation to insurance account was \$200, none of which was expended.

The property of the college in Centre county is insured to the amount of \$68,667, \$40,000 of which is in perpetual insurance, and \$7,500 is in paid-up insurance for four and five years. The balance, \$21,167, is in the Lycoming Mutual Company, and is distributed as follows:

College building,	\$10,000	Expires July 23, 1884.
Frame dwelling at barn,	250	" " " "
Gate house at west entrance,	300	" " " "
House lately occupied by Prof. Campbell,	500	" " " "
Gate house at east entrance,	250	" " " "
Slaughter house and pig pen,	300	" " " "
President's house,	3,333	" December 1, 1884.
President's stable,	667	" " " "
Prof. McKee's house,	1,500	" " " "
College barn and sheds,	2,667	" September 7, 1882.
Grain, hay, horses, cattle, &c,	1,400	" " " "
Total,	<u>\$21,167</u>	

This company has been declared insolvent and its affairs have gone into the hands of a receiver for the purpose of closing up their accounts.

There will be at least one assessment ordered, and perhaps more, which will have to be paid. In the meantime the college property that was insured as above, to the extent of \$21,167, is not protected, and should be re-insured in some other companies.

The business manager recommends that, in re-insuring this property, the college do not insure in any mutual company, but pay up its premiums in cash for at least five years. If this suggestion meets your approval, a larger appropriation than usual will be necessary to renew the old insurance, and an additional amount to meet the assessments of the old. The whole expense in this direction will be about \$550 or \$600.

The vineyard account shows a net gain of \$32 64. The appropriation to the campus was \$400. The total expense for the year in this account was \$743 47; \$189 50 of this was for a mule and labor furnished by the farm, leaving a balance of \$553 97 as amount expended outside of the farm labor. The account, after deducting inventories, credits and appropriations, shows a loss to be charged to the college farm of \$318 62.

The appropriation to the flower garden was \$40, and shows a loss of \$2 09.

The appropriation to the natural science department was \$100. This account shows a balance in its favor of \$94 90. The professor in charge of this department had also charge of the department of horticulture and gardening. The cost of and the proceeds of sales of fruit from the college orchards were entered into this account, and by an arrangement between the professor in charge of this department and the professor in charge of the campus, the accounts in all of these departments, gardening, vineyard, orchard, campus, and of natural science, were consolidated, so that the balance in favor of one account would meet the deficiencies in the others. There is, consequently, as a result of a consolidation of all these accounts, an over-draft or loss of \$24 52.

It is, I believe, proposed to place, for the ensuing year, these departments under the control and supervision of one professor.

In view of this, I would suggest that the appropriations made to these departments be consolidated under one head, called horticultural department. Formerly, they were under separate superintendents, and there was necessity for separate appropriations to each, and for the keeping of separate accounts with each; but since this superintendence is to be changed, it would simplify his work as well as the keeping of his account to classify them all under one head in the appropriation schedule, and enable him to use the funds appropriated where it seemed most necessary.

The appropriation to the college library was \$200, all of which was expended.

The appropriation to the chemical department was \$200. The department shows a balance of \$198 36 gain.

The physics department shows a loss of \$99. The appropriation to it was \$300.

The mechanical department expended \$317 65 out of its appropriation of \$400, leaving a balance of the appropriation unexpended of \$82 35.

The appropriation to the department of agricultural chemistry was \$400. It overdraw its account \$28 66.

The mathematical department shows a balance to its credit of \$95 85.

The appropriation to traveling and general expenses was \$1,000.

Traveling expenses were,	\$396 11
Postage,	328 47
General expenses,	510 31
Total,	<u>\$1,234 89</u>

Making an overdraft of \$234 89. It will be noticed that the postage account has reached the sum of \$328 47. It is suggested that either a separate appropriation be made for this purpose, or that it be hereafter considered a part of the advertising, and be posted to advertising and printing account.

The military department shows a loss of \$2 05.

The appropriation to repairs and improvements was \$2,000. There is a balance of \$21 07 unexpended. The principle items of this account are as follows:

Fire brick,	\$124 00
Smith house settlement,	750 00
Pig-pen repairs,	71 27
Painting cupola, porches, pig-pen, &c.,	89 55
Hardware, nails, locks, hinges, glass, cement, &c.,	367 14
Lumber,	128 64
Water improvements, tin soldering, &c.,	50 00
Hauling,	92 75
Carpenters' wages,	121 23
Total,	<u>\$1,794 58</u>

The balance of \$202 59 is for mason work and various small items of tinning, &c. The pointing on portions of the college building was out, and the stone work exposed to the weather, besides letting in a great deal of cold. A good deal was done in the way of repointing the worst places, and in filling in around windows where the casings had shrunk away from

the walls; as a consequence, the rooms are much warmer and the building in better condition.

The college building shows a loss of \$1,485 21. This account is made up of the following accounts: Oil and light, water supply, janitor, incidentals, coal, furniture, room rent, and general damages.

The receipts of the students do not pay the expenses of their different departments of the college building, and some provision should be made for supplying the deficiency.

The past year was somewhat exceptional, in that the winter was unusually severe, and the drouth of the summer caused a greater drain on our water supply on the part of our neighbors than is usual. The furniture of the college, which was very much broken, was repaired, and the free scholarship established recently, together with the reduced rates for admission of students, helped to bring about the result.

The music account shows a gain of \$16 75.

The house rent account has contributed to the income of the college, in addition to the amount charged to the department of instruction, \$34⁰⁰ 50.

The college farm shows a net gain, after paying \$318 62 for the campus, of \$464 11.

The ice-house shows a loss of \$37 43. The ice was sold at one half cent per pound, and it should have been sold at a cent. It was believed that the cheaper rate would have paid the expenses, but the waste was greater than was anticipated. The college last year endeavored to make use of an excavation near the reservoir for the purpose of an ice pond, and, by laying a pipe to it from the reservoir, fill it with water. The attempt was made, but when the pond was about half full a large portion of the bottom fell out, and the experiment was a failure. The ice, therefore, had to be hauled about four miles, which made it expensive.

For the year 1882 it is proposed to run water into the old quarry near the east entrance to the college grounds, and fill the ice-house from that. If this pond were enlarged a little the college could use it for this purpose very satisfactorily, and I recommend that during the coming year this quarry be so enlarged as to make it suitable for this use.

The uniform account shows a gain of \$24 15.

Loss and gain account shows a net gain in the past year in all the departments of the college of \$2,837 49, being \$262 99 more than the sinking fund appropriation, which was \$2,575.

The treasury account shows a balance on hand of \$2,676 26.

The bills payable account shows notes outstanding December 31, 1881, amounting to \$46,324 73. A complete list is hereto appended:

Statement of Notes outstanding December 31, 1881.

<i>By whom issued.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>To whom given.</i>
John Hamilton, B. M.,	\$1,262 34	Prof. C. Alf. Smith.
" " " "	70 00	Prof. John Hamilton.
James A. Beaver, president board,	15,000 00	Prof. John Hamilton.
" " " " " "	10,000 00	Prof. John Hamilton.
John Hamilton, B. M.,	1,000 00	W. C. Patterson.
James A. Beaver, president board,	6,500 00	Rev. Robert Hamill.
" " " " " "	4,000 00	Allison & Beaver.
John Hamilton, B. M.,	85 00	Prof. C. Alf. Smith.
" " " " " "	50 00	Prof. J. W. Heston.
" " " " " "	60 00	Prof. E. H. Christie.
" " " " " "	65 26	Prof. W. W. Campbell.

<i>By whom issued.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>To whom given.</i>
John Hamilton, B. M., . . .	\$100 00	Prof. W. H. Jordan.
" " "	30 00	Prof. J. W. Heston.
" " "	52 00	Prof. L. E. Reber.
" " "	100 00	Prof. C. A. Smith.
" " "	190 00	Alexander & Co.
" " "	70 00	Prof. W. G. Buckhout.
" " "	60 00	Prof. C. Alf. Smith.
" " "	30 00	Prof. John W. Heston.
" " "	50 00	Prof. John W. Heston.
" " "	60 00	Prof. E. H. Christie.
" " "	26 00	Prof. L. E. Reber.
" " "	104 38	Prof. W. W. Campbell.
James A. Beaver, president board,	5,000 00	J. A. B., for J. P. Coburn.
John Hamilton, B. M.,	100 00	Prof. W. H. Jordan.
" " "	30 00	Prof. E. H. Christie.
" " "	25 00	Prof. J. H. Heston.
" " "	80 00	Prof. L. H. Barnard.
" " "	22 00	Prof. C. F. Reeves.
" " "	70 00	Prof. C. A. Smith.
" " "	285 00	Prof. John Hamilton.
" " "	26 00	Prof. L. E. Reber.
" " "	50 00	Prof. J. W. Heston.
" " "	35 00	Prof. E. H. Christie.
" " "	90 00	Prof. W. W. Campbell.
" " "	50 00	Prof. W. C. Patterson.
" " "	25 00	Prof. J. W. Heston.
" " "	50 00	Prof. C. H. Reeves.
" " "	300 00	Prof. J. Jackson.
" " "	60 00	Prof. C. A. Smith.
" " "	40 00	Prof. E. H. Christie.
" " "	150 00	Prof. J. T. Osmand.
" " "	290 00	Prof. L. H. Barnard.
" " "	150 00	Prof. W. H. Jordan.
" " "	100 00	Prof. C. F. Reeves.
" " "	20 00	Prof. L. E. Reber.
" " "	30 00	Prof. J. W. Heston.
" " "	22 00	Prof. L. E. Reber.
" " "	140 00	Prof. W. A. Buckhout.
" " "	30 00	Prof. C. F. Reeves.
" " "	62 74	Prof. W. W. Campbell.
" " "	11 00	Prof. E. H. Christie.
" " "	16 01	Prof. J. W. Heston.

Total, \$46,324 73

The total indebtedness of the college, December 31, 1881, is as follows :

Bills payable,	\$46,324 73
Other indebtedness,	4,115 62
	<u>\$50,440 35</u>
By reducing the February interest,	\$15,000 00
Smith note, not due until 1886,	1,262 34
Amount due Western Experimental farm, not needed now,	1,000 00

Cash on hand December 31, 1881,	\$2,676 26	
Cash likely to be received from students during January, 1882,	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$20,438 60
		<hr/>
		\$30,001 75
Add February discount,		870 00
		<hr/>
Amount of indebtedness to be paid for by renewal of notes,		<u><u>\$30,871 75</u></u>

The business manager desires instruction in regard to the charges made to students for college expenses.

1st. Are students who enter college late in a term to be charged full rates from the beginning of the term, or from the time that they enter?

2d. When students leave college before the end of the term, are they entitled to drawbacks on their accounts? and if so, how is the amount to be refunded to be estimated?

The attention of the board is called to the account of J. P. Neshikian, a student from Armenia, who has been in college during the past year, but whose work and other payments do not meet his expenses. Shall the college assume his bills or must he look up some other way of settling his accounts?

The business manager has rented a house for the use of J. C. Johnstonebaugh, an employé of the college, and has agreed to give it to him for occupancy on the 1st of next April.

This was rendered a necessity in order to retain the services of this man, who is a valuable employé. The rent to be paid is fifty-five dollars and the taxes.

The business manager also placed in the kitchen end of the president's house, John Garner, who is to have the use of the house for keeping it in order. Great difficulty was experienced in keeping this house closed, and this plan was resorted to in order to secure the house against invaders.

A boarding club has been given possession of a portion of what is known as the steward's apartments, free of rent and fuel charges.

Balance Sheet of the Pennsylvania State College, December 31, 1881.

	LOSS AND GAIN.		STOCK.		BALANCE.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Stock,			\$25,727 37			
Bills receivable,					\$255 19	
J. M. McKombs,					52 84	
J. I. Thompson, junior,					2 25	
H. K. Hicks,					61	
John Neidigh,					8 25	
William Neidigh,					13	
J. N. Hoy,					8 00	
E. E. Hunter,					5 00	
G. W. Johnstonbaugh,					92	
J. Johnstonbaugh,					75	
Coal account,					470 00	
Water supply,					1,221 99	
Professor J. Hamilton,					34 78	
Chemical department,		\$198 36			3,124 52	
Campus,					179 55	
Interest,	\$779 96				2,676 28	
Treasury,						
College farms,		464 11			6 641 40	
Central Experimental farm,					1,376 44	
G. L. Kline,					4 56	
Instruction,	850 69					
Physical department,	99 00				2,858 99	
Furniture,					5,636 15	
Oil and lights,					50 00	
J. C. Johnstonbaugh,					30 43	
S. S. Hunter,					6 68	
Medical department,					25 00	
W. W. Rupert,					5 59	
Andrew Tressler,					1 20	
C. Struble,					82 50	
Levi Williams,					1 72	
J. Shuey,					3 50	
W. Gardner,					27 50	
Flower garden,	2 09					
Cyrus Woods,					19 00	
J. W. Alexander,					78 00	
D. O. Eiters,					10 00	
Annie Barr,					9 00	
W. B. Hughes,					1 40	
W. E. Gray,					63	
Ed. Chambers,					13 50	
Ice-house,	37 43					
Agricultural chemistry,	28 66					
William Foster,					13 45	
J. P. Nesiklan,					104 37	
J. T. Neidigh,					70	
R. W. Carlinright,					1 00	
Military department,	2 05				23 50	
J. E. Mitchell,					3 42	
Annie L. Gray,					4 68	
E. Tyson,					2 00	
John Foster,					6 00	
G. S. Chadman,					9 64	
Frank Mitchell,					14 00	
E. & K. Isett,					6 00	
J. H. Hollis,					3 95	
J. I. Fulton,					1 60	
Natural science,		94 90			431 50	
J. F. Gray,					9 69	
J. W. Krumrin,					1 68	
J. A. Beaver,					15 35	
Hiram Osman,					11 90	
Andrew Lytle,					60	
A. B. Lucas,					28 20	
N. E. Esmun,					53 22	
H. Mitchell,					9 66	
C. Bothgate,					5 50	
S. D. Ray,					54 37	
Wash-house,					227 74	
G. A. Landes,					5 90	
Patriot Company,					3 24	
G. Guzenheimer,					40 00	
Samuel Dale,					15 75	
Jennie Orvis,					80 47	
Mathematical department,		95 85			199 00	
A. Stackhouse,					30 25	
S. Leitzel,					41 61	
Suspense account,					800 60	

Balance Sheet of the Pennsylvania State College—Continued.

	LOSS AND GAIN.		STOCK.		BALANCE.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
John Lytle,					\$3 00	
Dr. Thomas Christ,					3 30	
A. T. Lavelette,					12 32	
George Hoffer,					50 33	
T. Sappington,					12 13	
F. Statterly,					18 00	
Uniform account,		\$24 15			37 76	
Western Experimental farm,						\$1,000 00
Eastern Experimental farm,						200 00
M. Thompson,						44 75
James Ray,						9 27
House rent,		1,779 50				
William Bell,						40 41
Prof. C. F. Reeves,						111 98
A. M. Cooper,						309 74
Prof. W. A. Buckhout,						240 47
F. Krumrine,						26 00
W. C. Patterson,						141 97
Advertising and printing,		635 15				
Prof. J. H. Jordan,						105 62
Berwind, White & Co.,						217 76
General expense,	\$234 89					
J. Houser,						7 66
Prof. J. Y. McKee,						586 16
Prof. I. T. Osmond,						310 17
Prof. L. H. Barnard,						2 28
Prof. J. Jackson,						20 18
Bills payable,					46 324 73	
P. Rudy,						3 64
Mary Herman,						34 38
Prof. C. A. Suth,						23 25
Repairs and improvements,		21 07				
Daniel Musser,						17 04
Mattern Brother,						36
William Moore,						40
Insurance,		200 00				
B. Beaver,						1 00
E. H. Laphore,						25
E. Houseman,						1 00
W. Markle,						12 00
Vineyards,		32 64				
L. S. Hart,						176 64
Mechanical department,		307 60			225 00	
John Corrigan,						14 00
J. W. Houser,						20 67
Phoenix Planing-Mill Company,						50 87
James I. Thompson,						10 00
Robert Barr,						17 00
L. S. Bailey,						61 17
L. L. Brown,						126 49
P. G. Meek,						13 00
J. Garner,						17 60
F. Deiker,						1 00
J. I. Williams,						87
Sinking fund,		2,575 00				
P. Lauch,						15 68
M. Kelfe,						40 28
L. C. Long,						5 50
N. E. Mulbarger,						13 88
W. Stewart,						19 22
Mrs. Osman,						75
J. C. Krumrine,						45
Graham, Enll & Passmore,						14 30
J. Smiles,						25
Williamsport Oil Company,						25 28
S. Grub,						3 00
Sundries in Surveyor General's acc't	70 36					
College building,	1,485 21					
To stock, net gain,	2,837 99			\$2,837 99		
Net liability,	\$6,423 33	\$6,423 33		22,889 38		
Total resources and liabilities,			\$25,727 37	\$25,727 37	\$27,550 97	\$50,440 35
Net liability as per stock,					22 889 38	
					\$50,440 35	\$50,440 35

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAMILTON, *Business Manager.*

Witness reads paper No. 8, as follows :

The following schedule is intended to show the cost of the Educational Department of the Pennsylvania State College, from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1881. The accounts are for the most part given under their appropriate ledger headings and the items can easily be verified by a reference to the college books and accounts.

The object of the exhibit is to show that the income from the land scrip fund has been expended within the limits of the law of Congress. The law forbids the use of said fund or the interest thereof for the construction or repairs of any buildings and allows its use for the other expenses of the college.

The total income from the land scrip fund to December 31, 1881, has been \$343,757 12. The expenditures as per the schedule have been, for the same time, \$458,676 82, leaving a balance of expenditures over the amount received from this fund of \$114,919 70.

A Schedule of the Educational Expenses of the Pennsylvania State College, from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1881.

	Instruction.	Experimental farm.*	Vineyard.	Campus.	Flower garden.	Library.	Chemical department.	Physics' department.	Mechanical department.	Agricultural chemical department.	Mathematical department.	Natural science and natural history.	Farm expenses.	General expenses.	Postage.
1866,	\$11,482 50													\$1,245 31	
1867,	11,761 18			\$638 35		\$90 50	\$32 80							2,028 50	
1868,	13,489 95	\$1,000 00												9,601 28	
1869 and 1870,	24,400 00	5,000 00													
1870 and 1871,	13,490 00	6,000 00					33 99								
1871 and 1872,	12,495 04	6,000 00		469 00			164 06							1,593 69	
1872 and 1873,	13,312 21	6,000 00		239 40			119 55							1,801 50	
1873 and 1874,	18,861 73	6,000 00		663 12			204 44								
1875,	12,519 44	2,750 00		157 50			201 79								
1876,	14,027 63	2,700 00	\$161 32	314 00		7 00							\$281 76		\$61 26
1877,	14,746 16	2,600 00	62 85	122 62		95 99							154 71		52 89
1878,	14,779 95	2,500 00	21 75	528 32	\$82 88	87 21	480 49						222 64		53 93
1879,	13,741 75	2,200 00	94 10	471 71	31 38	100 00	269 97	\$356 94					388 19		56 63
1880,	15,387 18	2,350 00	27 75	565 84	61 02	197 18	244 05	630 00					418 18		44 12
1881,	17,367 44	2,000 00	54 41	743 47	42 09	200 00	258 34	309 35	\$317 65	\$428 66	\$20 23	\$155 16	348 24	770 03	93 80
Total, . . .	\$21,862 16	\$49,100 00	\$422 18	\$4,913 33	\$217 87	\$777 88	\$2,009 48	\$1,296 29	\$317 65	\$428 66	\$64 38	\$300 69	\$2,474 44	\$17,092 76	\$751 07

* Taken from appropriation account.

† 1880 and 1881.

Schedule of Educational Expenses.—Continued.

	Advertising and printing.	Military department and ordnance.	Coal.	Insurance.	Tolls.	Furniture.	Garden.	Philosophical apparatus.	Lanterns.	Music.	Oil and lights.	Taxes.	Superintendent's salary.	Interest.	Cash on hand.	Boarding department.
1866.			\$1,135 45			\$1,102 42	\$1,438 47							\$1,973 57		\$6,855 23
1867.							714 48						\$500 00	2,280 24		13,220 02
1868.	\$16 50													4,140 00		2,290 06
1869 and 1870.														2,440 79		1,200 00
1871 and 1872.			1,124 52		\$104 38	912 07	165 84	\$160 75	\$277 75				800 00	3,023 92		11,291 91
1873 and 1874.	245 00		2,406 31	\$130 17	199 37	1,160 19	446 80	188 01	338 18				625 00	3,405 52		12,015 69
1875.	526 57	\$89 13	1,352 96	95 96	261 25	397 67	169 34		1,125 90				890 00	4,979 14		3,270 91
1876.	562 16	27 65	1,498 53	95 95	140 27	459 07		87 65	705 03	\$8 00	\$90 34	\$154 88	660 00	3,293 53		
1877.	885 28	28 16	1,478 20	153 79	159 14	878 18	15 94	10 35	914 75	31 00	100 78	133 03	690 00	2,769 00		
1878.	323 31	0 94	1,293 80	113 14	119 39	423 85	60 65	10 00	890 78	548 00	121 05	34 15	700 00	2,769 00		
1879.	729 66		1,504 79	215 89	209 95	530 37		130 25	789 35	759 00	110 24		700 00	2,769 00		
1880.	388 09	42 00	1,574 40	215 89	215 58	104 89			1,110 27	45 60	77 88		700 00	2,769 00		
1881.	1,966 76	14 45		433 47	269 39				1,080 51	185 75	108 45		600 00	2,769 00		
	378 66	27 79	2,460 69		181 26	207 05			1,215 42	93 50	111 52			2,130 01	\$2,678 26	
	\$5,491 93	\$239 12	\$16,418 20	\$1,240 37	\$1,970 51	\$6,445 12	\$3,041 32	\$857 01	\$8,427 94	\$1,661 85	\$800 78	\$557 08	\$7,940 00	\$41,533 02	\$2,676 26	\$57,631 87

Total, \$48,676 82
Total received from land scrip fund, 383,757 12
Balance, amount expended over amount received from land scrip fund, \$114,919 70

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. Just now we had an indebtedness to the amount of \$46,000, and now we have \$50,000?

A. That \$46,000 was simply the amount of money borrowed and unpaid December 31, 1881. It was an account of our notes coming due February 5, 1882. The \$50,000 shows the entire indebtedness of the college December 31, 1881, including the \$46,000 of outstanding notes.

Q. The revenue of the college is not sufficient for running expenses?

A. Some years it has been and others it has not.

Q. You state that the assets, as shown in balance sheet, (paper 7,) were necessary for the equipment of the college?

A. The most of them.

Q. And cannot be sold?

A. The most of them are inventories of property.

Q. You could make application to the reduction of that debt, which you said was something over \$50,000. Just give me the figures—the amount applicable without detriment to the running of the college.

A. There is cash \$2,676 26, as one entry.

Q. That is the only thing that is really available?

A. All the things could be sold, but we could not get along without them.

Q. About all that you have available against that indebtedness is bills receivable and current accounts receivable, and cash on hand?

A. Yes, sir; some of the farm inventory is also another item, stock and cattle, stall fed, which can be sold.

Q. Have you any amount of money in live stock that is convertible without prejudice to the farming interest?

A. We had on the 1st January.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. (Referring to paper No. 7.) What is this expense of \$4,000 on the campus?

A. We made the roads. We graded it. The holes that were there have been filled up. Several thousand loads of stone were deposited in them. There was also the planting of trees and the building of fences, &c., &c.

Q. How many acres are included in what you call the campus?

A. I suppose there are thirty acres, including the grounds about the president's house and Professor Smith's house, and running back to the woods.

Q. You call it the campus from out in the main road clear back to McKee's house?

A. Beyond that; back to the woods.

Q. You have a bill for advertising—what was that for?

A. To show to the public the benefits and advantages of the college, and for the printing of our catalogues and distributing them through the country.

Q. Advertising in that case means printing?

A. The heading is "advertising and printing."

Q. You do not mention whether you have a flower garden in that campus?

A. We have, but not a very large one.

Q. You have been doing more with that lately than formerly?

A. Yes, sir; something more. We try to keep the drives in the grounds in good condition, and the grass on the lawn closely cut. This about expends the appropriation.

Q. Did you derive any revenue or profit from the garden?

A. We have not been running a vegetable garden in recent years. Since

the college ceased to have a boarding department, the vegetable garden was abandoned.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. There is a large farm adjoining the grounds. Does it yield a revenue?

A. Yes, sir; yielded a revenue for last year, after paying the campus deficit. Shows a net gain, after paying \$318 62 for the campus, of \$464 11, making really a gain of nearly \$800.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. The farm is about what size?

A. About two hundred acres of land in cultivation.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. I do not understand that amount paid by the farm to the campus.

A. The trustees require the farm to maintain the campus to the extent of furnishing a certain amount of labor and teams to it. These teams and this labor are charged up against the campus account, but do not come out of its appropriation. An appropriation is made to the campus at the beginning of each year by the trustees. This appropriation is expended for labor, tools, &c., for keeping it in good condition, and is in addition to the assistance rendered by the farm. At the close of the year the amount charged to the campus account in excess of the appropriation, is back charged to the farm account, and last year this back charge or deficit of the campus account was \$318 62.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. In other words, the farm kept up the campus?

A. Partly.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. Perhaps Mr. Hamilton has something else?

A. I have the books and papers of the college for the examination of the accounts.

Q. Vouchers and account books?

A. I have the books from the beginning of the college, from the date of its organization, up to the present time, and I have the vouchers arranged in order since 1865.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. Up to the beginning of this year?

A. To the beginning of this year.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. Was there a period in the college when there was a difficulty about knowing precisely how we stood, occasioned by a gentleman who had charge?

A. I believe there was. At that time I was a student in the college, and I had no personal knowledge.

Q. Even from that period you say you have vouchers?

A. I have vouchers right through. I have vouchers from 1865 for everything, and can get vouchers for the entire time for all the payments. But the vouchers from 1857 up to 1866 are in the hands of Mr. E. C. Humes, who was treasurer at that time, and he has them among his papers, and does not know just where they are.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. How do the vouchers and books compare?

A. I do not know that I understand you.

Q. Do the vouchers bear out the books?

A. The vouchers are for the entries that are made in the treasurer's account and the president's account in the books.

Q. Are there vouchers for every dollar?

A. Yes, sir; for every dollar, I believe; so far as I know, for every dollar.

At this point Senator Alexander read the testimony of J. H. Jackson, from the report of the Ackerly committee, for the purpose of refreshing Professor Hamilton's memory.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. How long have you been connected with the State college as its business manager and treasurer?

A. I was appointed business manager, or rather financial agent, I believe, in the fall of 1867, and I acted through 1868 up to about February, 1869, at which time I resigned, and in the spring of 1871 I was appointed Professor of Agriculture; and I think it was about 1873 that I was made business manager, and in 1874 I was made treasurer.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. Have you held that position ever since?

A. Ever since, except that I was temporarily absent in 1879, and another acted in my place.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. How long did you occupy the position as manager of the experimental farms?

A. From about mid-summer, 1871, to mid-summer, 1880.

Q. State how these farms were managed under your direction; just explain what you did.

A. The farms were established by the board of trustees, who had made out and adopted a series of experiments for them, and they also had appointed superintendents for these farms before I had charge of them. My duty, as I understood it, was to see that the instructions of the board of trustees, as laid down in their programme of experiments, was carried out by the superintendents upon these different experimental farms. The management of that part of the farms not devoted to experiments was intrusted to a local committee in each locality. The instructions to the superintendents were to observe strictly the requirements of the board of trustees, although they were permitted to carry on outside experiments that would be of local interest in the vicinity where the farms were located.

Q. Will you just go on with your statement, making a statement as to what you did in regard to the programme of experiments that were imposed on these farms, at that time, in a general way, Mr. Hamilton?

A. The plan of experiments that the trustees adopted is given in their published reports of the operations of these farms. It was arranged in five tiers of plots of one eighth of an acre in each plot, and forty-four plots in each tier. The purpose of the arrangement of this system of plots was to test the various questions that they considered of importance in agriculture, in different localities throughout the State. The same programme of experiments was prescribed for each farm, and the same plot on each farm was required to be plowed and treated in the same manner as upon the other farms.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. How were the results of these experiments given to the public, if they were so given?

A. The products of the plots were carefully harvested and weighed and the results were tabulated, and were reported to the Professor of Agriculture by the superintendents of the different farms upon the 1st of December of each year, and the Professor of Agriculture tabulated the reports of the superintendents, and submitted them to the board of trustees.

The board of trustees presented them to the Legislature of the State, and they were printed in the public documents of the State.

Q. So, then, it was through these public legislative documents that the public were informed of the results of these experiments, and not otherwise, in other publications?

A. From five hundred to five thousand copies, at different times, of these reports were separately printed, and most of them distributed. I mean five hundred copies some years and as many as five thousand in other years.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. In the early days of these theoretical operations was it the mode to disseminate the results through the newspapers?

A. I do not know what was done in this way in the various localities in which the farms were situated, but that was not the regular method pursued by the board.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. The manner in which it was done, was the only way in which the public received official information?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the public furnished with any seeds or specimens of any of the products of these farms, anything like the manner of distributing seeds in the Agricultural Department in Washington?

A. Yes, sir; I can speak of the Central farm from personal knowledge. A good many seeds and different kinds of grains were sold, not distributed gratuitously, but sold, and were disseminated throughout this and other States in that way.

Q. Not disseminated gratis?

A. No, sir.

Q. I wish you would state, if you please, if any practical benefit was derived by the farming community, in this State, from the operations of these several experimental farms, other than by the publication of these reports, if there was any other practical benefit that you know of?

A. My view of the matter is just this: that it is impossible to estimate in dollars and cents the value of any educational project, and that it would be exceedingly difficult, indeed impossible, to know what influence the publication of these reports, and the work of these experimental farms, had upon the public at large.

Q. What benefit could the public have derived if they had seen these reports? What could be their value, what information could these reports have afforded the public?

A. The information that we offered the public was there in the reports for every observer to see. A series of experiments upon the rotation of crops, method of culture and the effect of deep and shallow culture upon the soil; the effect of different kinds of crops upon the soil; the effect of various kinds of fertilizers upon different crops in different localities; the results of the planting of seeds that had been imported from various foreign countries and attempted to be acclimated here; the effects upon seeds planted in various ways and in various quantities; the results from the planting of potatoes continuously in the same ground for many years; the result of planting potatoes of different sizes and at different depths—those that had been cut and those that were large and whole, and those that were small and whole, and the effect of barn-yard manures upon various crops, as compared with the use of commercial fertilizers; the effect of turning down all clover as against timothy; the effect of fallow as against continuous cropping; the effect of potatoes in the

rotation instead of corn; the effect of barley in the rotation instead of oats, and many other experiments that I cannot now recall. The farms also attempted to raise many kinds of grain, all considered of doubtful utility, in order to prove their adaptability to our climate and soil before distributing them to the public, and when they found seeds of value, or what they considered of value, they gave them to the public at a reasonable rate, as, for instance, in the case of Norway oats, which, at one time, were sold at about \$5 00 a bushel, the college sold it at about seventy-five or eighty cents a bushel.

Q. And these experiments were faithfully conducted to the results?

A. In some instances they were not faithfully carried out and the results, of course, were of no value, but so far as the experimental farm at the college was concerned, they were carried out faithfully, and the results were given to the public from year to year in the manner prescribed—that is, through the reports of the board of trustees.

Q. And that was in the legislative documents, and in addition to that, the reports numbering from five hundred to five thousand copies were distributed throughout the State?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it published in the State Agricultural Report of the Agricultural Society?

A. Some of them, I think, were.

Q. Do you think the public has had sufficient opportunity for learning the results of your experiments?

A. I hardly know how to answer that—the opportunities were just such as I have stated.

Q. They were very limited?

A. I do not know whether you would call that limited.

Q. Would you regard five hundred or five thousand of these reports of the experiments, distributed through this Commonwealth, as a very general dissemination of knowledge?

A. Five thousand, I am confident, were distributed one year, and they were also printed in the legislative proceedings.

Q. That don't reach the public concerned—only one copy is furnished each member?

A. I have reference to that paper that you have.

Q. The Legislative Journal?

A. That is distributed throughout the State. It is published in that, I mean the Legislative Record, which is distributed throughout the State.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. In the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, section four reads as follows: "An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior."

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Are you required, under any act of Assembly, to furnish statements to the State Agricultural Society?

A. In the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved 22d day of February, 1855, in section eight, it reads: "That the board of trustees shall annually elect a treasurer, who shall receive and disburse the funds of the institution, and perform such other duties as shall be required of him, and

from whom they shall take such security, for the faithful performances of his duty, as necessity shall require; and it shall be the duty of said board of trustees annually, on or before the 1st of December, to make out a full and detailed account of the operations of the institution for the preceding year, and an account of all its receipts and disbursements, and report the same to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, who shall embody said report in the annual report which, by existing laws, the said society is bound to make, and transmit to the Legislature on or before the first Monday of January in each and every year."

Q. Have the requirements of that act been complied with?

A. The reports have been made to the Legislature each year.

Q. But not to the agricultural society?

A. I do not know in regard to that.

Q. Within your time?

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. You report your "Address of the State College" to the president of the college?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. Do you know whether the State Agricultural Society is bound to comply with the act in regard to your report?

A. I do not.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. You have only made these reports to the Legislature?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ever since your connection with the college?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. I understood they refused to print them one year?

A. They printed them in their proceedings. They did not print them in separate pamphlets, for distribution by the members of the Legislature, but I believe, in every instance, they have been printed.

Q. Will you inform yourself and let us know whether the requirements of that act in relation to the State Agricultural Society, and publication by them, has been complied with?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Also the requirements of the act of Congress in 1862, in regard to the report made to the Secretary of the Interior?

A. Mr. Hamilton reading: In section five, another act approved the 1st day of April, 1863, on accepting the grant of the public lands, it reads: "That the said Agricultural College of Pennsylvania shall, on or before the first day of February, of each year, make a report to the Legislature of the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the preceding year." This explains the action of the board of trustees in reporting to the Legislature instead of to the agricultural society.

Q. Are these experiments, on the different farms, still kept up and maintained?

A. Not the original programme of the board of trustees.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. What is the present *modus operandi*?

A. The purpose of the trustees, as I understand it, was to run this series of experiments for fifteen years. For ten years of that time they were faithfully conducted upon the Central experimental farm, and during Mr. Carter's term of office on the Eastern experimental farm, they were carried

out there, with the exception, I think, of one year. Mr. Harvey, the first superintendent at the Eastern experimental farm, refused to inaugurate them. When Mr. Carter resigned, and Mr. Shelmire took charge of the farm, he, through instruction from the local committee in Chester county, plowed up the lots and destroyed them so far as future experiments of the original programme were concerned.

Q. Did the board of trustees recognize such authority to exist in the local committee?

A. As I understood it, they did not.

Q. Did the local committee make any effort to modify the instructions of the board of trustees?

A. No, sir; their instructions to the superintendents to plow up the plots were unauthorized.

Q. Did the board of trustees acquiesce in this new arrangement, or did they dismiss the local committee?

A. The result of it was the local committee resigned.

Q. What year did this conflict of authority occur in?

A. 1879 and 1880.

Q. Is there a local committee now in existence in connection with this experimental farm?

A. Not with that farm; with the Indiana farm there is.

Q. Is that found to be a useful addition to the running of the farm?

A. It was supposed by the trustees that the local committee would take special interest in the running of that part of the farm, upon which no programme of experiments had been impressed by the board, and that the superintendents of the farm farmed the balance of the farm, according to the principles and practices of good husbandry, and that they would audit his account at the end of the year, and make report to the board of trustees with regard to the running of the farm outside of the experiments that were prescribed by the board.

Q. That was the expectation. How was that expectation realized in practical operations?

A. In Chester county the local committee seemed to take a great deal of interest in the farm. In Indiana county not so much. There the local committee part of the time consisted simply of the trustee, residing near the farm, and at other times consisted of the trustee and a member or president of the agricultural society. And at the college the committee were the professor of agriculture and the president of the Centre County Agricultural Society.

Q. Now, Mr. Hamilton, you have stated to the committee that a portion of these experimental farms was devoted to actual experiments, and that the balance was placed under the care and management of the local committee. May I inquire the amount that was devoted to experiments?

A. About thirty acres of each farm was devoted to experiments; the balance was to be run as a model farm. More than thirty acres at one time was in experiments upon the central farm.

Q. How did the model farm experiments turn out in each case?

A. Well, I think, with regard to the central experimental farm, that it is in better condition than it was when it was purchased. I know that it is in a good deal better condition than it was. In Chester county I should suppose that the portion farmed as a model farm is no worse, at all events.

Q. Has any benefit been derived from that portion of the farm that you term model farm?

A. Why, yes; the community derive benefit from that portion.

Q. Have they been of any practical value so far as information to the public is concerned?

A. Well, the purpose of the model farm is to conform as nearly as possible to the name that is given, "The Model Farm."

Q. You say that was the purpose; does it in fact come up to the expectation?

A. No, sir; I do not think they come up to the expectation. I think the expectation of the public, as a rule, is that they should be kept as parks, rather than practical farms; but I consider the model farm a profitable farm.

Q. Take it in that aspect of the case, have they proved profitable—you have stated that they did pay something of a revenue—on the amount of money invested? Would a practical farmer consider it paying anything at all on the investment, if it paid as little as the model farms paid in the way of revenue?

A. The farms expend all that they raise in their own improvement and for maintaining themselves, and, like most farms, do not pay a large interest on the investment.

Q. I understand you have stated in some portion of your answers to interrogatories, that there were certain revenues derived from these model farms. Now, I ask you, does that represent a paying investment; in other words, if you had, as a practical farmer, a farm that yielded you no more than this model farm, would you consider that farm a paying business?

A. I think, so far as the Central Experimental farm is concerned, it has been fully as productive as any in our community.

Q. How is it as to the other two?

A. In Indiana the farm is not in good condition. In Chester county I see no reason why it should not be as productive as other farms around there. I think it is.

Q. You say that in Centre county and Chester county the farms are fully as productive as other farms in that vicinity. But on the amount of money invested, actual cash value of the ground, taking the entire investment and the possible return on that investment, do you consider these farms a paying investment to the practical farmer; would you consider the return on that portion of the farm which is used and called the model portion, profitable? State whether the return on that investment would make it a paying investment.

A. Well, with regard to the Central farm, I believe just as I have stated, that the product of the soil is equal to that of neighboring farms that pay their owners a liberal remuneration. It must be taken into account that these farms must first pay a salary to the superintendents.

Q. You count that part of the revenue derived from the farms?

A. He gets his salary, and the men we employ upon those farms, as common laborers, are more expensive men than an ordinary farmer keeps upon his farm, because of the necessity for extreme accuracy in the carrying on of the experimental operations of the farm; and the consequence is, that the expense of keeping up the model part of the farm is greater, because of the fact that there is that experimental portion attached to it; and besides, it is expected, upon a model farm, that the implements, animals, buildings, &c., shall all be in prime condition. If this is done upon an ordinary farm, to any great extent, there would not be a very large revenue in the pocket of the farmer at the end of the year. With regard to the Eastern farm, I think that they paid their superintendent too large a salary for the requirements of the situation. The farms have had to have an appropriation each year, in addition to their other income, in order to maintain themselves.

No account, so far as I know now, was kept with the model part of the farm so as to answer your question from figures. I can only give you what I believe to be the fact, that the Eastern and Central farms are productive; but they are necessarily attended with greater expense in carrying them on than would be incurred upon an ordinary farm farmed in the usual way. Where a man superintends his own laborers and is willing to use ordinary cheap labor, and often an insufficient quantity of it, he will doubtless have more cash on hand at the end of the year than if he hires a superintendent and skilled labor. At times it is found necessary, on those farms, to employ quite a number of men in order that the products may be harvested promptly, and that the operations be performed as nearly together as possible. This is attended with considerable more expense than would be necessary upon an ordinary farm.

Q. What disposition is made with all the products of these farms?

A. The farms are permitted to use their own income for the purpose of maintaining themselves.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. You stated that in 1879 the local committee in Chester county resigned. How has that farm been managed since that time?

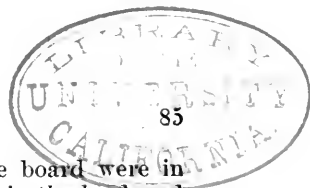
A. During 1879, up to April 1, 1880, Warren Shelmire was superintendent. On the 1st of April, 1880, Mr. J. F. Hickman, a graduate of the college, was appointed superintendent, and he is at present upon the farm, and is directed in his operations by the professor of agriculture at the college.

Q. Has he re-organized the experimental plots—that system as prescribed by the board of trustees?

A. After the plots upon the Eastern farm had been plowed up, I, as professor of agriculture, was directed by the executive committee of the board of trustees to make out a new programme of experiments, to be entered upon by all these farms, to be submitted to the executive committee of the board of trustees for approval before going into effect. I made out such programme, and it was adopted by the executive committee of the board of trustees, and ordered to go into operation. It was claimed by the superintendent upon the Eastern farm that it was too late in the season to undertake it, but upon the Central farm, the part of it that could be undertaken in the spring was entered upon, and in the autumn of that year the entire programme was in operation upon the Central Experimental farm. It was never, I believe, put into operation on the Eastern farm. The midsummer of that year there was some difficulty between the superintendent and myself with regard to matters of management. I was partly in charge at the time, and was awaiting the election of a new professor of agriculture, and so this programme never went into operation upon the Eastern farm. When Mr. Hickman was appointed superintendent, and Professor Jordan had been elected Professor of Agriculture, another programme was made out by Professor Jordan, and put in operation on the Central farm and Eastern farm.

Q. How about the Western farm, the programme of experiments?

A. The original one prescribed by the board of trustees was impressed upon the Western farm, and for a number of years was attempted to be carried out, but it was found out that the experiments were of little value, inasmuch as some of them were upon upland and some of them upon low land that was wet, and consequently there could be no comparison, and in winter the grain would freeze out whilst the grass crop would show very well. It was considered, after several years of trial, by the board inadvisable to continue the experiments there in the form they had been pre-



scribed, until the land had been properly drained. The board were in financial difficulty at the time; there was no money to drain the land, and so the matter was continued up to the present time; and there are, therefore, no experiments conducted upon the Western Experimental farm. If the farm is continued at all, something, I doubt not, will be done to bring it into condition to carry out this system of experiments that has been prescribed.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. Do you mean this spring ?

A. No, sir ; I suppose not this spring. You understand I am not professor of agriculture now, and so can not speak for the future.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. Still you are familiar with the operations of the farm ?

A. Yet I cannot speak as to the operations in the future.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. In your opinion is it necessary that three experimental farms should be maintained ?

A. I do not think it is necessary at present.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. What is your idea as to that ; whether or not three experimental farms will be more beneficial to the science of agriculture than one, taking into consideration the difference in soil in the Western farm, Central and Eastern farms, and taking into consideration the means that the college has at its disposal to conduct these three farms ?

A. It would depend a great deal, of course, upon how these farms were conducted. My idea of the kind of work that should be done upon these farms is somewhat different from that which has been done upon them, and would require a larger expenditure of money than has been expended upon any one of them. If but one farm were established I think we could establish a station such as is found in some European countries for advancing the science of agriculture, and equip that station with men of attainments in the various departments of science, and conduct experiments not only in the soil but upon cattle feeding and fertilizers and investigation of the various manufactured products, foods, &c., and so advance the cause of agriculture in Pennsylvania through a higher kind of experimentation than what has been conducted heretofore.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. What do you mean by station ?

A. Perhaps you could get my idea better, Mr. Newmyer, by reading an article that I have written on the subject and published in the *Agriculture of Pennsylvania* for 1880.

Q. You do not mean by a station necessarily a farm ?

A. A farm should be connected with it in order to carry on experiments in agriculture.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. It would be strictly an experimental farm, and greater consideration extended to the experiments ?

A. Yes, sir, and the subject of them would be much wider. My idea is that experiments that are conducted there should be accurately conducted and no expense should be spared to get at accurate results, even to the analyses of products. And in order to scientific investigation, it would be necessary to conduct it by scientific men, skilled in the various departments of science. It seems to me, were such a station established it could be more economically managed by placing it near a college and requiring

the professors to do most of this scientific work, and then publish and distribute their reports as widely as possible.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. If you had a sufficient amount of money, however, would it not be better to have three experimental stations than one? Is it not a question of dollars and cents?

A. I think it would be better, but I doubt whether it would be enough better to justify the additional expense.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. With the present resources, does it justify you in maintaining three experimental farms?

A. I think not, sir.

Q. Will you please give the number of pupils in attendance last year?

A. In the catalogue, 1880 and 1881, it is one hundred and sixty-four.

Q. In all departments?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. What proportion of these are in the collegiate department?

A. I cannot tell.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Can you give us the average length of the attendance of the students at the college?

A. No, sir; I cannot tell.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. I do not think you answered Mr. Newmyer's question as fully as the question deserves, Mr. Hamilton. You have stated in your answers to interrogatories the number of graduates of the institution within a certain period of years. Can you account for the comparatively small percentage of students who graduate and complete their course?

A. I think there are various reasons. In the early part of the history of the institution, I think that it was due to what seems to me now to be a mistaken policy that was adopted at that time, in the matter of labor; that students, in some instances, were dissatisfied with what they considered an excessive amount of practical work.

Q. Labor required?

A. I think another reason is the limited circumstances, financial circumstances, of a good many of our students, who were on that account unable to complete the college course.

Q. Not by reason of the actual expense, but by reason of the loss of time?

A. Time and expense.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Hamilton, whether or not the curriculum laid down in the catalogue is rigidly adhered to?

A. I believe that the curriculum as laid down in that circular is carried out in every particular.

Q. Do you not require students to perform practical farm work?

A. I believe they are not, on the farm, now. They work in the garden, and in the orchard and in the vineyard and on the campus.

Q. Is that required or optional?

A. It is required. The rule is that each of these classes of students, during the entire time that they are engaged upon their practicum work, shall be superintended by a professor. And the value of the system of practicums lies in the instruction feature. The student works not for profit to the college, but for instruction or information for himself.

Q. Practical instruction?

A. Yes, sir. When a student, for instance, worked upon the farm, he had a regularly graded course, and he was not required to do the same thing twice after he knew how to do it. If he plowed to-day, he probably would not plow to-morrow. Whilst he was engaged in plowing, a college laborer walked alongside of him during the entire time, and the professor in charge gave him such a portion of his time as was not occupied by attention to students employed elsewhere on the farm at other work. That has not been in operation this last fall. I do not know what the intention is for the coming summer.

Q. The only expense that the student incurs in attending that college is boarding and clothing?

A. No, sir; he pays forty dollars a year to the college.

Q. For tuition?

A. If he lives in the college he pays forty dollars for room rent, fuel, and furniture, and incidentals, the use of the public rooms and the heating of the public rooms, halls, &c., and paying of the janitors. If he rooms out of the building he pays simply fourteen dollars a year incidentals, for those things that students enjoy in common, the use of the public rooms and heating and lighting of the building.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. No charge for tuition?

A. No charge for tuition. In case students are appointed from senatorial districts, no charge whatever is made.

Adjourned to meet at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

Met at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

The sub-committee proceeded to examine the orders of the president of the institution, the receipts held by the treasurer for the payment of the same, and the books of accounts of the State College, in order to verify or discover errors in the statement of accounts as already presented and testified to by John Hamilton, treasurer.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, March 22, 1882.

Met at 9 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, March 22, 1882, all members of the sub-committee being present. Senator Mylin, chairman, in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting read.

Professor John Hamilton recalled, and examined by Mr. Bierly, a member of the general committee.

Q. Give the names and post-office addresses of the students of the present college year, and the occupations of their parents?

A. The number of students now in attendance is eighty. I take it the question has reference to the year from the first of January. The number of students that are now in attendance is eighty. The post-office address I cannot give you, neither can I give the occupations of their parents.

Q. The number of graduates and number now engaged in agricultural and mechanical arts?

A. The whole number of graduates as shown by the catalogue since the beginning is one hundred and nine, and the number engaged in agricultural or mechanic arts I have put down at forty-five. There is a question, however, as to whether certain of those that I have included in these forty-five should be so included, and with permission of the committee I will read the occupation of those graduates that I have included in this num-

ber forty-five. (Witness reads from catalogue.) If the question had been framed, "industrial arts," my answer would have been more accurate.

Q. The total charge made against students for incidentals, &c., &c., since the establishment of the school?

A. It would require a good deal of work to answer that question accurately. I would have to go over the account of every student that has ever been in the institution, and the same student for the different years that he has been in the institution, and I would have to deduct from each student's account the drawbacks that he might have received from the college, if he had left at any time, on account of sickness, or was called home, or had been expelled. It would be next to impossible to answer the question. In the early years of the college the charge was \$100 a year for everything; that included boarding, light, fuel, furniture, room rent, washing, and books. In subsequent years that was made \$200 a year, and that included board, room rent, fuel, furniture, and, I believe, washing. Since that time the charges have varied in different years, and I cannot now, from memory, give the variations that have taken place up to the present time; but at one time we boarded the students, and now we do not, and consequently the income from students now, the total income from students now, is much less per year than it was when we ran a boarding department, and required them to pay for their boarding. The charges at present are forty dollars a year, the students rooming in the building, and fourteen dollars a year for the students who room out of the building.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. What was that for; on account of expenses?

A. Incidentals, room rent, fuel, furniture, that is all.

Q. At the time you boarded the students, was the boarding-house run at a profit, or did you run it so as to come out even?

A. It was run at a loss.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. I would like to inquire for how long had that experiment continued—boarding the students at \$100 per year—do you know?

A. Up to the close of 1865. They had run in debt for that educational expense about \$24,000, and in 1866 they run in debt about \$5,000.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. For educational expenses you include board?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the change made then the following year, 1867?

A. There was a change made in the price of admission in 1867, I believe.

By Mr. Bierly :

Q. Give the attendance of students each year.

A. That *can* be given. I have it not at command now. For 1881 it was, I believe, one hundred and sixty-four.

Q. Give the average age of students each year.

A. I have no means of ascertaining that for any considerable number of years. A record of the age of the students was not kept in the early history of the institution, or if it was, it is not to be found, to my knowledge.

Q. Give the price of boarding at the college, what opportunities is or was afforded the students for boarding themselves, and what is the system?

A. The price in boarding-houses in the village is \$3 per week. The price in the college clubs varies from \$1.00 to \$2.25 per week. Students are permitted to board in such boarding-houses near the college as are approved by the faculty, and there is a boarding club established that has, I believe, about forty members, that is conducted in the college building by the students themselves.

Q. How many of the present officers have had practical experience as farmers or in mechanical arts?

A. I cannot give the history of each one. Some of them have had experience in both of these branches of industry, but the number I cannot now give, and I would have to get it from the professors themselves.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. What has been the occupation of Professor Jordan?

A. He farmed.

Q. He is now professor of agriculture?

A. Yes, sir. Professor McKee was raised upon a farm. Heston was raised upon a farm. Smith was—he was a manufacturer of agricultural fertilizers, and was engaged in conducting large machine shops in the city of Reading, and was a lumber dealer in the west for a number of years, and owned a lumber yard of his own in the city of Pittsburgh for a number of years. Professor Jackson, I believe, had charge of mechanical shops in the city of Harrisburg for several years, and is now, I believe, interested in mechanical shops in Chester county, and I believe was raised upon a farm. Professor Buckhout carried on farming for several years before he was appointed professor of botany and horticulture, up near the city of Oswego, in New York. Professor Barnard is a graduate of the United States naval academy, at Annapolis, and is a civil engineer. Has been employed by the United States Government. Reber was a farmer. Miss Annie Cooper was not a farmer, I believe. That is about as far as I can go. I was raised upon a farm. Farming is my business. I now own a farm, and run it myself.

Q. Why, with the facilities for boarding the students at the college, was the plan of boarding them abandoned, and when?

A. It was abandoned because it was unprofitable, and an actual loss to the college. It was abandoned in 1874.

Q. How many of the present students are boarders, and how many day scholars, or home boarders?

A. I believe there are sixty who board at the college, and twenty who board at home.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. Twenty of day scholars?

A. Yes, sir, who board at home. That includes the children of professors, and those of other employes of the college.

By Mr. Bierly:

Q. What efforts, if any, have been made by the managers of the institution to gain the good will and confidence of the agricultural and industrial classes of Pennsylvania, and by whom?

A. If the question had been framed "and what efforts had been spared and not been made," it would have been more easily answered. The individual trustees have given their time and money and attention to this college, and to disseminating the knowledge of its advantages to the people of Pennsylvania, as faithfully as any set of trustees of any college in the country have to their college. So far as the faculty of the college is concerned they have tried, I believe, zealously to do their duty to the pupils who are there, and to the citizens of the State. And, so far as I know, there has been no antagonism on the part of the college towards any of the citizens of the State; but there has been a constant desire to consult public opinion by presenting the advantages such as is contemplated in the act of Congress and the acts of the Legislature establishing the college.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. What special means have been used to induce the owners of farms, and others engaged in industrial pursuits, to attend this school?

A. The authorities of the college, in the first place, endeavored to make a cheap school, so that those of very limited means could attend, and therefore they fixed the original rate at one hundred dollars per year for all expenses. They found they could not live at that rate. They supposed that the students, working upon the farm, could largely sustain themselves, but they discovered after a while that it was possible to have too much labor upon a piece of land, and that there was a limit to the productiveness of land, and that it was impossible to even board a large number of pupils, much less make any profit out of their labor upon a limited area of land. After they had sunk \$24,000 or more in that experiment they increased the rate to two hundred dollars, and although they limited their expenses as much as possible, they lost in one year about \$5,000. They have endeavored all the way through to present in their agricultural course such studies as they thought would be of benefit to the farming community. They have established experimental farms in connection with the college; they have introduced a system of practicums on the college farm in the interest of agriculture; they have established laboratories for chemical analyses and botanical analyses, and anatomical museums in the interest of farmers; they have prepared reports and distributed them throughout the State of Pennsylvania, giving the operations of these farms and of the college for many years. They have sent out their president over the State to lecture to farmers; they have invited farmers by thousands of circulars to send their sons to the college, and have shown in the circulars the advantages of the institution; have given special courses of lectures for farmers; I do not know what they have not done, or what they have left undone that they might have done, as I look back over all the years, considering the light they had at the time upon which to have acted.

Q. How do you account for the fact that the general attendance has been at so low a point with all these inducements offered?

A. I suppose one reason is the fact that the college has not been as accessible to the people as some other institutions, and consequently that the people are not informed personally as to the advantages that it possesses. The college is open to inspection. It is willing to stand criticism upon the part of intelligent men who will go there and examine its courses of instruction and go through its laboratories, and attend the college and see the work that is done. But if people take hearsay instead of facts they are likely to get the story considerably mixed. Our students, I believe, as a rule, are all friendly and favorable to the college. I do not include some that have been dismissed for various reasons, but as a rule our students are well disposed towards the college and wish to do it a good turn. I believe, therefore, in short, that it is because the people are not informed as to the advantages that the college presents—informed in such a way as to convince them that it really does give the thing that it professes to give.

Q. Have you any plan to suggest to give that information?

A. A railroad past the college is, in my opinion, the best advertisement that we could have. When that day comes, and when the college is enabled to present still greater advantages than it has, I believe it will be full of students. I believe, sir, that the principles upon which it is founded are right, and that they are bound in the end to commend themselves to the industrial classes of Pennsylvania.

Q. You think that, if it had been differently situated, the industrial community could have ascertained, by coming in contact with the school, its advantages?

A. Yes, sir; they might have had that knowledge that they ought to

have had ; but, being remote from a railroad, the public was misled by a sentiment that, however true it may have been in the early days of the institution, is now wholly mistaken.

Q. The railroad is completed within five miles of the college ?

A. The eastern portion of the road is now in running operation to Spring Mills, which is about fifteen miles east of us. It is graded to a village called Lemont, which is about three miles east of us. Upon that portion the ties have not been laid, nor the rails. In the west end the road is in running order within six miles of us. There is an interval, however, of about nine or ten miles.

Q. That will probably be completed in the course of a year or two ?

A. We hope it will be completed. We have no means of getting any absolute knowledge. There is also a line that has been recently surveyed from Bellefonte that comes within half a mile of the college and intersects with the Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone railroad, within half a mile of the college, west. That railroad is expected to be completed sometime soon. When this Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone railroad is completed it will run not further than half or three quarters of a mile from the college, possibly just in front of the college grounds. This will give access east and west ; to the Pennsylvania railroad west, and to the Northern Central east.

By Mr. Bierly :

Q. If there are thirty-five pupils in the preparatory department, with a principal and assistant, why does the principal call for another assistant, as he does in the report for 1880 ?

A. If you examine this circular of the college (indicating) that has been recently issued, you will see on page 5 the preparatory course for 1881 and 1882 ; you will see that there is a course in general science and a course in classics in the preparatory department, and that these two courses each run through two years of study, and that in each year, or in each session of each year, there are a number of studies. Take, for instance, the fall session of the year, general science course, arithmetic, algebra, physiology, English analysis, making four studies in all. In the same session, the preparatory classical course, there are arithmetic, algebra, Latin grammar and reader, making five. Three of these, however, are the same as in the general science course, so that really there are six different studies. In order to carry these classes it will require six hours of recitation, and all the recitations are heard in the forenoon of the day. In addition to these there are the practicums of the afternoon. There are also students in their second year, preparatory course, who are to be heard in the same time. In the second year there would be in the general science course, fall session, algebra, English history, natural philosophy, and German. For the same session of the classical course, second year, algebra, English history, Cæsar and Latin composition, Greek grammar and reader. Now, there you have six more, making twelve studies, that must be heard in one forenoon. There are four hours of recitation in the morning. Two teachers could hear eight recitations, and it would take another to hear the other four. The afternoon is taken up by practicums.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. The recitations are how long—an hour ?

A. An hour ; therefore the necessity of three teachers in the preparatory department. If, as is frequently the case, some students are a little weak or some a little low in their term studies, there is necessity for having a special class in some one or the other of these courses to bring up these students, so that they may, at the end of the term, pass their examination, and go forward into the next class. They require special instruc-

tion, and that takes additional time on the part of the teachers, and then there are special students, to a certain extent, whose wants have to be met.

Q. I would like to ask this question: whether a half hour would not be sufficient to hear a recitation in either of these studies, arithmetic, algebra, physical geography, English history, English composition, natural philosophy?

A. If you had twenty students, each student would have just one minute and a half to be heard, not taking into account going to the board and doing his work. When a student in arithmetic goes to the board he would be required to work a problem in a minute and a half and explain it to his teacher.

Q. Suppose you put all to the board at once?

A. They could not, however, all explain at once. In many instances, except in very simple questions, they could not perform the manual operation upon the board in that time, in the minute and a half that would be allowed them. In Latin or English history it is well to give each student an opportunity to recite, and an hour has been found about as little time as can well be devoted to the class, if it is of any size.

By Mr. Bierly:

Q. In your report of eighty, you give the number of students working a week at practicum on the farm as eight. Please state of what your practicum consists and how applied to the advantage of such student.

A. The question is a misapprehension of the facts. Instead of their being simply eight students in practicum, there are the whole of the freshman class, I believe fifteen or eighteen, the preparatory students and the sophomore class, all of whom work upon the farm. The sophomore class, I think, had eight or ten, the freshmen for that year were twenty-two, sophomores were thirteen, the students in the first preparatory year were forty-eight, second preparatory year were thirty-two.

By the chairman:

Q. All the students participate in the practicum?

A. They were required to take part in this practicum upon the farm eight hours per week. That "3" in the course refers to the agricultural course. The plan was to require practicum work upon the farm by all students in the college in the preparatory, freshmen, and sophomore classes. The work was graded. The farm practicum, as presented in the catalogue of 1879 and 1880, page 38, is as follows: "The sessions are distributed over the entire year, that the student may become acquainted with all the operations of the farm. For instance, the winter session is needed for instruction in the care of animals, which subject is supplemented by those of farm implements and manures. A few brief statements must suffice for illustration. The outline of the entire course is comprised under the following heads: "farm implements and machinery," "tillage," "animal husbandry," "fertilizers," "improvement of soil," and "miscellaneous." A more detailed statement of the operations of a single session (the present session of the freshman year) is as follows: Plowing, harrowing, sowing grain, planting corn, sowing plaster, planting potatoes, cultivating corn and root crops, cutting grass, cultivating fallows, care of fences, repairing implements, harnessing teams, hauling and spreading manure. Each of these kinds of work receives its separate explanation and illustration. For example, under the first topic are considered the management and adjustment of the plow for different kinds of work; the division of the field into sections of proper size and shape; the opening of the first furrow, and the finishing of the last; the turning of the furrow, its depth and breadth, the laying it flat, and the inclination of it to an angle, &c.

Again, respecting the harness, the pupil is taught how to take care of it, to put it together, and to take it apart; to put it on the horse, and adapt it for use in single or double team, and to adjust it for ease of draft in different kinds of work, as plowing, harrowing, wagoning, &c." That simply is an outline of the method. The whole, I may say here, is graded. The student is not required to continue a kind of work after he knows how to do it. The work is intended to be educational, and the course progressive, and a record is kept, each day, of the work each student does, and the next day he is put at a different kind of work and is not required to repeat the old process unless he has failed to understand it when he first went over it. A professor is required to be present with the students during the entire time that they are engaged in practicum, (the professor in whose department the practicum is conducted,) and he is required to give explanation of the processes that are performed. For instance, on the farm when the students go out to take the plow, a skilled employ  walks by their side during the entire time that they are plowing, and he gives such instruction in the practical art of plowing as he may be able to convey. And the professor of agriculture, as his time permits from duties to other students, engaged in other farm processes, gives such instruction in the theoretical part of the work as well as the practical, as he may deem necessary. The students, at the end of the term, are examined in a written examination upon all the subjects of practice that they have had during that term, and they are graded and pass upon it in exactly the same manner as students pass in their course of mathematics.

Q. That answers the question as to all except the three students in the agricultural course; these are distinct, I understand, from the other practicum?

A. They have the same practicum as the others, except that in the laboratory their course is somewhat modified to suit their future occupations in life.

By the chairman :

Q. Special work? .

A. They have the same class-room instruction that the other students generally have. I may here say that this practicum system extends over a large number of different processes about the college. The garden has its practicum; the orchard has its; the vineyard has its. There is a practicum in chemistry, in physiology, in zoology, in botany, in geology, in entomology, in English studies, &c.

Q. Do you have, in connection with chemistry, a practicum on the virtue of fertilizers?

A. Yes, sir; our professor of chemistry, Professor Smith, is a practical man. He at one time was a manufacturer of fertilizers.

By Mr. Bierly :

Q. Do you know of any reason why the department of botany, horticulture, and chemistry should not be consolidated into one and taught by one professor, considering the limited number of students in each?

A. It is simply impossible. The amount of time that is required of a professor for teaching does not depend upon the number of students, does not *wholly* depend upon the number of students that he teaches. If he have but one student in each class, and have four classes, it requires four hours of his time to teach these four students. If they were in one class he could teach them in one hour, and so with regard to the practicum. In analytical chemistry, for instance, in the afternoon the professor has two hours of practicum, and must give his personal attention to the students whilst engaged in this. With four hours in the forenoon and two hours of practi-

cum work in the afternoon, and in addition to that to look over the papers of the students and correct them, and prepare experiments for his lectures, and substances for examination in the laboratory, his time is likely to be fully occupied. Then if he have in addition quantitative analysis, more time will be required in order to do justice to those that he instructs in addition to that already indicated. In botany and horticulture students are required, in the various classes, to recite in each of these studies, and there are practicums in each of these studies, so that it would be impossible for a man to do justice to his work, and take as many departments as are mentioned in this question and perform the work satisfactorily.

Q. State, if you know, any reason why civil engineering should not be consolidated with mathematics and astronomy, there being but six students in surveying, thirteen in plain geometry, and four in calculus?

A. There is in addition to those algebra and—

Q. That is taught in the preparatory department.

A. It is also taught in the freshman year of the college. Algebra is found in the fall and winter sessions of the freshman class. There is algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, general geometry, and rational mechanics, mechanical engineering, differential calculus, and integral calculus, and shades, shadows, and perspective, and analytical mechanics, the construction of bridges, &c., the principles of mechanics, surveying, all of which come under the head of mathematics, and it would be impossible for one man to do justice to the work and teach all of these things together with astronomy.

Q. State whether or not, with the limited number of students in each class, one professor could do justice to the modern languages and the classics as well.

A. With the amount of work that is necessary, without going into detail—the amount of work that is put down in that catalogue—it would be impossible to be performed by a professor with the number of hours that is given it. I do not know what other answer to give, unless an extended answer.

Q. Now, sir, I presume you know the fact that they are consolidated in many of our schools?

A. I do not know of any school that has the reputation of being a first-class college in which they are consolidated, do you?

Q. I think I do.

A. Where?

Q. I think there are plenty of them.

A. I believe I do not know one.

Colonel VICTOR PIOLETTE, *sworn* :

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. Are you connected in any manner with the management of the Pennsylvania State College, and if so, state in what capacity?

A. I was elected a trustee three years ago last summer. I served for three years, and last year was reelected.

Q. Are you familiar with the practical operations of the college?

A. I cannot say that I am; not in its details, only in a general way.

Q. You have attended the meetings, I presume, of the board of trustees at the college?

A. I have.

Q. How are these trustees appointed?

A. If I understand it, the board of trustees, managers of the Pennsylvania State College, are elected by delegates appointed by the agricultural

and mechanical societies of the State. If I am not correct in that, you will correct me. I am not familiar with the law. That is my understanding of it.

Q. And their term is for two years?

A. Yes, sir; two years—three years.

Q. I wish you would state, from your observation, your opinion as to the management and the course of instruction and other advantages offered by this college in a general way, of course, in a general way.

A. My observation since I was elected a trustee, and my understanding of the principles for which the National and State governments have given funds to build and pay for the management of the college, contemplated merely an agricultural and mechanical course of studies, and that the agricultural and mechanical arts have been kept in the background. That, however, is the fault of the people of the State, who have full power to control and manage the institution. My relations with the board of trustees was with the president of the board, General Beaver, and others. I do not know as it is their fault, because their views were precisely mine in the matter, and their desire all the time seems to have been, from General Beaver down, to give to agriculture and mechanical arts the first place in the college.

Q. Well, supposing the fault to exist that you mention, can you suggest any practical remedy that could be enforced by the Legislature, or is the remedy simply in the hands of the people themselves?

A. If a small portion of the funds expended annually was given to pay for attendance of delegates, probably that might bring them present.

Q. Delegates from where?

A. From different parts of the State. Representatives of the local agricultural and mechanical societies, every one interested, without any expense, and the college has been so inaccessible and it is expensive to attend and govern it. I am of the opinion that this complaint which has come to the Legislature of the State, and which you gentlemen are called to consider, will be a most fortunate circumstance for the college. In the sessions of the board of trustees, without a single exception, when considering what should be done the desire was to make it an agricultural and mechanical school rather than a scientific one, yet it seemed to have been generally thought the college was managed by the faculty rather than managed by the trustees.

Q. Whose fault is that?

A. The fault of the trustees.

Q. Do the faculty know more how the college should be run, or do they give more attention to it?

A. I guess they have more interest in it.

Q. Does the college afford the facilities to students that it advertises and hold out that it affords in agriculture in all respects?

A. If you will put your question there probably it falls short of it.

Q. In what respect?

A. In this respect: that young men of limited means, members of families of limited means, can not use that institution to acquire a partial or practical knowledge of agriculture or mechanics, and the school ought to be one, in my judgment, not merely for the education of youths, but for men of middle age.

Q. You say they can not use it?

A. For a term of four years it is too expensive.

Q. The expenses, I understood, were very limited in the college. It is forty dollars a year and whatever outside board they may have to pay, no

charge for instruction, only for fuel and room, and that is included in the forty dollars ?

A. I do not remember what it is now ; we reduced it.

Q. Now, can that charge be reduced, and if so by what means, in order to bring it more within the means of people of limited income ?

A. Well, my dear sir, in answer to your question I give my opinion, which may not be shared in by the other trustees, and perhaps I had better not answer it. If I were to answer you, I think it can and ought to be, and I have been informed, I do not know whether all, every one, but some in the board of trustees wish it done. We have done away with experimental board there, and I recommend a system of clubs, which would reduce the board to about one dollar a week. That plan might be profitably adopted by that college. It has plenty of room there to do it.

Q. After all, that matter is a matter of arrangement among the students themselves ?

A. No, sir ; my idea is that a portion be given up to that system under the general care of the college. It is so in Allegheny College, and they have found it very successful. It gets rid of all this boarding-house business. I think the expenses of the college could be reduced and that surplus dispensed where it is more needed. I think my views are entirely correct about it. My idea is that the gentlemen hired could be reduced, and there could be some portion of the annual expenditure, enough saved to cheapen the cost of that college, that school for those for whom it was intended.

Q. You would save that expense by reduction of the corps of professors. Indicate what portion.

A. Get rid of the scientific course common to other colleges, if under the laws it could be. Now, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the act of Congress in relation to it. The act of Congress makes the college an agricultural and mechanical college. It don't go beyond that. The land was appropriated for the purpose of establishing an agricultural and mechanical college, and only requires military tactics to be taught.

Q. Do you not think the scientific course is as appurtenant to it as the mechanical arts ?

A. Yes, sir ; I don't want to exclude, understand, what is practically useful.

Q. Can you suggest any other means of reducing expenses ?

A. Yes, sir ; I think there has been an unnecessary amount expended upon the experimental farms. I think a practice that won't make a farm, actually worth \$20,000, self-sustaining, had better be discontinued. And the farm in Chester county, as I understand, before I went into the board, is having an appropriation of \$2,000 a year. I may have been misinformed. The practical management of a good farm for experiments in agriculture should be self-sustaining, if not, it had better be abandoned.

Q. How about the farm in Indiana county ? Is that self-sustaining ?

A. I should think not, sir, from my observation.

Q. Is the same true of Chester county ?

A. I am speaking of Chester.

Q. I thought you said Indiana ?

A. I don't think it is self-sustaining. The farm in Chester I have been upon and examined it.

Q. Well, from your knowledge of the spirit and intent of the laws relating to this institution, the object which created it, what would you say would be the best means for carrying into effect the spirit and intent of those enactments to furnish the people with the means of instruction and

information on the points intended by the acts of Congress and the Legislature?

A. If the Pennsylvania State College, as it is now designated, is subject to the control of the Legislature of the State, their college should be put under the control of a president who should be a practical agriculturist, with a thorough scientific knowledge of chemistry, botany, zoology, and entomology, and it should be a farmer's college, should be opened to the employment of students, and each of them should have compensation for their services, and the——

Q. Do you propose not only to educate and board them gratis, but also pay them a compensation?

A. Yes, I would pay them for their labor. You did not understand me to say that. I said the college should give the place for this gratis board. The students should be under no charge for rooms; that this boarding system should be adopted which I spoke of as the course at Allegheny College at Meadville. There boarding is within the reach of every one.

Q. You think the instruction and room rent, and other incidentals, excepting board, should be gratis?

A. I think that a portion of the \$30,000 should be devoted to that purpose, by dispensing with some of the large faculty; that would certainly keep three or four hundred students, and they don't hardly have as many dozen students. These views are shared in by my associates.

Q. What prevents the disposition of this by the board of trustees if they are agreed on this point, as Mr. Piolette states?

A. That is a pretty hard question to answer. [Laughter.] I should probably want time to consider and act. A president has not been selected, although a committee was appointed to select a president, and I think he has not been selected. I believe that this enters into the consideration, and perhaps I may say that the action and views of this committee of the Legislature is in the minds of the trustees, and that the disposition of the trustees would be to carry out the wishes of the representatives of the people of the State. I do not think the board of trustees want to act in defiance of the public opinion, as expressed to the Legislature, and I think the complaint, originating from the source that it does, ought not to have any influence on the management of this college, asserting that it has not given to the experimental farm in Chester county money it never ought to have, and paying for a superintendent that generally was not of very much service.

Q. Then you consider the practical value of the experimental farms of rather a doubtful question?

A. Under the last management it has been a failure.

Q. That has reference to farms in Chester and Indiana counties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your view of the Central farm, as to its practical value?

A. Well, if I were going to send my son to get good views of practical farming, and examine premises, I would send him down to Colonel Young's farms rather than to the Centre county farm, for they are much better managed than the farm at the college.

Q. Will you suggest to this committee what changes should be made in the management of the Central farm?

A. You want a president of that college who knows a furrow; ought to be able to plow and seed, and harvest; know the whole process with sufficient knowledge of chemistry—I tell you chemistry is a great help, it comes to the aid of the agriculturist—so as to keep pace with the wants of

the country and the people of agriculture which have not been reached or understood.

Q. You think that the principal remedy lies in the president?

A. In the control and business management of that college to make it a practical success.

Q. I now wish you would state, from your observation, how the control and management of this college has been with reference to the spirit and intent of the acts of Congress and of the Legislature; in other words, whether the object of its creation has been carried out honestly?

A. So far as my observation has enabled me to judge, there has been an honest desire of the management, which is largely, as you know, under the control of the executive committee, which is composed of the president of the college, president of the board of trustees, and selected members; their sole desire has been to make this college to answer the purposes for which it was created, but they failed to do it. *We have failed to do it.*

Q. That failure rests with whom?

A. With the people, who ought to turn out the board of trustees that did not do it, and put in a board that would do it. That is a fair answer, is it not, Mr. Newmyer?

Q. Yes, I suppose so. You think the point you would like to arrive at can be reached in a practical way?

A. I do. I consider myself every way competent to take the work of the farm, but I could not go into the laboratory. I could not make analyses. I have not sufficient knowledge of entomology and zoology to fill such a place; but there are men who have combined all, and it is in the care of such persons that the present management of that school ought to be.

By the chairman:

Q. In the control of persons with a practical knowledge of farming, such as you have?

A. I would not be competent to fill the place. I could not go into the laboratory. I never worked there.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Is it not easy to find such a man?

A. I think so. I thought we had such a man when the committee selected Dr. Shortlidge. General Beaver and Judge Orvis were the committee, and they were confident they had got that sort of a man, but whatever Dr. Shortlidge's attainments were he lacked the power to govern.

Q. Have you made any subsequent efforts to discover that man?

A. I have been talking around.

Q. Who is your man?

A. I will tell Beaver that.

Q. We might recommend him.

A. Now, I will just explain my views, gentlemen. I understand you are going to pass on this matter—

Q. We want to find out how the matter can be reached.

A. We have plenty of other colleges turning out physicians and doctors of divinity. We want horse and cow doctors. We want men to take care of animals and to know how to doctor their diseases. A good deal of the expense of that college should be reduced, I argue, and have so stated. And on the Chester county farm I could find a man, with some exertion, whose salary should be \$600, and if he did not earn enough on the farm I would pay it gratuitously myself; and yet I could not do that. There were complications in which it could not be reached. Now, there ought to be a course of lectures after complaining and in the winter, available

for men in humble and adult life, whom we ought to have schooled in the management of farms as laborers. There is where we suffer most, because we have not well skilled labor.

Q. Does not this college furnish facilities for instruction upon this point? Have you not a professor of agriculture?

A. I hope a very good one. I do not know him familiarly—what his character is.

Q. State whether or not there has been any progress in the attainment of the end in view.

A. I think there has.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Piolette, of an effort being made to carry into effect the views you have just expressed on the part of any former administration of the college?

A. I think Dr. Calder got into some trouble on that head. I tell you now I discovered one thing there—I discovered that the president—if I was going to get a man in that I thought might work in that college—would probably encounter some opposition from the board of professors; and the trouble is the faculty all want to be president, I guess, and don't think each other very well qualified for it.

Q. You have spoken, Mr. Piolette, of the desirability of a special course of instruction for students of mature years; is there not a course provided for?

A. I think there is; we did have a course of lectures.

Q. Then really your views upon that subject have been adopted?

A. I think on this point they have been. My idea was more with reference to young men, with whatever attainments he has, that he might be put upon any course of study he should select, and might stay there whatever time he had a mind to, and go away graded from that. But these are crude views of mine.

By the chairman:

Q. There has been some progress made in that college?

A. I know it is the sincere desire on the part of the president and the board of trustees, and all who associate with me; I discovered nothing but a sincere desire to come up to the standard of the acts of Congress and the State Legislature.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. (Referring to the subject above on which he has been examining witness.) You would find some very considerable difficulty getting at that thing?

A. Yes, sir; require to remodel the system.

Q. And inaugurate an entirely experimental one; what do you say, Mr. Piolette?

A. Perhaps I have said enough. I give it my time and go there at my own expense. I believe that if a portion of this \$30,000 expended in the management of this institution could be donated to enable intelligent men without means to go there and return, and have a portion of their expenses paid—

By the chairman:

Q. You mean directors?

A. Trustees and delegates who are elected, (at least some portion of it,) the money would go to a good account.

Q. Could a portion of that be expended in that way? I infer, from the fact that a portion of that \$30,000 cannot be appropriated to make repairs in the building, on that account perhaps it could not be used for the payment of expenses of the trustees?

A. The board of trustees themselves are officers, and the faculty cannot manage the college without them. May be I am wrong about it. But I do know that there is a college we have close by me. I go frequently to Cornell University. I am very well acquainted with the president and faculty, and I know they are making substantial progress in educating a class of men with a knowledge of the structure and the diseases of the higher forms of animals.

Q. They had a much larger fund to go on ?

A. Yes, they have, but they did not have much more when they started. But Mr. Cornell made the wisest use of the lands that were donated by the National Government, under the direction of the trustees to whom it was confided. These lands are now bringing eighteen and twenty-four dollars an acre.

Q. Do you know the price Mr. Cornell took these lands at ?

A. I do not know.

Q. You say you visit Cornell University. Give us some idea of the course.

A. A man sometimes says too much. I will write you my views some time. I will say anything I can that will build up this agricultural college. I stick to the old name. I think General Beaver will be one of the most intelligent witnesses called before you as to giving an idea of what you ought to do. His heart is in this thing. These old fellows get a good deal of hold on him. That is because of long association. I think there is a surplus of faculty and teachers—

Q. I would like to hear a little more in detail about the experimental farm in Chester county.

A. What I wish to remark is that an experimental farm so managed as not to pay its expenses ought to be discontinued. It is of no practical benefit to the farming community.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. Do you think the experimental farm divided up into territories, into a series of plots, could be carried on and made to pay expenses ?

A. I do not believe that it is necessary or meets the requirements of the agricultural community in its present advanced state. Now, you have five acres or ten acres of land upon which you are going to put five or ten varieties of wheat. I would not plow them up into little beds here and little beds there and have a grass border between each one, but I would fertilize the whole, pulverize the surface, make such preparation as I do on my own farm. Next I would get four or five kinds of grain, and go upon this prepared farm and sow these varieties, and have sticks there to mark it, and the next kind of wheat along side of it. Is there anything to prevent me gathering that and weighing it and ascertaining the production ?

Q. You think the results of that experimental farm do not justify the expense ?

A. I do.

Q. In regard to the management of this college, how many trustees are there ?

A. Now, Mr. Hamilton can give you that much quicker than I can. There are seven or nine—there are fifteen.

Q. Do you have any regular times for meeting ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are they ?

A. Annual meetings and monthly meetings or quarterly meetings at the call of the president.

Mr. Hamilton reads the list of persons who are trustees, as follows :

Governor of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Commonwealth, president college faculty, president of the State Agricultural Society, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Auditor General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, president of Franklin Institute, are all *ex-officio* members of the board of trustees. The other members of the board of trustees number fifteen, but three of these are elected by the alumni of the college, and the rest by the agricultural and mechanic societies of the State.

Q. You meet once a year, or how often?

A. (Mr. Piolette.) There is an annual meeting and a semi-annual meeting. Is there not two meetings a year?

Mr. HAMILTON. The board of trustees meet twice a year, once at Harrisburg and once at the college. If special meetings are to be held, they are designated by the semi-annual meetings, or called by the president and secretary.

Q. What is the attendance at these meetings?

A. (Mr. Piolette.) General, when I have been there. Pretty general attendance since I have been in the board.

Q. Does Governor Hoyt ever attend?

A. I think not.

Q. Mr. Dunkle?

A. I think not.

Q. Mr. Quay?

A. I have not met him.

Q. The president of the Franklin Institute? He is a member *ex-officio*.

A. I don't think I ever met him there. Starkweather has been there punctually. General Beaver always takes us up there. We are well taken care of. When we go down here we pay our own bills, or we do not get in a second time at the hotels. I think you can do a great deal of good—

By Mr. Hall:

Q. We are willing to do our share, but we hardly know how to get at it.

By the chairman:

Q. You are an officer of a society or institution?

A. I am a member of the grangers.

Q. Of course you know pretty near what they want. On page sixteen of volume five, legislative document, session of 1878 and 1879, it appears a committee had been appointed by the grangers, and a report made at a meeting of the State grange, held at Bellefonte, December 10, 1878, expressing views of the patrons of husbandry, as follows: "The following report was made to, and unanimously adopted by the Pennsylvania State grange of the patrons of husbandry, at Bellefonte, December 10, 1878:

"On the 19th of September, the committee appointed at the last annual session of the State grange to visit the Pennsylvania State College, met, and, having completed their labors, as far as possible in the short time spent on the college grounds, we submit to you the following as the result of our observations:

"The college is situated in Centre county, twelve miles south-west of Bellefonte, in one of the richest agricultural valleys in the State. It is a large and commodious five-story building, constructed of limestone, and beautifully located, and surrounded by extensive grounds, fine out-buildings, and grand picturesque valley and mountain scenery.

"The college has been in successful operation for a number of years, having been organized under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and incorporated by act of the Legislature, in 1854. It was then styled the Farmers' High School.' In 1862, the name was changed to 'The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.' Subsequently,

in 1874, its name was again changed to 'The Pennsylvania State College.' Having, to a great extent, passed under national control, by an act of Congress, enlarging and extending its educational scope, and granting it an amount of land scrip, from the investment of which the institution realizes *thirty thousand dollars* annually, a sum sufficient to pay professors' salaries and contingent expenses. Consequently, there are no charges made for *instruction*.

"The farm consists of four hundred acres of land, one hundred of which is devoted to experimental farming, and the remainder to ordinary agricultural purposes, all of which is in a high state of cultivation, evidencing the superior ability of the distinguished professor under whose supervision it has been placed.

"The college proper is prepared and has all the facilities for imparting instruction in all the higher branches of learning, but is more especially adapted for teaching agriculture, both as an art and science. The institution is under the charge of twelve professors, with the Reverend James Calder, D. D., as principal. Though our stay at the school was short, we were satisfied that the professors were all men of high literary and scientific acquirements; of pure and unblemished moral character, gentlemanly in their deportment, courteous and obliging to strangers, and in every way eminently qualified to fill the respective positions assigned them, and discharge efficiently the onerous duties incumbent upon them.

"This, though excelled by no institution of learning in its method of imparting instruction in the *classical* and *scientific* branches of education, is yet more especially the *farmer's school*. His hard-earned substance has contributed largely to make it what it is, and it is now his privilege to enjoy its inestimable benefits. Here sons and daughters of the tillers of the soil can be educated at a cost little above home expenses; and when they have passed successfully the several degrees, and graduated, they have then not only acquired a thorough and complete knowledge of practical and scientific agriculture, but are eminently fitted by their superior education to fill any of the various stations of life. This institution being located in a rural district, its students are comparatively free from the contaminating influences which entrap and ruin so many of the youth of our cities and large towns; and being under the immediate control of preceptors of high Christian attainments, their morals are as secure as they can be within the sacred precincts of their own homes.

"The *instruction* imparted here seems to be of a solid nature. The female student is prepared for a *matron* instead of a parlor ornament. The male student is fitted to be a *man* instead of a fashionable loafer.

"We recommend this institution to the patronage of all, and especially the *farmers* throughout the country. And we feel safe in saying that anything which the grange might do to promote its success, would be a step in the right direction. We deem it advisable that the State grange should assume a supervisory control over the college as far as is consistent with the chartered rights and privileges of others; and though this is the first time it has been visited by a committee of patrons of husbandry, yet it should not be the last time, but the State grange should appoint a committee, composed of persons of the highest agricultural and literary acquirements, whose duty it should be to visit the school at least annually, and oftener if practicable.

"It is pleasing to contemplate this one phase of modern civilization, viz: that the farmer, once deemed incapable of acquiring an education, it was thought that knowledge lay beyond the reach of one in so humble a situation, can now, by the aid of this institution, be brought into contact with

the great minds of the past and present, whose precepts and example will elevate him to a position of social equality, and enable him to exercise intelligently the rights of citizenship, which alone can preserve the cherished institutions of our country."

A. I was then master of the State grange.

Q. You think that a pretty general expression of their sentiments?

A. My recollection is, it is, sir. I want to say another thing on the question of this report at Bellefonte, respecting the views of this order—the members of this order. The former president, Mr. Calder, while acting as president, joined the order of the patrons of husbandry, made application to the local chairman, and was considered by them ineligible. The question was referred to me as master, and I gave directions that he was eligible—the head of an agricultural college was eligible. If he was not I did not know who was. Mr. Calder was under the impression that trouble came by that step of his, and I was under the—it was represented to me, and as a matter, of course, I responded to it. I attended a meeting here. Well, it happened that it was a mistake—turning out of Mr. Calder—it was a mistake. Mr. Calder had applied to the board of trustees to know whether he should. He thought, being a resident, it would bring him in connection with the farmers of the State, and he went over the State and tried to interest them, and they were interested. But we thought there was a disposition of the college to make its management suit the views of the farmers, particularly those in the organization. It is simply impossible for a majority of the patrons of husbandry to send their sons to college for three years, but some of them can six months.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Do not the members of the patrons of husbandry send their boys to Yale and Harvard, in preference to this agricultural college?

A. I do not know.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Anything antagonistic between this college and the patrons of husbandry?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. I presume you are aware of the proposition to have an agricultural paper established in connection with this school?

A. I believe there is one.

Q. I would like to have your views.

A. I consider this obligatory under the act of Congress, and it has been started within a year or two.

Q. I would like to know what the experience of the trustees are—whether the attendance, generally made by the trustees, is such as would lead you to believe there is unanimity of sentiment in relation to the success of the institution?

A. I stated, I believed, sir, that it is the sincere desire of the board of trustees to adopt a course which will answer the purpose under which the grant was made by the general government. I think a majority of them have a sincere desire to make and establish an agricultural and mechanical college, rather than try to compete with the other colleges of the country.

S. W. STARKWEATHER, *sworn* :

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Mr. Starkweather, are you in any manner connected with the management of the Pennsylvania State College?

A. I am a trustee.

Q. For how long have you occupied that position?

A. Since the latter part of June in 1877.

Q. From your opportunity of observation, would you be kind enough to inform this committee what your views are as to the general management, conduct, and control of the Central, Eastern, and Western farms connected with the State College?

A. I am hardly competent to impart any information that would be desirable to the committee, on account of not being personally acquainted with the operations upon the Eastern and Western farms. I never have been on them, and therefore can only speak from the reports as they came to the board of trustees, and in the general discussion of matters appertaining to these farms at such times. My opinion would be that they are almost a failure, so far as being really a source of benefit to the college, and this is on account of not being managed or having at their head the right kind of a man for such position.

Q. Have you sufficient funds at your command to make them successful?

A. Well, we have no funds at our command, no more than what is already expended from year to year. Every cent is expended.

Q. In other words, then, can you with the expenditures and with a different management, in your opinion, make these experimental farms a practical success?

A. Not being a farmer, I perhaps cannot speak as intelligently on that as Mr. Piolette, who is a practical farmer; but, judging from what others say, and what he says he could do by the selection of men that he could make, at a certain salary, why, it would seem that it could be done. I should think there has been a mistake in the selection of the men who were upon these farms; consequently there would be a want of knowledge in the trustees or those who made the selection, what kind of a man should be there; and, another thing, there is a difficulty for the college board of trustees to manage that kind of business when it is so far away from us as it is.

Q. Are you familiar with the work and operations of the Central farm?

A. I have been there regularly and I should think that much more had been done there, by way of experiments for obtaining useful knowledge, than what there has upon the other farms.

Q. What is your opinion of the conduct in the general management of that farm and the college, from your own observation?

A. You do not restrict that to practical farming; and, as to the college part, you refer to its original object and design?

Q. I mean in a general sense.

A. As a school for learning I have a very exalted opinion of the management and workings, in a scholastic sense; for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of science, such as is taught in schools and colleges, my opinion is that it is hardly excelled in any of our large schools or colleges. Had I a son to educate in the branches taught I would send him there in preference to any one I know of.

Q. You are familiar with the acts of Congress and the acts of Assembly. How far has the object and intent of these acts been complied with in the management and general operations of this college?

A. The main object in view always seemed to be a strict conformity to that, unless I may say that the introduction into the college of scientific pursuits or studies was not the original intention. That would be a deflection probably from the original meaning.

Q. Or rather an enlargement of it?

A. Yes sir ; an enlargement of it. Yes, sir, I prefer that word. I consider that it has a very able corps of professors, men who thoroughly understand the sciences that they are teaching.

Q. Can you point out to us any defect in the present control and general management, and suggest to us any practical remedy ?

A. Well, in reference to carrying out more fully the original design of the institution, a defect would be in the want of a president thoroughly acquainted with farming and mechanic pursuits. So far as the general management in the students there are concerned, as I have already stated, I consider them as well performed as you will find anywhere ; but I believe that if there could be at the head of that institution a president who really felt thoroughly interested in making farming and mechanics a source of importance to the young rising youth of the State, that certainly would be a very desirable object to attain. Since my acquaintance, my connection with it, I think that there has been a very great want of that.

Q. That position, I understand by the circular, is now vacant ?

A. It is or has been.

Q. What effort has been made to fill the position with a man corresponding to the requirements ?

A. A committee was appointed a year ago last summer, the time Mr. Shortlidge left, to make inquiry and ascertain where a man could be found. I was on that committee, and I have myself taken all the pains within my power, when away from home and about home, and when among people from other places, but I have not myself been able to hear of the person quite equal to fill that place.

Q. Then, as I understand you, from your efforts to find the man, it is no easy matter to discover him ?

A. That is it. It is a very important position. There are few men of culture and high education that have ever given practical attention to the details of farming and mechanics. It is difficult to find them.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Starkweather, of any inconsistency or neglect of duty, or want of fidelity on the part of any officer connected with the college ?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you believe there has been an honest and sincere endeavor, on the part of those connected with it, to carry into effect the spirit and purpose of its organization ?

A. In answer to that, I shall have to say, I think so far as I know, on the part of the presidents with whom I have been acquainted, that there has not always been that desire for it that there was at one time ; but a desire to rather get away from the agricultural and mechanic part of it, and to work it up to the standard, more upon the principle of other literary colleges as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c. That would be the only point where I think there may have been any want of desire to do it.

Q. Is that true, in whole or in part, of the present management ?

A. No, sir ; I do not think it applies at all to the present management, or any professor that is now there. I have direct reference to those while acting as president—those who have been president since I was a trustee.

Q. Difference of views from what it ought to be ?

A. I only spoke in reference to business matters of the college.

Q. You do not allege any disinterestedness now there ?

A. No ; far from it.

Q. Difference in views as to what ought to be the curriculum ?

A. That is all. I think, to come down to the point, the president would have preferred to have it of a purely literary nature.

Q. Do you know of any charge or complaint made against the management of the college?

A. Nothing more, Mr. Newmyer, than what I see in the newspapers.

Q. You have traced it to no direct or reliable source?

A. No, sir; I do not think I have, so far. As far as my knowledge is concerned, I never heard of any specific charge, if that is what you mean, from the outside people.

Q. Anywhere?

A. Well, I have to say that the trustees considered Dr. Shortlidge—

Q. Oh, well, I do not want you to speak about that. I mean no public complaint. How do you account for the comparatively small number of graduates from the institution—why the advantages are not more generally accepted by the people?

A. Well, of course I cannot give the reasons of other people, but since my acquaintance with the college, the first objection to it is its distance from railroad travel. At the present day twelve miles is a good ways from home to go in a wagon, and that I have always thought was the reason for the comparatively small attendance at the college. And I have thought, when I sometimes heard gentlemen saying that it was not fulfilling the purposes for which it was designed, I could think of no other reason than that the fault certainly lay with the agricultural people of the State: that they did not sufficiently appreciate all the importance of such a school. This I judged from the small representation there is, at the annual meetings, from the agricultural societies, who were privileged to send three delegates from each agricultural society, and also from the mechanical class. These societies used to represent their membership. It indicates that there is a want of interest, as Mr. Piolette says. It is certainly within, the management of it, wholly within the province of the agricultural and mechanical societies of the State, because the delegates they send there have the exclusive control in the election of trustees.

Q. Can you suggest anything by which the advantages of this college can be brought more directly to the notice of the people, other than what you have already mentioned?

A. I do not know that I can, Mr. Newmyer.

Adjourned to meet at 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

Met at 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

GABRIEL HIESTER, *affirmed*:

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. State what your official position is in connection with the Pennsylvania State College.

A. I am a trustee. I was elected by the alumni.

Q. When were you elected?

A. In June, 1879.

Q. Are you a graduate of the college?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what course of study?

A. Agricultural course.

Q. How many years were you in attendance at the State College?

A. Two and one half years. I entered the sophomore class.

Q. What is your occupation now?

A. Farming.

Q. You reside here in Dauphin county ?

A. Yes, sir ; right close to the town.

Q. State whether, or not, Mr. Hiester, the Pennsylvania State College affords the proper instruction in the branches appertaining to the science of agriculture, proper facilities, and proper instruction pertaining to the science of agriculture ?

A. Well, I think it does to a certain extent.

Q. Well, in what, if anything, is it deficient ?

A. Well, I think, it could only be met by the expenditure of more money ; that, as far as we have had the means, I think the faculty and the trustees have done all that is in their power.

Q. Then there is a lack of funds ?

A. A lack of funds to carry on the experimental farms as they should be, and in that it is deficient.

Q. So far as the theoretical instruction in the branches appertaining to the science of agriculture is concerned is it properly equipped, and does it afford the facilities for the theoretical instruction and the practical application ?

A. I think it does.

Q. Does it afford instruction in the branches pertaining to the mechanic arts ?

A. It does. The work shops are not finished yet, they are only commenced. They have no funds to finish them at present.

Q. Does it teach all branches pertaining to the science of mechanics ?

A. All branches relating to the mechanic arts. So far as that is concerned there is no deficiency, but in the practical application, in shops and on experimental farms there is, and I think the cause of that is the want of means. I cannot think that an experimental farm can be made self-sustaining. I believe that to show experiments is to illustrate to others what I know. I believe that you cannot make that kind of a farm self-sustaining. I go to the school to ascertain knowledge for myself and others, and cannot tell before hand what profit is in that. That is just what we want to find out. I do not care what Colonel Piolette thinks, although he is a much older man and a much more experienced man than I am.

Q. Is it not a fact that in all experiments, whether in agriculture or other pursuits, one must count sometimes on failure ?

A. It has been so in my own personal experience. I try a good many things that are a loss.

Q. Do you think that the money and labor expended on these experiments was money wasted ?

A. Not by a good deal.

Q. What advantage would be gained by means of these experiments ?

A. They would increase knowledge. That is what they were intended for.

Q. So money expended on experiments, which proved to be failures, was not money lost ?

A. Not always. Experiments not conducted in the right form may be of no value to any one.

Q. Is the Pennsylvania State College equipped with a chemical laboratory sufficient to teach the science of chemistry as applied to agriculture ?

A. I am not chemist enough to say how perfect these laboratories are or what they should be, but I think they are sufficient.

Q. You are familiar with the agriculture course of instruction as laid down in the catalogue of the State College. Is there anything in it that

could be eliminated so as to make the course of instruction less irksome to the student, and could it be shortened so as to make it less expensive?

A. I do not believe that it is an advantage to shorten a course or to get cheap education. I am not in favor of cheap education. I think a long course better, whether in agriculture or other departments. My idea is that we want to give the most thorough education in the different departments, and you cannot give the most thorough and cheapest at the same time.

Q. There is nothing taught in any of the branches in the agricultural course that could or ought to be eliminated from that course?

A. I do not know that, because I have not looked over the list of studies carefully. I have not examined that.

Q. Here is a list, Mr. Hiester, of the present preparatory course. (Shown to witness.)

A. I would not like to pass on that just by glancing over it. Well, this I may just say, that this schedule was prepared by the faculty, and submitted to the board of trustees, and there was a committee from the board, a joint committee appointed—I think of three members of the board and three members of the faculty—to revise the course of study, and I thought at the time that they had made a very good schedule, and I believe I would suggest no change in it.

Q. Are you familiar with the act of Congress donating the land scrip to this and other State colleges, for the purpose of endowment of colleges?

A. I have read it.

Q. So far as the management of the agricultural college is concerned, as relating to the agricultural department of it, is it, in your opinion, conducted in accordance with the requirements of that act of Congress?

A. I think it is. I know it has been the endeavor of the trustees and other members of the faculty to have it conform exactly with the act of Congress.

Q. The act of Congress requires that they should have facilities for affording instruction in the branches pertaining to the mechanic arts?

A. Agricultural and mechanic arts.

Q. Does the college, as now managed, afford instruction in the mechanic arts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have no mechanic course laid down in the catalogue, separate from the agricultural and mechanic course?

A. There is not what is called a mechanic course, but they have all the studies relating to the mechanic arts—I believe all that can be applicable to the mechanic arts.

Q. In the scientific course?

A. In the scientific course.

Q. Is the same chemical laboratory necessary for the agricultural course also necessary in the scientific?

A. The same. They give a general course in chemistry for both sets of students. Of course, students in the different courses are separate, although they work in the same laboratories.

Q. Is there in the general science course a practicum corresponding with the agricultural practicum in the agricultural course?

A. Yes.

Q. The act of Congress provides for teaching the branches pertaining to the science of agriculture and mechanic arts, and not excluding classic studies. How is the college equipped for the giving of instruction in

classics—as to its professorship and means of imparting general instruction?

A. I cannot say, because I do not know how a classical college should be equipped—how the college should be equipped for a classical course.

Q. Well, have they not laid down a full course of study in the classics?

A. They have a full course of study. That is shown in this catalogue. The studies that are advertised in this little catalogue are taught to those who desire it.

Q. Are they required, under the provisions of the act of Congress, to maintain a classical course?

A. They are required not to exclude it. Of course our classical course cannot compare with Yale or Harvard.

Q. So that if any student comes there and desires to enter upon a course of classical studies, the college must be prepared to impart the instruction in that course?

A. Yes, sir; they are prepared to do that.

Q. As to military tactics, that I believe is another requirement of that act of Congress. Do they impart military instruction?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent?

A. They have military drill, and, I believe, lectures on military science.

Q. And tactics?

A. Military drill—tactics comes in there.

Q. Are there text-books on military tactics?

A. None studied in the school. I do not think that they require any text-books that are studied.

Q. Then, Mr. Hiester, the college being required, under the act of Congress, to teach all these branches pertaining to the science of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and also the classic studies and military tactics, could the number of professors in the institution, as at present, be reduced in number without injury to the institution?

A. I think not without injury to the institution in the college proper.

Q. Where could it be reduced, if at all, without impairing the college?

A. As the institution is now organized it cannot be reduced, because I do not believe that we can reduce, or gain anything by reducing the corps of professors, and thus cheapen the instruction.

Q. Could the grade of instruction be reduced?

A. We could reduce the college.

Q. Could not the course of study, as at present laid down in the curriculum of the college, be reduced without impairing its usefulness as a college?

A. It might be reduced to a high school.

Q. Are you acquainted with the experimental farms?

A. I have not seen the Eastern or Western.

Q. Are you familiar with the management of these experimental farms?

A. No more than hearing the reports read at the meeting of the board.

Q. What is your opinion as to the practical value of those experimental farms as they are managed?

A. I think they have no value up to this time.

Q. Do you speak of all of them, or the Eastern or Western?

A. Well, Eastern and Western, more particularly.

Q. Is there anything in the management that, in your judgment, could be remedied?

A. I do not think there is anything exactly wrong, except that we never had a business man for president. I think that is what we need.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. Is that want easily supplied ?

A. I do not think it is ; but I do not ask for as much as Colonel Piolette. If we could only get a well-educated business man of good judgment, and make special effort to do that, that is, if his judgment would command the respect of the people. The trouble is to get a scientific person to go there with any business in him. I never saw one yet that had any in him. While you can get a man of letters easily, there is some difficulty in finding one with business in him. I think the only way to get a president is to get a business man to manage that college on business principles.

Q. The question of selecting a president of the Faculty rests entirely with the trustees ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you account for the small number of students that are now in attendance ?

A. Well, I account for it in this way : It was started as an agricultural college, and I do not think that agriculturists, as a class, have any idea of the importance of education. And others thought, as it was an agricultural college, it was not intended for them to send their sons elsewhere. Farmers do not want their boys educated and go away from home and leave the farm, which would not be the case if they were properly treated when at home.

Q. Is it not also the case where you do find a farmer who desires to send his son to college that he makes up his mind that he must be a minister or a doctor or a lawyer, and that he prefers to send him directly to a classical institution instead of sending him to such a school ?

A. It is very often the case.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. Have you anything to suggest by way of change in the management, that this committee can report to the Legislature showing how this difficulty can be remedied ?

A. I do not think it can be remedied by legislation. I think what we need is, in the first place, a railroad close to the school, so that people can get there to see it, and then we want a good business man for president and the Legislature cannot give us either of these.

FRANCIS JORDAN, affirmed :

By Mr. Alexander :

Mr. Alexander read the Act of the Legislature appointing the committee to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania State College, approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1881, and requested Mr. Jordan to go on and make a statement, giving such information to the committee as he could.

Q. State what official position you have occupied in connection with the government of the State.

A. I became Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1866 or '67, I am not quite sure which, and as such I was *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Trustees of this institution. In that capacity I attended for the six years covering my term of office, the meetings of the board of trustees, and attended to the duties thereby imposed. Since then I have been reelected from time to time until the present, in the face of a continued protest on my part against it ; but, nevertheless, being elected, I have attended these meetings with a good deal of regularity twice a year or oftener, and in this way became familiar with the institution to a considerable extent. I believe that the failure of the college to meet the public expectation is one inherent in the nature of things. My knowledge of agricultural colleges

in Europe and in this country induces me to think that successful institutions of this class are altogether exceptional, and that in order to insure this success it must have, in my opinion, one or other of two things, or both of these things combined. First, a large endowment, or secondly, a man in charge of peculiar adaptation to conduct an institution of this kind, and, in my opinion, that kind of a man is very hard to find. During these fifteen years in which I have been acting as one of the trustees, I have been associated with a considerable number of gentlemen, from time to time, as members of the board, and, in the main, the board has consisted of public-spirited citizens of intelligence and character, who have labored in good faith to make the institution a success. The greater part of the time they have been crippled by a large indebtedness of the institution, the annual interest of which had to be paid, thereby greatly reducing the available funds and resources. I would add, also, that various presidents of the board of trustees, Hon. Fred. Watts, H. N. McAllister, and the present president, General Beaver, have, in my opinion, done their utmost to make the institution a success, and to this end have spared neither time nor labor.

Q. You are familiar with the legislation bearing upon this institution—congressional and State?

A. I have a general familiarity with the laws.

Q. In your opinion has the spirit and intent of these various enactments been complied with in the management of the college?

A. I would answer they have, in my judgment, because that question came up from time to time before our board as to whether or not we were within the spirit and letter of the law under which we were acting, and the wish all the time was to conform strictly to the statutory requirements, both national and State.

Q. Do you know of the current complaints that have been floating about in regard to this college?

A. All I know are the remarks made in the newspapers.

Q. Do you know of any definite charge that has ever been made?

A. I would say in regard to the accusations against the institution of a want of integrity in the management, that they are, in my judgment, groundless, and I base this opinion not only upon the character of the men who have been conducting it, but upon the opportunity of observation which I have had at our meetings for the last fifteen years. I have never seen or suspected any one of a want of integrity in its management, nor do I believe any such thing existed at any time while I was connected with it.

Q. What has been the character of these complaints that are made in regard to this institution?

A. Well, I cannot say that I have followed them very closely, but as I now recall them, they were vague accusations of extravagance and mismanagement and sometimes of peculations.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Did they ever have any sponsor, or were they just current rumor?

A. Well, I am not able to name the author of the accusations or charges, but generally, so far as they came under my observation, they were either in the shape of rumors or newspaper articles—anonymous newspaper articles.

Q. What, in your opinion, is the practical value of the experimental farms in Chester and Indiana counties?

A. My opinion is that the expectations of the college in making those farms profitable, by reason of the experiments that were to be conducted,

have not been realized, and so far as I can see, with the present resources, are not likely to be made successful.

Q. Can you suggest any improvement that might be made in the general conduct and management of this institution?

A. I do not feel competent to make any suggestion that I think would relieve it of its embarrassment, or make it a greater success than it is. At the same time, I think it is in a condition in which it is likely to do better for the future than it has done in the past. Whilst in a good many directions it has not made much progress, I think it has made progress in other directions. I think it has made progress in this; I think its experience, gathered in the history of the past, has put it in a position to do better for the future, and, if let alone and encouraged, better results may reasonably be expected than have ever been realized heretofore. I agree with Mr. Hiester in the opinion that one of our great difficulties is to get a man in every way qualified to run the institution.

Q. You have labored to that end, I suppose?

A. We have labored to that end, and made different selections during my experience of fifteen years on the best lights we had; but they resulted unfavorably and proved to our minds that we had not succeeded in getting the right man. I consider it difficult to get a man to run that institution. A man of that kind requires so much ability, and a man with peculiar ability quite difficult to find combined in any one man.

Q. You heard the resolution, under which this committee act read. Can you give us any information bearing upon the subject which we are required to investigate?

A. I do not see much more that I can give any light upon. I may say that I was one of the early friends of this institution; that I aided it when a member of the Legislature, believing that it was due to the class of people who follow agriculture as a pursuit of life, that they should have some institution specially designated for their benefit, that I have watched its course during its whole existence with great interest, and have often regretted that the expectations of its founders have not been more fully realized.

Q. Did the act of Congress of 1862, denoting this land scrip, necessarily require a change of the original purpose of this institution in order to make it the recipient of that grant?

A. Yes, sir; the trustees so considered it.

Exhibit marked "Exhibit, March 22, 1882," shown witness.

Q. Are these copies of the original acts and decrees of the court?

A. I was one of a committee of five who prepared the paper dated January 22, 1880, and the statements therein contained are correct, and the laws therein contained are accurately copied from the statute books, Federal and State, and also the decrees of court relating to the college, also including the minutes of the board of commissioners who sold the public lands donated by the United States, dated July 14, 1864. First date under that April 23, 1868, all of which are correct copies.

Q. Can you suggest any change of the management or general organization which would be beneficial to the institution in carrying into effect the purposes of its creation?

A. I cannot; and the reason is what I suggested a while ago, why better results may be expected hereafter. It was based upon the fact, in part, at least, that there was a re-organization and new arrangement of the curriculum adopted not very long ago, which was done on the best lights we could gather, and based upon such information as induced the trustees to think that it would be more efficient than it had ever been heretofore.

Q. Would it be practical to make this institution a part of the common school system of Pennsylvania, in your judgment?

A. I have never investigated that subject. It would involve some very nice questions of law, growing out of our relation to the State and the United States, and I do not feel competent to give a positive opinion upon that; I would entertain serious doubts of its practicability, however.

CHARLES H. MCKEE, *sworn* :

By the chairman :

Q. State if you are a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College?

A. I am.

Q. What year?

A. 1873. Our class was known as the class of 1873.

Q. What course of study did you pursue at the college?

A. I took what was then known as the scientific course and part agricultural. I believe I got what was known as the agricultural course.

Q. What business are you following now?

A. Practicing law.

Q. Mr. McKee, in your opinion is that college now so managed as to carry out the requirements of the act of Congress of July, 1862? You are familiar with the act, I suppose?

A. I cannot say that I am very familiar with the act. As I understand it, I do not think the college fully carries it out.

Q. In what respect does it fail?

A. I think the act contemplates an impossibility, that is my opinion.

Q. That it requires too much?

A. It requires more than is possible for any institution to carry out, as contemplated by the act, or, at least, as the act is generally understood.

Q. Why impossible?

A. I do not think it is possible for any institution, in the ordinary course of four years, to give as good an education as seems to be expected of this institution—to impart so much learning and at the same time give young men a thorough course in practical agriculture. I do not think you can work the two things in four years' time.

Q. But suppose you take the agricultural course alone—is it not possible for them to carry out the course of study laid down in the catalogue?

A. Yes, sir; and if a student will carry it out as laid down in the catalogue, for a period of four years, he has not much time for practical agriculture. He has enough on hand to occupy his time. If you take and compare that course with any other course of study laid down by any college in the country, you will find that there is as much as in any college course, whether it is scientific or classical.

Q. Well, is there anything in the course of instruction, in the agricultural course, that could be eliminated?

A. No, sir; no, sir; possibly many things might be added, many things that a farmer ought to know that they do not propose to teach him. It is impossible to teach him in so short a time. A man who wishes to become a scientific agriculturist has, you may say, a life-long study before him. He cannot master the details, not even the——

Q. In four years?

A. Not even the course of learning through books in four years' time.

Q. Is it not the purpose, however, of the course of instruction as laid down in the books, to give a theoretical knowledge upon which the practice in after-life is to be based?

A. Yes, sir ; in that respect the institution carries out the meaning and intention of the act as fully as any institution can.

Q. Can you account for the fact that there are so few students taking the agricultural course, as laid down in this catalogue, at this college ?

A. I cannot say that I can account for it, but I might name some reasons that occur to me. There are very few young men in Pennsylvania to-day who want to become scientific farmers—fancy or experimental farmers. It is unprofitable. Few men can afford to start out in a career of that kind, and at the present day few men drift in that direction, perhaps on account of the cost, or perhaps for various other reasons. They may not like the vocation—may find something to suit their ideas, their course in life, much better. I think that is the best reason. Then, perhaps, a few of the many hundred that enter the institution may have started in that course with the idea of in after-life becoming scientific farmers, but as they grow to mature years and acquire a good education, such as they must get in that course, they have changed their intentions. Influences have been brought to bear which lead them off into other channels of life, and they have forsaken their original intentions. There are a great many reasons why they drift into other professions. Farming is not profitable, or when they get a good education they turn their hands to something more profitable, or after they have an education their ideas of life are changed. I might name a great many reasons why few men enter the course. I fancy if we ascertain the inclination of any young man of the State, there are not twenty who have the inclination and the necessary capital to embark in a scheme of scientific farming.

Q. And, therefore, they drift—necessarily drift—into some of the professions or other pursuits of life, because it is cheaper ?

A. For two reasons. One is because he has changed his intentions. I was sent to the institution by my father, a farmer, and, I suppose, he thought that I would take charge of the farm when I arrived at man's years. He sent me there with that in view. When I grew up to man's years I did not want to go on the farm, and that is generally the case with a great many others.

Q. You know something about the character of the workshops and laboratories of this institution ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they prepared in their laboratories up there to do all the necessary work, by way of chemical analyses, that is required in the agricultural and scientific course ?

A. Yes, sir ; they are especially so in the scientific course, and being prepared in that course they are, of course, prepared in the agricultural course.

Q. The two are included ?

A. The chemical laboratories are complete. The professor in charge is prepared to do as good work as any in the country. Right here, if you want the whole truth, there is an institution prepared to do work in agricultural chemistry—a State institution—and I venture that few of the farmers of the State ever derive any benefit out of that laboratory. They do not care anything about it.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. Could they derive any ?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Will that be done free of charge ?

A. I cannot say. I do not care about that. But here we have an institution of that kind, prepared to do scientific work in practical agriculture, and yet there is not a farmer in the State who cares anything about it. A

man who is doing scientific farming looks at the results that other experimenters have arrived at.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. The reason why the farmers do not deserve more benefit from the college and its chemical apparatus is because they fail to avail themselves of it ; is that the reason ?

A. That is the principal reason.

Q. Is it, or is it not their fault that they do not derive more benefit, more acquaintance of the science of agriculture ?

A. Yes, sir ; it is.

Q. Do not send their sons there ?

A. Yes, sir ; there may still be other reasons. They may not like the location of the institution ; may not like the manner in which it is conducted. There are different reasons why they do not like the institution.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. Is the curriculum faithfully adhered to ?

A. It was carried out to the letter while I was there as a student. I have been there a number of times since, and to the best of my knowledge it is carried out faithfully, carried out well.

Q. From your experience as a student, Mr. McKee, can any portion of the faculty, in your opinion, be disposed of, or the duties of the different professors be consolidated in one without detriment to the interests of the institution and course of instruction ?

A. No, sir ; in my judgment, if the welfare of the institution was looked to, if any change was made it would be to increase the professors.

Q. Is the time of the different professors fully occupied by their duties ?

A. It is as fully occupied as in other institutions of like character.

Q. Could any one of them, without detriment to the course of instruction, assume any additional duties ? Has he time for any other instruction than that already imposed upon him by the management ?

A. Oh, yes, sir ; any one professor might find a few hours more time in which he could labor, but which could not be expected of him.

Q. Of course we do not mean ten-hours-a-day work.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. Does it not require as much time to hear a class of five recite in any given study as it does to hear a class of twenty recite the same lesson ?

A. Yes, sir ; a class of one may give the professor more work than a class of fifty, if the one is a good student. The professor has his hour in the class-room with one student the same as with fifty. In a large class the professor treats the subject in a general way, to meet the wants of the greatest number, whereas in a class of one he will have to go into the subject in a more minute way. It would be expected of him.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. When you were a student there, Mr. McKee, what practical lessons in farming were imparted ?

A. We had a great many of them. I was raised on a farm, and I think I did nearly everything on this farm that I ever did on my father's farm, and, perhaps, some things that I did not.

Q. Then it is possible for a student there to acquire an actual practical knowledge of the details of farming, is it not ?

A. No, sir ; I do not think it is in a course of four years.

Q. It is possible, however, to acquire all that could be acquired on a farm in the same time ?

A. No, sir ; not nearly so much.

Q. Because the time is occupied with other studies ?

A. In my opinion, as I said before, that course of study will occupy the time of the student for four years, and, in addition to that, the practical work and the work in the class-room and in studies cannot be put together. I think it is a mistaken idea to try and run them together.

Mr. Alexander :

Q. Can you suggest anything by way of improvement in the management of this college ; that would make it a greater success than it has been heretofore ; that would increase the number of students who attend it, and the number of graduates who go out of the institution ? Is there anything that you could suggest ?

A. It is run down, and the question, then, is how to build it up. If any public institution becomes unpopular, in order to put it in good shape, it must be fitted up so as to make it fill all the requirements of the public. If a hotel is run down, you all know how difficult it is to get it in good condition. If you want to put the college in good shape, you must follow the requirements of the public.

Q. In what way do you consider this college run down ? In the buildings, or course of study, or in the number of students ?

A. In the minds of the people it is unpopular.

Q. Could you suggest anything that would make it popular ?

A. One thing I would do. I would suggest the younger class of students be cut off. Another is this : They have a great many young students in the preparatory department. Now, discipline is necessary to keep them under control, and the young man of the day won't be satisfied if he is restricted with the same rule that must be enforced to keep them within bounds. Many young men do not like the idea of being bound down and restricted to feel that they are treated as children. That is the tendency of the young men of the day. The average young man of the day is not content to be restricted as the students in this institution are.

Q. Because of the strictness of the discipline—the government—do you mean ?

A. Partly. The location is against it. A great many think it not lively enough. They do not want to remain so shut off from the outside world, away from society. You cannot find many young men of the day that will be content or be satisfied to be shut in there. It has its advantages and its disadvantages.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. You were there in Mr. Burrowes' time ?

A. Yes, sir ; and Dr. Calder's.

Q. Mr. Burrowes made an effort to institute a greater degree of life. Did he not give you little parties there sometimes, to which the young people of the neighborhood were invited ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I thought he did.

A. He had some very pleasant parties, but then and now the young man of the institution, when he gets his diploma and is expected to take part in society, finds himself lacking.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Why ?

A. He is shut out from social intercourse with the outside world and that of men and ladies, so that in going into ladies' and gentlemen's society he feels the need of it. The student is shut out from society to a great extent.

Q. Is not that more or less so of all colleges ?

A. Yes, sir ; but more so there.



By Mr. Hall:

Q. Do you know of any foundation for the reports regarding the inefficiency of the management of the institution and its officers that have been circulated through the public press?

A. I never knew of any good foundation for those reports, other than the institution is not so popular as all the people wish it well would like to have it. It does not have the praise that Cornell has, nor the praise of some other institutions. I have no doubt that the damaging reports circulated are by men who can not have the institution managed to suit their own selfish ends. I have no doubt that many others, not knowing the truth with regard to its management, have attacked it. Ignorance is the reason I assign for this treatment. Some of the men in good farming communities have shown a disposition to attack it, and yet they never avail themselves of its advantages. Many of their sons could go there and get great benefit if they would. There are many of them capable of criticising the course of training in the institution. Of course they criticise the management of the farms, and perhaps do that subject justice. It is impossible to run the farm with a set of half-grown boys and do the work. That would be a good argument. You only have these boys a small portion of their time; the balance you expect them to be thorough students and men of good education, and also labor and do first-class farming.

By the chairman:

Q. Studying and working on the farm do not go well together with boys?

A. That is the secret of a good deal of the want of success; the reason why the institution has not been successful. It is to my mind the reason. To carry out this act, as I understand it, requires the attention of the student all the time. Now, in order to carry out his studies, which would be to work out of doors and work in, the same attention all the time must be made by the student. Practically, the next day he is not in a condition, mentally or physically, to work. All kinds of farm work occupy him, and he must study the books the same day and also do his class-room work. There is no doubt about it. A man can not learn to be a good farmer in four years and devote all his time to it. Before a young man enters the college department he is expected to learn to read and write. If he had that amount of experience on the farm, and started in there to finish up his course in practical farming, he might do a great deal finishing up. A great many students go there, not knowing anything about farming. There is a right way and a wrong way to do it, and it can not be expected in four years' time put there.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. Do you know anything about the expenditure of money in connection with the experimental farm—what has been its tendency towards the college—that is, has it been a benefit or a detriment?

A. I do not think it has been a detriment. Many good results and much useful information has been gathered through those experiments. It was not the fault of the experiments.

Q. You have reference to the Central experimental farm?

A. I was speaking in regard to all, Eastern and Western, but speaking more particularly of the Central. Of the system of experiments on the three farms, I am satisfied the money has been expended in good faith. I think they were of practical benefit.

Professor JOHN HAMILTON, *recalled* :

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. You have given as an answer to printed questions, a statement of the names and salaries paid to the different professors in the college?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that a complete list?

A. Yes, sir; I believe so.

Q. You have read over their names.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have stated that your position is that of business manager and treasurer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What salary is attached to the position you hold?

A. One thousand dollars in money, a house, and the keeping of a horse.

Q. The house is valued at how much?

A. Two hundred dollars.

Q. Then your salary is \$1,000; house rent, value \$200 a year, keeping of a horse . . . ; any other fees or perquisites?

A. No, sir.

Q. What are the duties of that office?

A. As business manager, I keep the books of the institution, and also those of the Central experimental farm, pay out all bills, pay orders of the president upon the treasurer of the college for such bills as may be due. I pay the professors of the college, and by authority of the executive committee, issue notes of the business manager for current expenses of the college, and for bills that are already due. As treasurer, I am the custodian of the funds of the institution. The offices are distinct. It is understood that the treasurer receives no salary. He never has received a salary.

By the chairman :

Q. Then your salary is for business manager?

A. Yes, sir; I have charge of certain employes about the institution; the erection of buildings, repairs of buildings, and the giving of orders for such things as professors may need in their various departments; paying different bills and accounts with the various farms—these are the general duties that devolve upon the business manager.

Q. Have you anything to do with the experimental farms?

A. Not now.

Q. How fully is your time occupied with these duties?

A. Well, I can hardly say. I am not engaged as much as I was three or four years ago. At one time I was professor of agriculture, had charge of the three farms, had charge of the entire business of the college, and was also its treasurer. I considered I had more work than two men could do well, and my health gave way under it.

Q. When was the office of business manager created?

A. I have been business manager since, I believe, 1873—about that time. I was financial agent, which is virtually the same thing, at a previous period, 1867, from the close of 1867 and during 1868 up to February, I believe, of 1869, when I resigned.

Q. Are there no other permanent offices to which salaries are attached, connected with the institution, not given in the list of professors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are they?

A. The salary of the superintendent of the farm and the—I suppose

you do not want me to make any distinction between salary and wages?—and the salary of a woman who acts as matron of the institution.

Q. Give the names and amount of salary paid those individuals.

A. The name of the superintendent of the college farm and the Central experimental farm is William C. Patterson.

Q. Is he superintendent of only one?

A. Of both farms.

Q. Do you run them together?

A. No, sir; run them distinct. They are contiguous, but have separate buildings upon them.

Q. Give Patterson's salary.

A. His salary is divided.

Q. What is the aggregate amount he gets?

A. The college farm gives him \$600, and the experimental farm \$200—salary of \$800.

Q. Has he any perquisites attached to that?

A. He has a house.

Q. What is the rental value of that house?

A. We place no rental value upon it; I suppose \$200 would be sufficient rental.

Q. What about the matron? What are her duties, and who is she, and what does she get?

A. Her name is Mrs. Mary Harman. Her duties are to look after the office and the chapel; and if any student is sick, we place him in her charge, if he has no other arrangement. For her services we give her \$2 50 a week and her room. We have a janitor, and we have farm laborers employed here by the month.

Q. They are not really permanent employes—heads of departments, as you might term it?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. Have you a master mechanic?

A. No, sir.

By the chairman:

Q. As general manager, do you direct the farming operations?

A. No, sir; not now. I did when I was professor of agriculture. That matter has been turned over to Professor Jordan.

Q. Of the experimental and college farms both?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, whose duty is it to see how many acres of grass, wheat, and corn is put out?

A. Professor Jordan's.

Q. He attends to all these details?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he buy the stock for the farms?

A. Yes, sir; and Mr. Patterson acting for him.

Q. You simply engage the laborers for the farm?

A. I pay the labor. Mr. Patterson engages and discharges the laborers himself. I am generally consulted in the matter.

Q. Mr. Patterson carries on the business of the farms, under the direction of the professor of agriculture, Mr. Jordan, in all its details?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Do the students ever go upon the Chester and Indiana county experimental farms for the purpose of studying these experiments?

A. Not as a rule. Instances have occurred, but it is not the rule.

Q. Then any information in regard to the experiments on the Indiana and Chester county farms he must derive from the published reports?

A. When I was professor of agriculture I called attention to the experiments being conducted upon these farms, bearing upon the subject under discussion at the time. That I have frequently done, shown the results of these experiments.

Q. Were the results of the experiments upon the experimental farms in Chester and Indiana counties made part of the instruction in the class in agriculture?

A. Attention was called to the experiments that were in operation bearing upon the questions that arose in class discussion.

By the chairman:

Q. Were students, during your connection as professor, and since then, taken to the experimental farms and shown the manner of making these experiments and the results, as a means of conveying instruction?

A. No, sir; they were not, as a rule.

Q. Then the only means of acquiring any knowledge, in regard to these experiments and the results, is confined to the recitation-room or published reports?

A. Yes, sir; and as students went over these plots by themselves. A programme of these plots was printed, giving the experiment that was carried on on each plot, and the plots were all numbered corresponding with the numbers in the printed programme. He could take the programme and go over the plots for himself, and see just what experiments were conducted there.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Was that optional or not?

A. It was optional. The manner of giving instruction upon the college farm (we call it the college farm so as to distinguish it from the experimental farm) was to give instruction in the branches pertaining to matters of husbandry.

Q. He was given instruction there in the matter of manual labor?

A. Not that only, but in the methods of treatment of animals; in the feeding of animals; in the study of the character and breeds of animals.

Q. How about the value of foods for animals?

A. That was usually given in the class-room instruction. One part of the system of practicums was to have the students read upon a certain subject, for instance, in animal husbandry, for one hour in the class-room, under the direction of the professor in charge, reading upon the horse for example, they were afterwards taken out, and the matter that they had informed themselves upon, in the class-room, was gone over at the barn by taking the horse from the stable, and going over the points which make up a horse for different purposes, for draft and speed, and horses for different uses, and so on with cattle and swine, and poultry and sheep, and getting at the characteristics of animals, getting practically acquainted with them.

By the chairman:

Q. Does the college management require a series of experiments to be made, by analysis, either on the experimental farm or on the college farm, of the value of corn, oats, shorts, timothy hay, clover hay, straw, and other articles in respect to their value as food for fattening purposes?

A. They have not required it. It has been done, however, to a certain extent.

Q. Recently?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they ever been published?

A. They are ready for publication. Some of them have been published, and the balance of them are ready for publication.

Adjourned to meet at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

Met at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM P. HUSTON *affirmed*:

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. State what your official position is.

A. I am what is known as search clerk in the Department of Internal Affairs.

Q. State what this book is (indicating) that you have brought with you?

A. It is indorsed "Minute Book, Agricultural Lands."

Q. You brought that from the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs?

A. I did.

Q. What does it contain?

A. It appears to be just the minutes of the Board of Commissioners for the sale of agricultural land scrip. The first in it appears to be the Act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. After that comes the minutes of the board. First date, Harrisburg, 15th July, 1864; next, 2d August, 1864; next, December 1, 1864; next, December 5, 1864; December 17, 1864; December 24, 1864; January 5, 1865; January 21, 1865; May 5, 1865; May 11, 1865; June 13, 1865; June 21, 1865; June 22, 1865. Then comes that called "scrip," shown under date from July 5, 1865, to April 25, 1866. Then comes minutes, Board Commissioners, Harrisburg, May 10, 1866; May 23, 1866; June 14, 1866; July 11, 1866; August 16, 1866; October 18, 1866. Here is something different: Executive Chamber, January 1, 1867; February 27, 1867. Here comes Surveyor General's Office, April 10, 1867; June 28, 1867; August 7, 1867; September 17, 1867; February 12, 1868; April 23, 1868. That appears to end it.

Q. You did state that came from among the records of the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs?

A. Yes, sir; on file there—deposited there would be better.

By the chairman:

Q. That is the official record?

A. Yes, sir; that is the official record.

Minutes of the Board of Commissioners.

HARRISBURG, July 14, 1864.

In pursuance of the act of Assembly of the 1st of April, 1864, entitled "An act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States to the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges," the board of commissioners was convened at the chamber of the Governor in Harrisburg.

There were present His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor, and James P. Barr, Esq., Surveyor General.

It being represented to the commission that the scrip to this State by the Government of the United States had been received, it becomes necessary to make such disposition of it as is required by the provisions of the act of Congress of the 2d July, 1862.

Whereupon the following was agreed to :

Resolved, That in pursuance of the third section of the act of Assembly, the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted :

1. That it is expedient immediately to dispose of the land scrip donated by Congress, that the proceeds thereof may be funded for the purpose provided by law.

2. That the Surveyor General is hereby directed to appoint an agent whose duty it shall be to make such arrangements for the sale of the said scrip as may be deemed adequate for the attainment of the object, reporting his action for the approval of this board.

3. When the action of this agent, shall have been approved by the board, and the scrip or any part thereof shall have been sold, and the price paid to the State therefor, the Surveyor General is directed to issue and deliver from time to time the said scrip to the purchaser or purchasers.

4. When such payments shall have been made, the same shall be invested as they accrue in the stocks of the State of Pennsylvania.

5. The interest which shall arise from such investments, shall be paid over to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the third section of the act of Assembly.

On motion, the board adjourned to meet at the Surveyor General's office, on Tuesday, the 2d day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *2d August, 1864.*

The board of commissioners met, pursuant to adjournment.

Members present, Governor A. G. Curtin and Surveyor General James P. Barr. Evidence of notices having been served on the Auditor General, Isaac Slenker was received and accepted.

The Surveyor General appointed, agreeably to the rules provided, Professor William H. Allen, president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to make arrangements for the sale of land scrip, and Lewis U. Stout, secretary.

On motion adjourned.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *December 1, 1864.*

The commissioners for the sale, &c., of land scrip met at this office. Present, His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor, and Hon. James P. Barr, Surveyor General. A written notice to Auditor General Isaac Slenker, of the time and place of meeting, and the acceptance thereof by him, was presented and filed.

The proposals received for the purchase of land scrip were opened and examined. and, on motion, the board adjourned, to meet at this office, on Monday, the 5th day of December instant.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *December 5, 1864.*

The commissioners, in pursuance of an adjournment, met and decided to accept the following proposals, viz :

Samuel Lynn, of Bellefonte, Pa.,	1	quar. sect. at 85 cts. per acre.
Jas. Gordon, of Zion, Centre co., Pa.,	8	" " "
Edmund Blanchard, Bellefonte, Pa.,	8	" " "
R. H. Duncan, of Spring Mills, Pa.,	8	" " "
James McMannus, of Bellefonte, Pa.,	2	" " "
E. W. Hale, of Bellefonte, Pa.,	8	" " "
James T. Hale, of Bellefonte, Pa.,	8	" " "
E. C. Humes, of Bellefonte, Pa.,	8	" " "
Wm. Allison, of Potter's Mills, Pa.,	8	" " "
H. N. McCallister and James Beaver, of Bellefonte, Pa.,	16	" " "
Wm. P. Wilson, of Bellefonte, Pa.,	1	" " "

—
76

It was further agreed by the board that eighty-five cents per acre should be the minimum price at which any of the scrip shall be sold, and that at that price the same may be issued on written application until further action of the board. Adjourned.

December 17, 1864.

The written proposals of Jacob S. Ahl, of Boalsburg, Pennsylvania, offering to take one tract of one hundred and sixty acres, and also the proposal of John Irwin, jr., of Howard, Centre county, Pennsylvania, offering to take two tracts at eighty-five cents per acre.

These two bidders were notified of the acceptance of their bids by Mr. Allen.

Same day all the bidders whose proposals have been accepted, were notified by mail to pay the one fourth of the purchase money within ten days from date of notice, and the remainder on the delivery of the scrip.

December 24, 1864.

Received the following payments :

McAllister and Beaver, one fourth,	\$544
December 27, 1864, received of—	
E. W. Hale,	\$272
John Irwin, jr.,	68
December 28, 1864, received of—	
E. C. Humes,	\$272
William Allison,	272
James Gordon,	272

January 5, 1865.

The Surveyor General addressed the following communication to Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington city, D. C., and inclosed a copy of the act of Assembly therein referred to :

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *January 5, 1865.*

SIR: In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," I herewith forward, to be filed in the General Land Office, a certified copy of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States, for the endowment of agricultural colleges," approved the first day of April, A. D. 1863.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. BARR, *S. G.*

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington city.

January 11, 1865, received of—

"	McAllister and Beaver,	\$1,632
"	Jacob S. Awl,	136
"	21, John Irwin, jr.,	204
"	E. C. Humes,	816
"	William Allison,	816
"	E. W. Hale,	816

January 21, 1865.

Issued scrip numbered from one to fifty-two, inclusive, as follows :

McAllister and Beaver,	Nos. 1—16=16 scrips.
E. W. Hale,	" 17—24= 8 "
E. C. Humes,	" 25—32= 8 "
William Allison,	" 33—40= 8 "
Jacob S. Awl,	" 41 = 1 "
John Irwin, jr,	" 42—43= 2 "
William P. Wilson,	" 44 = 1 "

February 17, 1865, issued the following scrip :

James Gordon, Nos. 45—52= 8 scrips.

Received balance, \$816.

May 5, 1865.

At a full meeting of the board held at the Auditor General's office, the following resolution was passed :

Resolved, That the Surveyor General is hereby directed to advertise the sale of the lands donated, at the expense and under such arrangements as he deems proper to make with the Agricultural College. The advertisement to be put in two papers in Harrisburg, at least two in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and in every county and city where there is a college or university. No bid to be considered which is under seventy-five cents per acre.

On motion, the board adjourned.

May 11, 1865.

Received the following payments :

E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy, administrators of James T. Hale, deceased, paid \$1,088.

Same day issued scrip to them, Nos. 53 to 60, inclusive.

June 13, 1865.

Received of William P. Wilson, \$136, and delivered one scrip, No. 44.

June 21, 1865.

Received of Edmund Blanchard, \$1,088.

Same day issued him scrip from Nos. 51 to 68, inclusive.

Received of Samuel Lynn \$136, and issued one scrip, No. 69.

Received of R. H. Duncan \$1,088, and issued eight scrips, Nos. 70 to 77, inclusive.

June 22, 1865.

The board of commissioners met at the Surveyor General's office, in pursuance of an advertisement published by direction of the resolution passed on the 5th of May last, and opened the bids received for the land scrip.

The following bids were accepted, and notice given to the parties to make payment :

George F. McFarland, Harrisburg, . . .	2 scrips @ 75 cts. per acre.
Parly Coburn, Harrisburg,	2 " 75 "
Abraham Hoover, West Fairview, . . .	1 " 80 "
L. A. Tucker, Rockdale, Pa.,	1 " 80 "
David Pollock, Maysville, Mercer county, .	1 " 87½ "
Forney & Bro., Harrisburg,	6 " 80 "
Charles P. Coburn, Harrisburg,	4 " 75 "
John H. Merllison, Co. H, 190 P. V., . .	1 " 101½ "
John H. Merllison, Co. H, 190 P. V., . .	1 " 80½ "

On motion, resolved, that the Surveyor General or the president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, be authorized to accept all the bids made at seventy-five cents per acre, or such amount as may be offered exceeding that. Adjourned.

SCRIP ISSUED.

July 5, 1865, issued to Forney & Brother six scrips, No. 73 to 83, inclusive.

July 6, 1865, issued to Abraham Hoover one scrip, No. 84.

Same day issued to Parley Coburn two scrips, Nos. 85 to 86.

July 8, 1865, issued to Charles B. Coburn four scrips, Nos. 87 to 90, inclusive.

July 12, 1865, issued to George F. McFarland two scrips, Nos. 91 and 92.

August 12, 1865, issued to George Thomas one scrip, No. 93, at \$1 per acre.

August 22, 1865, issued to George M. Young one scrip, No. 94, at 80 cents per acre.

September 2, 1865, issued to Richard Morely one scrip, No. 95.

September 23, 1865, issued four scrips, Nos. 96 to 99, inclusive, to Charles B. Coburn, at 76 cents per acre.

September 23, 1865, issued six scrips to William H. Allen, Nos. 100 to 105, inclusive, at 75 cents per acre.

September 23, 1865, issued six scrips, to A. O. Hiester, Nos. 106 to 111, inclusive, at 75 cents per acre.

September 28, 1865, issued four scrips, to Andrew Reed, Nos. 112 to 115, inclusive, at 75 cents per acre.

September 28, 1865, issued eight scrips, to William Allison, Nos. 116 to 123, inclusive, at 75 cents per acre.

November 6, 1865, issued four scrips, to Hon. Daniel Kaine, Nos. 124 to 127, inclusive, at 75 cents per acre.

November 6, 1865, issued six scrips, to Alfred Howell, Nos. 128 to 133, inclusive, at 75 cents per acre.

November 6, 1865, issued eight scrips, to J. Skiles, jr., Nos. 134 to 141, inclusive, at 75 cents per acre.

April 14, 1866, issued six scrips, to Stephens and Miller, Neosho, Newton county, Missouri, Nos. 142 to 147, inclusive, at 75 cents per acre.

April 25, 1866, issued one scrip, to John Scherick, of Lisburn, Cumberland county, Penn'a, No. 148, at 75 cents per acre.

HARRISBURG, PA., *May 10, 1866.*

Board of commissioners for the sale of "agricultural land scrip," met at the office of the State Agricultural Society.

Members present: A. G. Curtin, Governor and *ex-officio* president; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

Surveyor General Campbell reported the fact that the minute book and papers of the board had been taken away by the former clerk, and that no record or papers of the board remained in his office.

On motion, it was resolved that Surveyor General Campbell and William H. Allen be and they are hereby authorized and requested to proceed at once to Philadelphia and New York, for the purpose of negotiating the sale of land scrip.

The board adjourned to the office of the State Treasurer, for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of land scrip had been withdrawn from the vault, and what amount of bonds or other securities belonging to the board had been deposited there.

Board met at the office of the State Treasurer, where, upon examination, they found that (167) one hundred and sixty-seven quarter sections had been taken from the package of land scrip, and that there was deposited to the credit of the board, two packages purporting to contain respectively \$12,300 and \$5,800 in State bonds.

On motion adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, PA., *May 23, 1866.*

The commissioners for sale, &c., of agricultural land scrip met at this office.

Members present: A. G. Curtin, Governor and *ex-officio* president; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

Letter from William H. Allen, reporting result of negotiations for sale of land scrip in Philadelphia and New York was read. Mr. Campbell reported verbally that the only responsibly proposition worthy of being entertained was an informal one from Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia; when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Surveyor General be authorized to write to Jay Cooke for a formal proposition for the purchase of two hundred and thirty-three thousand acres.

Mr. Stout, former clerk, not having yet returned the books and papers of the board, Gov. Curtin was requested to write to Mr. Barr, late Surveyor General, notifying him of the fact, and of his responsibility in the matter.

On motion adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

HARRISBURG, June 14, 1866.

Board of commissioners met in the office of the Surveyor General.

Present: A. G. Curtin, Governor and *ex-officio* president; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

Governor Curtin reported that he had written to Mr. Barr, late Surveyor General, in reference to the books and papers of the board, and that Mr. Barr informed him the books would be returned, and that the amount due the board would be subject to their draft on the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Surveyor General reported that Mr. Louis U. Stout did, on the 12th of June, return to his office the minute book of the board, also that there had been returned to the State Treasurer (19) nineteen pieces of land scrip by Mr. Stout, leaving one hundred and forty-eight pieces accounted for as sold, and that from an examination of the book it appeared there was due the board the sum of \$923 70 on sales of land scrip under the administration of Mr. Barr.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Surveyor General be authorized to draw upon Mr. Barr for the sum of \$923 70 due the board.

The proposals of Jay Cook & Co., David Preston & Co., B. Franklin Clark, and J. Thompson, for the purchase of land scrip, were laid before the board.

Ordered that the proposals be filed.

On motion, adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 11, 1866.

Board of commissioners met at the executive chamber.

Members present: A. G. Curtin, Governor; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

Surveyor General Campbell reported that he had drawn upon Mr. Barr, late Surveyor General, for \$923 70, the balance due, which would square the account of Mr. Barr with the board, as the same was shown by the book.

A form of circular, inviting proposals for the purchase of land scrip was then read and agreed upon, and the board ordered that fifteen hun-

dred copies of the circular be printed for the use of the board, and that the same be printed as an advertisement, until the fifteenth day of August, 1866, in the following papers, viz :

Harrisburgh Telegraph, (daily,) Harrisburgh Patriot and Union, (weekly,) Pittsburg Evening Chronicle, (daily,) Pittsburg Commercial Journal, (daily,) Pittsburg Gazette, (daily,) Bellefonte Central Press, (weekly,) Philadelphia Universe, (weekly,) Ebensburg Alleghenian, (weekly,) Philadelphia Free Press, (German daily,) Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, (daily,) North American and U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia Bulletin and Press, (daily,) Lancaster Express, (weekly,) Chambersburg Repository, (weekly,) Erie Gazette, (weekly,) Cambria Tribune, (weekly,) Reading and Schuylkill Journal, (weekly,) Brookville Republican, (weekly,) Norristown Herald and Free Press, (weekly,) Fitzgerald City Item.

On motion, adjourned to August 16, 1866, when the board will meet for the purpose of opening proposals and awarding bids for land scrip.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, August 16, 1866.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present: A. G. Curtin, Governor, J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

The board proceeded to open proposals for the purchase of land scrip. The following proposals were accepted, and the Surveyor General ordered to notify the parties of the acceptance of their respective bids, viz :

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Pieces.	Price per acre.
David Preston & Co., . . .	Detroit, Michigan,	100	\$0 55½
H. Thompson,* cash, . . .	St. Paul, Minnesota,	60	85
George Nelson,*	St. Paul, Minnesota,	50	90
J. M. Carlisle,*	New Lisbon, Ohio,	1	62½
Fuller Trump,*	Springfield, Ohio,	1	75
G. F. Lewis,	Detroit, Michigan,	1,159	55
William A. Fields,	Schuylkill Haven, Pa.,	4	75
D. S. Coyl,	East Waterford, Juniata county, Pa.,	2	80
F. D. Shellenberg,	Meyer's Mills, Somerset county, Pa.,	1	90
Isaac Kaufman and Silas J. Coover,	Davidsville, Somerset county, Pa., . .	8	65
H. Pillow,*	Prospect, Butler county, Pa.,	4	75
James A. Johnson,	Smith's Ferry, Beaver county Pa., . .	4	60
S. K. McCoy,	Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pa.,	4	62
S. K. McCoy,	Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pa.,	8	62
J. Edward Roberts,	Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., . .	2	60
J. Edward Roberts,	Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., . .	2	66
C. B. Ellis & Co.,	Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., . .	44	66
C. B. Ellis,	Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., . .	4	66
J. R. P. Brown,*	Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa., . .	1	60
Harvey G. Fields,*	Schuylkill Haven, Pa.,	1	80
Rev. John C. Bryson,	Biever's P. O. Allegheny county, Pa.,	3	75
Thomas H. McClelland, . .	Vancefort, Allegheny county, Pa., . .	2	75
James H. Smith,*	Vancefort, Allegheny county, Pa., . .	1	1 00
James H. Dick,	Mansfield Valley, Allegheny co., Pa.,	4	75
J. T. F. Wright,*	Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., . .	2	60
J. T. F. Wright,*	Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., . .	1	64
Rev. Marcus Ormond, . . .	Hookstown, Beaver county, Pa., . . .	3	75
James Freeland,	Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pa., . .	6	75
H. H. Gregg,	Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa., . .	8	62½
John Huber,	Massilon, Ohio,	2	55

* Uncalled for.

The following proposals were rejected, viz :

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Pieces.	Price per acre.
Alvin Wilkins,	Detroit, Michigan,	500	\$0 54 ³ / ₈
C. and G. Woodman, . .	New York,	600	51
Drexel & Co., in part, .	Philadelphia,	312 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₄
James H. Gower, . . .	Iowa City,	125	50
Henry Eastman,	Herritstown, Fayette county, Pa., . .	13	50
Levi Birdduff,*	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	30	55
William L. Patterson, .	East Manch Chunk,	2	50
G. F. McFarland, . . .	Harrisburg, Pa.,	1	51
Henry Huntermash, . .	Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., . .	2	25
John W. Rodgers, . . .	New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., . .	25	25
H. P. Griffin,	Franklin, Venango county, Pa., . . .	4	25
W. R. Hamilton,† . . .	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	24	65 ¹ / ₂
W. R. Hamilton,† . . .	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	32	70 ¹ / ₂
W. R. Hamilton,† . . .	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	24	76
Marcus Ormond,* . . .	Hookstown, Beaver county, Pa., . .	1	55
John Chambers,* . . .	Cleveland, Ohio,	44	55
John Morgan,*	Dayton, Ohio,	11	55
Samuel Smith,*	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	25	55

* Accepted.

† These three bids were withdrawn by letter before the opening of proposals.

On motion, the Surveyor General was requested to issue scrip in accordance with the terms of the accepted bids, as the same may be called for.

On motion, adjourned. J. M. CAMPBELL, *Secretary pro tem.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, October 18, 1866.

Board of commissioners for sale of agricultural land scrip met.

Present: A. G. Curtin, Governor and *ex officio* president; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

It was resolved that the Surveyor General be authorized and directed to pay the expenses incurred (prior to May 1, 1866,) by Dr. William H. Allen and trustees of agricultural school, as per bill and vouchers filed, amounting to \$363 92.

Also, that he pay the amount expended since May 15, 1866, as per abstract and vouchers on file, No. 1 to 26, amounting to \$730 55. On motion, adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL, *Secretary pro tem.*

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., October —, 1866.

Board of commissioners for sale of agricultural land scrip met.

Members present: A. G. Curtin, Governor and *ex-officio* president; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Surveyor General be requested not to invest the money received from the sale of agricultural college scrip at present, owing to the high rates of premium at which State and National bonds are now held. On motion, adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, January 1, 1867.

Board of commissioners for sale of agricultural land scrip met.

Members present: A. G. Curtin, Governor and *ex-officio* president; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

On motion of General Hartranft,

Resolved, That the Surveyor General be and is directed to invest the money in his hands in Pennsylvania or national securities immediately.

On motion, adjourned. J. M. CAMPBELL, *Secretary pro tem.*

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, *February 27, 1867.*

Board of commissioners for the sale of agricultural land scrip met.

Members present: John W. Geary, Governor and *ex-officio* president; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

The Surveyor General reported that he had invested the money received for scrip sold in the new issue of United States 5-20 bonds, amounting to \$126,000, and that he had deposited the bonds belonging to the fund in the hands of the Auditor General, to be kept in the safe of the Auditor General's department; and that the quantity of scrip sold, amount received therefor, and premium paid on the bonds now held by the board were as follows, viz:

Total amount of scrip sold, two hundred and sixty thousand acres.	
Total cash received for same,	\$151,136 00
Invested as follows:	
In Penn'a six per cent. coupon bonds, war loan,	\$18,100 00
In United States 5-20 coupon, new issue,	126,000 00
	\$144,100 00
Premium paid for \$18,000 Pennsylvania bonds.	\$72 30
Premium paid for \$126,000 United States 5-20 bonds,	6,625 00
	6,697 30
	\$150,797 30
Cash on hand,	338 70
	\$151,136 00

A form of advertisement for the sale of the remaining five hundred and twenty thousand acres of land scrip was read by the Surveyor General, calling for proposals up to the 10th day of April, at twelve o'clock, M., 1867, for the purchase of the same.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the form of advertisement be adopted, and that the Surveyor General have the same published in at least one paper in each county of the State, and in at least four papers in the city of Philadelphia and the city of Pittsburgh respectively, and also in two papers in Dauphin and Lancaster counties; also, that he have printed four thousand copies of the advertisement in form of circular, for distribution.

On motion, adjourned. J. M. CAMPBELL, *Secretary pro tem.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, *April 10, 1867.*

Board of commissioners for the sale of agricultural land scrip met at one o'clock, P. M.

Members present: John W. Geary, Governor and *ex-officio* president; J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

The board proceeded to open the bids for agricultural college land-scrip. After examining all the proposals offered, the board awarded the scrip in quantities, and at the prices indicated, to the following-named persons; and the Surveyor General was ordered to notify the parties of the acceptance of their respective bids:

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Number of acres.	Price per acre.
R. M. Manley,	Canton, Bradford county, Pa.,	160	\$0 57
Samuel M. Kearn,	Wilmore, Cambria county, Pa.,	640	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel M. Kearn,	Wilmore, Cambria county, Pa.,	320	56
Joseph Miller,	Wilmore, Cambria county, Pa.,	160	56
William H. Cook,	Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.,	640	60
Robert Mitchell,	Indiana, Indiana county, Pa.,	1,280	56
Jonathan R. Day,	Sparta, Washington county, Pa.,	1,600	55
S. R. Newton,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	960	56
H. M. Guthrie,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	960	55
W. J. Mathews,	Washington, Pa.,	3,840	55
Joseph Krawl,	Rossville, York county, Pa.,	160	56
George Cryder,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	960	61
Alexander Kennedy,	St. Louis,	21,120	55
John H. Addison,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	960	59
Jacob Miller,	Powell's Valley, Dauphin county, Pa.,	800	56
Mary R. Jackson,	Long Run, Armstrong county, Pa.,	160	1 00
C. Gemp,	Long Run, Armstrong county, Pa.,	160	1 00
Samuel Caldwell,	Western Penn'a Hospital, Dixmont,	480	1 00
Wesley George,	Dixmont, Allegheny county, Pa.,	800	75
M. A. Hamilton,	Wilmore, Cambria county, Pa.,	160	60
Joseph S. Rank,	Limestoneville, Montour county, Pa.,	160	63
James D. Hamilton,	Wilmore, Cambria county, Pa.,	160	60
Walter Bell,	Summit, Cambria county, Pa.,	160	60
C. Long,	Shippensburg, Pa.,	640	55
C. Long,	Shippensburg, Pa.,	640	57
C. Long,	Shippensburg, Pa.,	640	60
C. Long,	Shippensburg, Pa.,	640	62
E. P. Burkit,	Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.,	640	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. B. Davis,	New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa.,	160	60
James P. Hurst,	Washington, Pa.,	960	55
Jeremiah H. Roach,*	Erie, Pa.,	640	81
J. R. McCloskey & Harry S. Thomson,	Hickory, Washington county, Pa.,	1,920	55
Joseph Buffinton,	Kittanning, Pa.,	2,000	60
Isaac Kaufman,	Davidsville, Somerset county, Pa.,	320	56
David Killingier,	Manchester,	24,000	55
Samuel Mook,	New Lebanon, Mercer county, Pa.,	160	1 00
John Kirkpatrick,	Dixmont, Allegheny county, Pa.,	648	80
F. A. Deetrick,	Waterson's Ferry, Clarion county, Pa.,	160	62
Henry Pillow,	Prospect, Butler county, Pa.,	1,600	56
Amos W. Ernlon,	Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.,	320	65
A. E. Reynolds,	Allentown, Pa.,	320	75
Cyrus E. Kemp,	Holidaysburg, Pa.,	1,920	65
J. A. Clarkson,	Allentown, Pa.,	320	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philip Long,	Newburg, Cumberland county, Pa.,	320	56
John Ewing,	Washington, Pa.,	6,720	55
W. A. Gray,	New Grenada, Fulton county, Pa.,	640	75
James P. Colborn,	Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa.,	640	57
A. Godswalk,	Reemstown, Lancaster county, Pa.,	640	56
Andrew Bell,	Chicago, Illinois,	35,200	55
Philip Hueston,	New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa.,	320	56
A. W. Taylor,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	1,280	55
R. A. McCoy,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	640	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
A. W. Taylor,	Beaver, Beaver county, Pa.,	640	55
Daniel Stroup,	Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.,	640	55
Alexander M. Lloyd,	Holidaysburg, Pa.,	640	60
David K. Ramey,	Altoona, Pa.,	640	60
E. Burket,	Arch Springs, Blair county, Pa.,	640	58
E. Burket,	Arch Springs, Blair county, Pa.,	640	65
John Ewing,	Washington, Pa.,	1,280	55
G. McNeill,	Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.,	960	60
W. S. Jackson,	Kiskiminitas, Armstrong county, Pa.,	160	1 00
James McGonigal,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	640	56
W. A. Guthrie,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	640	57
H. S. Corbet,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	320	56
Eli E. Kinzer,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	320	59

* Not taken. See letter on file.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Number of acres.	Price per acre.
Eli E. Kinzer,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	320	\$0 61
Isaac G. Parr,	New Alexandria, Westmoreland co., Pa.,	640	58
S. B. Donaldson,	Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.,	160	60
Barton & Sherman,	Afton, Washington county, Minn.,	640	60
Matthew Patton,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	320	75
E. Burket,	Arch Springs, Pa.,	640	55
William N. Reily,	Bowlesburg, Centre county, Pa.,	320	60
Thomas S. Reily,	Bowlesburg, Centre county, Pa.,	160	60
G. F. Lewis,	Detroit, Michigan,	37,760	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. W. Fidler,	Bowlesburg, Centre county, Pa.,	640	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. Burket,	Arch Springs, Pa.,	640	60
George W. Householder,	Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.,	4,800	55
Henry Earle,	Philadelphia,	320	55 $\frac{1}{4}$
William P. Thompson,	Philadelphia,	320	85
Martin Funk,	Wabash, Wabash county, Indiana,	160	55
John H. Sweeny,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	640	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
George H. Adams,	302 Leacock st., Allegheny City, Pa.,	320	60
G. M. Nall,	Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.,	320	65
W. A. Fields,	Schuylkill Haven, Pa.,	640	55
G. McNall,	Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.,	320	55
Jacob Higgins,	Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.,	320	65
Samuel Newell,	Waterson's Ferry, Clarion county, Pa.,	160	60
J. D. Reed,	Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pa.,	2,560	58
L. M. Turrel,	Friendsville, Susquehanna co., Pa.,	1,280	61
David Preston,	Detroit, Michigan,	48,000	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Potter,	Altoona, Pa.,	320	58
George Potter,	Altoona, Pa.,	320	56
Samuel S. Blair,	Hollidaysburg, Pa.,	640	60
Edgar Waldon,	Eagle Rock, Venango county, Pa.,	160	1 00
John P. Crothers,	Keokuk, Iowa,	20,000	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. M. Bishop,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	1,280	60
James E. Scott,	Tamaqua, Pa.,	160	1 00
John Loudon,	Altoona, Pa.,	640	56
P. Wise,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	*300,000	55

* More or less.

The following bids were rejected, and the Surveyor General ordered to notify them accordingly.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Number of acres.	Price per acre.
William H. Johnston,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	960	\$0 51
H. Reed,	Freeport, Pa.,	1,280	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Douglas,	Pittsburgh, (box 641,) Pa.,	1,280	50
Archer & Savil,	Baltimore, Maryland,	5,600	50
A. Van Cleef,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	160	50
W. A. Guthrie,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	320	51
James Welsh,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	960	51
G. W. Miller,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	960	53
Samuel Wallace,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa.,	960	54
W. J. Mathews,	Washington, Pa.,	8,000	50
S. H. Smith,	Johnstown, Pa.,	1,280	50
E. H. Sykes,	Carlisle, Pa.,	640	50
Daniel R. Davidson,	Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.,	1,280	50
Frederick Owens,	Allegheny City, Pa.,	2,000	50
E. W. Brady,	Brady, Indiana county, Pa.,	1,280	50
C. Long,	Shippensburg, Pa.,	640	50
C. Long,	Shippensburg, Pa.,	640	52
Jesse Brown,	Tarentum, Pa.,	1,000	50
George W. Goodrich,	Aldenville, Wayne county, Pa.,	640	50
J. C. McClellan,	Freeport, Pa.,	2,560	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. S. Weaver,	Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa.,	2,560	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. Sully,	Davenport, Iowa,	960	50

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Number of acres.	Price per acre.
Edward Wheelan, . . .	Philadelphia,	10,080	\$0 50
Davis R. Smith, . . .	Wallace, Chester county, Pa., . . .	960	50
John S. Oleson, . . .	Harrisburg, Pa.,	640	50
Valentine Saxton, . . .	Granville Summit, Bradford co., Pa., . . .	160	50
Isaac Kaufman, . . .	Davidsville. Somerset county, Pa., . . .	640	50
H. Thompson, cash, . . .	St. Paul, Minnesota,	16,000	53 ¹ / ₈
H. Thompson, cash, . . .	St. Paul. If the above is rejected, then . . .	8,000	54
James W. Brook, . . .	Dixmont, Allegheny county, Pa., . . .	960	50
Isaac J. Cummings, . . .	Butler, Pa.,	1,920	51
George Mosh, care James H. Leech, . . .	New Lebanon, Mercer county, Pa., . . .	320	50
John K. Kennedy, . . .	Prospect, Butler county, Pa.,	960	50
Isaac Sponsler, . . .	Prospect, Butler county, Pa.,	940	50
John Q. A. Kennedy, . . .	Butler, Butler county, Pa.,	940	50
W. F. Little,	Service, Beaver county, Pa.,	1,280	52
Harry White,	Senate Chamber,	640	50
F. B. Hill,	Reading, Pa.,	160	50
Joshua Davis, care James H. Leech, . . .	New Lebanon, Mercer county, Pa., . . .	640	50
James McGonigal, . . .	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa., . . .	160	54
P. Templeton,	Kittanning, Pa.,	800	50
R. A. Moore,	New Grenada, Fulton county, Pa., . . .	640	51 ¹ / ₂
J. H. Robinson,	Mercer, Pa.,	460	53
J. H. Robinson,	Mercer, Pa.,	460	50
J. F. Wynkoop,	Franklin, Pa.,	10,000	50
William Colder,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	520,000	54 ¹ / ₈
George Hinkle,	Millersburg, Pa.,	16,000	50
Alexander M. Lloyd, . . .	Hollidaysburg, Pa.,	320	50
David K. Ramey,	Altoona, Pa.,	640	50
J. P. Sweeney,	Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.,	160	50
N. W. Ackley,	Dushong, Sullivan county, Pa.,	1,280	50
John M. Corbett,	Strattonville, Pa.,	160	51
R. B. Kellogg,	Oshkosh, Wisconsin,	5,120	51 ¹ / ₂
Edwin Rodgers,	South Canaan, Wayne county, Pa., . . .	640	50
John Loudon,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	640	51
Samuel McCune,	New Washington, Clearfield co., Pa., . .	640	50
Jacob Barr,	Sterling Run, Cameron county, Pa., . . .	320	50
John Higgins,	Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.,	640	50
James Wilkins,	Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa., . . .	160	50
John Austin,	Collamsburg, Clarion county, Pa., . . .	1,920	50
George Potter,	Altoona, Pa.,	320	51
David Preston,	Detroit, Michigan, (conditional,) . . .	520,000	53 ¹ / ₈
David Preston,	Detroit, Michigan, (conditional,) . . .	320,000	54 ¹ / ₈
David Preston,	Detroit, Michigan, (conditional,) . . .	160,000	54 ¹ / ₈
David Preston,	Detroit, Michigan, (conditional,) . . .	80,000	54 ¹ / ₈
David Preston,	Detroit, Michigan, (conditional,) . . .	64,000	54 ¹ / ₈
E. L. Bailey,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	320	50
George W. Goodrich, . . .	Aldenville, Wayne county, Pa.,	1,280	50
G. F. Lewis,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	520,000	54 ¹ / ₈
G. F. Lewis,	Harrisburg. Any portion less than whole,		54 ¹ / ₈
B. F. Clarke,	New York, (conditional,)	100,000	55 ¹ / ₈
E. Burket,	Arch Springs, Blair county, Pa.,	1,280	50
J. F. Grove,	Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa.,	160	50
J. K. Neff,	Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.,	640	50
J. W. Guthrie,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa., . . .	960	46
James Mills,	Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa., . . .	960	47
S. H. Smith,	Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.,	1,280	46
J. R. Gohen,	Arnagh, Indiana county, Pa.,	160	45
Caleb G. Smith,	Sugar Grove, Warren county,	320	47
G. L. Johnson,	Box 287, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	320	45
J. F. Mansfield,	Darlington, (withdrawn,)	160	45
T. J. McCammon,	Collinsburgh, Pa.,	160	45
C. Long,	Shippensburg, Pa.,	640	45
A. G. & D. E. Armstead, . .	Coudersport, Pa.,	160	46
J. Anderson Moore, . . .	St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh,	160	45
William Hart,	Arnagh, Indiana county, Pa.,	160	45
Isaac Kaufman,	Davidsville, Pa.,	640	45

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Number of acres.	Price per acre.
J. Comstock,	Baltimore, Maryland,	16,000	\$0 45
J. H. Robinson,	Mercer, Pa.,	920	45
William Malion,	Darlington, Pa.,	160	45
A. Foster & J. Murphy,	Johnstown, Pa.,	320	45
H. G. Lomison,	Greensburg, Pa.,	2,560	45
G. M. Young,	Braddock's Fields, Pa.,	160	45
John Loudon,	Altoona, Pa.,	640	46
John Geiss,	Johnstown, Pa.,	1,280	46
Murphy & Foster,	Johnstown, Pa.,	320	40
Josiah C. White,	New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa.,	2,560	40
J. H. Kernott & J. P. Rodgers,	Callensburg, Clarion county, Pa.,	480	40
William H. Johnson,	Pittsburgh,	640	41
S. H. Smith,	Johnstown, Pa.,	1,280	41
David Ellis,	Indiana, Pa.,	640	40
James Gordan, (ad. Jas. H. Leech,)	New Lebanon, Mercer county, Pa.,	640	40
J. Porter Brown,	Tarentum Allegheny county, Pa.,	1,000	40
Henry Alleman,	Tyrone, Blair county, Pa.,	1,920	40
James M. Wolf,	Waterville, Lycoming county, Pa.,	320	40
W. C. Gourdon,	Blairsville, Pa.,	640	40
Philip Mater,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	10,240	40
J. Stuft,	Greensburg, Pa.,	10,000	40
George H. Boggs,	Plummer, Venango county, Pa.,	10,000	40
D. C. Larabee,	Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.,	1,280	41
P. J. Bartleson,	69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh,	320	40
Don Stuart,	Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa.,	320	40
Joseph S. Rank,	Linestoneville, Montour county, Pa.,	960	40
J. S. Bergstresser,	Coalmont, Pa.,	160	40
J. Anderson Moore,	St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh,	160	40
Hugh Parker,	Armagh, Indiana county, Pa.,	160	40
M. L. Hitchcock,	Franklin, Pa.,	1,280	42
H. Pillow,	House of Representatives, Pa.,	640	40
J. H. Robinson,	Mercer, Pa.,	1,840	40
J. R. Quay,	Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa.,	640	41
Frederick Ramey,	Altoona, Pa.,	640	40
John Grim,	Darlington, Pa.,	640	40
James Taylor,	West Fairview, Westmoreland co., Pa.,	640	40
Chambers Templeton,	Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa.,	2,400	40
Mary A. Care,	Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa.,	640	25
J. H. Kinter,	Indiana, Pa.,	320	35
J. H. Kinter,	Indiana, Pa.,	640	31
J. H. Kinter,	Indiana, Pa.,	1,280	26
Mrs. Henrietta Johnston,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	640	36
Mrs. Henrietta Johnston,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	640	37½
S. H. Smith,	Johnstown, Pa.,	1,280	31
John Geiss,	Johnstown, Pa.,	1,280	36
John Geiss,	Johnstown, Pa.,	1,280	26
J. W. Houston,	New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa.,	640	25
Jason Hotchkiss,	Blooming Valley, Crawford co., Pa.,	640	20
R. S. Jameson,	Greensburg, Pa.,	1,280	20
D. W. Osman,	Callensburg, Clarion county, Pa.,	1,920	20
E. H. Sykes,	Carlisle, Pa.,	320	35
Charles C. Jennings,	Easton, Pa.,	320	25
Frank Cooley,	Murdocksville, Washington co., Pa.,	480	31
R. J. Wox,	New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa.,	640	30
S. W. Shepperd,	Granville, Centre county, Pa.,	40,000	20
A. L. L. R. Price,	Port Matilda, Centre county, Pa.,	1,280	10
J. W. Rumberger,	Port Matilda, Centre county, Pa.,	1,280	15
A. S. Price,	Port Matilda, Centre county, Pa.,	640	25
J. F. Davis,	Port Matilda, Centre county, Pa.,	1,280	20
J. O. Brown,	Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.,	2,000	20
W. D. Hume,	New Germantown, Perry county, Pa.,	640	25
J. R. P. Brown,	Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.,	1,000	30
L. E. Hill,	Reading, Pa.,	1,280	25
G. H. Boggs,	Plummer, Venango county, Pa.,	10,000	30
Lorain Doeyle,	Sylvania, Bradford county, Pa.,	960	20
D. C. Glibben,	Franklin, Venango county, Pa.,	1,120	30

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Number of acres.	Price per acre.
J. Anderson Moore, . .	St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., . . .	160	\$0 30
J. Anderson Moore, . .	St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., . . .	160	35
Jos. Laughlin Marchall,	Dayton,	640	25
J. R. Zimmerman, . . .	Bellefonte, Pa.,	1,280	10
Seth Johnson,	Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., . . .	640	12½
J. H. Robinson,	Mercer, Pa.,	3,780	35
J. H. Robinson,	Mercer, Pa.,	7,560	30
J. H. Robinson,	Mercer, Pa.,	15,120	25
Jason Hotchkiss,	Box 118, Blooming Valley, Pa., . . .	320	25
William A. Prentias, . . .	Prentis Vale, McKean county, Pa., . . .	160	10
Alexander Woodward, . .	Walnut P. O., Juniata county, Pa., . . .	320	30
John Woodward,	Walnut P. O., Juniata county, Pa., . . .	960	25
J. R. McAfee,	Greensburg, Westmoreland co., Pa., . . .	640	30
Samuel D. Gorkley, . . .	Sheridan, Lebanon county, Pa., . . .	320	25
J. B. Guthrie,	Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., . . .	8,000	33½
J. C. Hyers,	New Washington, Clearfield co., Pa., . .	2,540	25
E. S. Bailey,	Granville Centre, Bradford co., Pa., . .	40,000	25
Luman Putman, junior,	Troy, Bradford county, Pa.,	40,000	30

HARRISBURG, PA., June 28, 1867.

The board of commissioners met this day in the executive chamber.

Present: John W. Geary, Governor and *ex-officio* president; John F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

The award of three hundred thousand acres of agricultural land scrip to Peter Wise, Esq., was declared forfeited, the said Wise having failed to comply with the terms of his agreement with the board.

A proposition from Mr. G. F. Lewis was then submitted to the board, in which he proposed to take all the unsold scrip heretofore awarded to Mr. Wise at fifty-five cents per acre; to pay for forty-eight thousand acres at this date, and to lift and pay for the whole of it in fifty days.

The proposition of Mr. Lewis was accepted, and the Surveyor General ordered to transfer the scrip upon the payment of the purchase money. On motion, adjourned. J. M. CAMPBELL, *Secretary pro tem.*

HARRISBURG, PA., August 7, 1867.

Commissioners for sale of agricultural college land scrip met this day in the executive chamber.

Present: John W. Geary, Governor and *ex-officio* president; John F. Hartranft, Auditor General; J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

The Surveyor General reported to the board that all the scrip had been sold and the money received for the same, except seven hundred and fifty-five pieces of the amount awarded to Mr. Lewis, and which would be lifted in ten days or two weeks.

The Surveyor General was authorized to invest the money received for scrip in Pennsylvania bonds of 1867, excepting one tenth of the gross amount received on all the scrip donated to the State.

The Surveyor General was also authorized and directed to return to Mr. P. Wise the bonds and other securities forfeited by him on account of non-compliance with the terms of his contract, as soon as Mr. Lewis will have lifted all the scrip awarded to him after the contract of Mr. Wise had been declared forfeited. On motion, adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September 17, 1867.*

Board of commissioners for the sale of agricultural college land scrip met this day in the executive chamber.

Members present: John W. Geary, Governor and *ex-officio* president; John F. Hartranft, Auditor General; Jacob M. Campbell Surveyor General.

The various bills for publishing proposals for sale of agricultural college land scrip in the papers of the State, and the printing of circulars, were presented and examined, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of twenty-five hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$2,531 78.)

On motion, it was ordered that the Surveyor General draw his warrant upon the treasury for the amount, and pay the bills, filing his vouchers for the same. On motion, adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

HARRISBURG, *February 12, 1868.*

Board of commissioners for the sale of agricultural college land scrip met this day in the executive chamber,

Members present: John W. Geary, Governor and *ex-officio* president; John F. Hartranft, Auditor General; Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

The application of Moses Thompson, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, was presented and read, asking the board of commissioners to place to his credit the sum of twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, (\$25,750.) of which sum it was proposed seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$17,750) should be expended in the purchase of an experimental farm in Chester county; and eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) for an experimental farm near the college in Centre county.

On motion, it was ordered that the Surveyor General place to the credit of Moses Thompson, treasurer of the trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, the sum of seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, (\$17,750,) to be applied to the purchase of the experimental farm in Chester county; and that action upon the application for the eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) be postponed for the present. On motion, adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

HARRISBURG, *April 23, 1868.*

Board of commissioners for sale of agricultural college land scrip met this day in the executive chamber.

Members present: John W. Geary, Governor and *ex-officio* president; John F. Hartranft, Auditor General; Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

An opinion of Judge Pearson, president judge of Dauphin county court of common pleas and quarter sessions, on a case stated by the trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, on the one side, and the board of commissioners on the other, as to the legality of paying to the trustees the eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) to be applied to the farm near the college, as heretofore asked for by them, was read.

On motion, it was ordered that the opinion of Judge Pearson be filed, and that the Surveyor General be authorized to pay to the treasurer of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania the sum of twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$26,136 50) being the balance in full of the one tenth of the proceeds of the sale of agricultural college land scrip, still in the hands of the board of commissioners, provided that the said treasurer shall specify that the above sum is to be applied to the purchase of sites for experimental farms. On motion, adjourned.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary pro tem.

Professor JOHN HAMILTON, *recalled*:

By Mr. Alexander:

Upon request, Mr. Hamilton produces before the committee deed dated the 4th day of August, 1857, from General James Irvin to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, for a certain tract, messuage, tenement, or tract of land, situate in Centre county, containing two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, for the nominal consideration of one dollar, which deed is recorded in the office for recording deeds, in and for Centre county, on November 6, 1857, in deed book "V," page 22.

Also, deed from General James Irvin to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, dated the 4th day of November, 1857, for two hundred acres of land in Centre county, for the consideration of \$12,000. Recorded in the office for recording deeds, in Centre county, November 5, 1857, in deed book "V," pages 20 and 21.

Also, deed of Thomas M. Harvey and wife to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, dated the 12th day of the 2d month, 1868, for one hundred acres and thirty-three perches of land in Chester county, for the consideration of \$17,750 00. Recorded in the office for recording deeds, in Chester county, in deed book "P7," vol. I, page 370.

Also, deed, or declaration of trust, of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, dated — day of May, 1868, for one hundred acres of land in Centre county, for the consideration of \$3,000. Recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Centre county, in deed book "D," No. 2, page 422.

Q. The deed for the Western experimental farm you have not received?

A. I have not received it. I wrote to Mr. John Banks for the deed soon after I discovered that it was not in the file that I had; and directed him to send it here, but it has not arrived.

Q. Could you have copies of these deeds made and submitted to this committee?

A. Yes, sir; I can.

Adjourned to meet in the St. Cloud Hotel, in Philadelphia, May 11, 1882, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

This certifies that the foregoing (as compared and corrected) is a full and accurate copy of the notes of testimony taken by me at the aforesaid meeting.

J. IRWIN HAGERMAN,
Stenographer for Committee.

BELLEFONTE, PA., June 26, 1882.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, *May 11, 8 o'clock, p. m.*

The sub-committee met as above, in pursuance of the adjournment on March 22, 1882. Present: Messrs. Mylin, Alexander, Hall, and Roberts.

Messrs. Hewitt and Niles, of the House of Representatives were present during the session.

William F. Reber was sworn with uplifted hand as stenographer, in the absence of Mr. J. Irwin Hagerman.

Professor John Hamilton, of the college, was recalled and submitted, also, a statement and list of all the subscriptions and donations to the Agricultural College. The following persons: Lenord Rhone, head master of the State Grange of Pennsylvania; James F. Weaver, who had been subpoenaed, as per the copy herewith, on May 2, 1882, to be and appear before the sub-committee at this session, failed to appear.

Adjourned to meet at West Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania, tomorrow, 10, A. M., Friday, May 12, 1882.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

Meeting of the State College legislative committee, held at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, May 11, 1882.

Members present: Senators Mylin and Alexander; Representatives Hall and Roberts.

Chairman Mylin calls meeting to order. Secretary Hall read minutes of the last meeting of the committee.

JOHN HAMILTON, *recalled and examined:*

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Mr. Hamilton, have you in the possession of the college, as its business manager, the original record of the subscriptions to the general college fund?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Have you a copy correctly taken from that book, showing the names of the persons who, and the amounts of money subscribed?

A. Yes, sir; I believe it to be correct. I believe the copy I have here to be a correct copy of the books, although I did not compare it myself.

By Mr. Alexander:

It is more a matter of history than anything else, and it does not matter so much about its being absolutely correct:

By Mr. Mylin:

It goes to show the amounts that were first contributed by the persons who started the "Farmer's High School."

A. Yes, sir; the list is made out by counties, so as you can readily tell where the persons came from who contributed.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. This list is compiled from the original record, is it?

A. From the original books; yes, sir.

Copy of subscription list and donations to the Pennsylvania State College by the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania and other States made prior to 1864.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

R. C. Walker—Proceedings of Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society and Independent State Society, four volumes.

John Murdock, jr., eight cherry trees.

J. S. Negley, twenty-eight select verbenas, cantanas, fuchsias, geraniums and petunias.

John Murdock, jr., one dozen seedling strawberries.

George Thompson, specimens, paper of crushed stalks of sorghum.

W. R. Read, one dozen Wilson's Albany strawberries.

John Murdock, jr., four hundred American arbor vitæ.

James S. Negley, twelve varieties cherries.

G. G. Negley, collection of roses

George W. Jackson,	\$100 00
--------------------	----------

Thomas M. Howe,	100 00
-----------------	--------

I. K. Moorhead,	100 00
-----------------	--------

H. Childs,	50 00
------------	-------

Alexander Speer,	20 00
------------------	-------

Philip R. Kencaid,	10 00
--------------------	-------

BERKS COUNTY.

C. Kessler, twelve varieties scions of native apples.

George Seiling,	30 00
-----------------	-------

BLAIR COUNTY.

R. Waring, fruit tree stock, hedge plants, and shrubbery.

William G. Hnyett, cornstock cutter and grinder.

R. Waring, one thousand scions of eleven varieties of fruit, six herbaceous plants.

R. Waring, four strawberry plants.

Samuel Calvin,	50 00
----------------	-------

James A. McCahan,	50 00
-------------------	-------

Samuel S. Blair,	25 00
------------------	-------

Thaddeus Banks,	25 00
-----------------	-------

R. McMurtrie,	25 00
---------------	-------

Thomas C. McDowell,	25 00
---------------------	-------

James Kemp,	25 00
-------------	-------

D. Caldwell,	25 00
--------------	-------

Thomas B. Moore,	25 00
------------------	-------

H. L. Patterson,	25 00
------------------	-------

Joseph Smith,	25 00
---------------	-------

Joseph Irwine,	25 00
----------------	-------

J. M. Johnston,	25 00
-----------------	-------

William I. Dysart,	25 00
--------------------	-------

D. C. Irvin,	25 00
--------------	-------

John Wean,	5 00
------------	------

S. Hoover,	5 00
------------	------

Michael Berry,	5 00
----------------	------

J. Wingate,	5 00
-------------	------

J. Mattern,	5 00
-------------	------

Frederick W. Olmes,	5 00
---------------------	------

Joseph Fogle,	5 00
---------------	------

John Cresswell,	5 00
-----------------	------

John Halfpenny,	5 00
-----------------	------

A. S. Morrow,	5 00
---------------	------

David Henshey,	5 00
----------------	------

Jacob Bently,	5 00
---------------	------

H. A. Caldwell,	5 00
-----------------	------

James Hutcheson,	\$5 00
W. Graham,	25 00
O. Hammonds,	10 00
I. D. Leet,	10 00

CENTRE COUNTY.

C. H. Struble,	50 00
John R. Natcher,	50 00
Piersol Lytle,	25 00
John Homan,	10 00
John W. Crumerine,	10 00
David Osman,	10 00
Robert McFarland,	25 00
William Thompson,	25 00
William Foster,	25 00
James M. Thompson,	25 00
R. M. Foster,	25 00
John Herman,	25 00
Philip Carper,	10 00
John Mays,	5 00
John Bodle,	5 00
Nathan Corl,	5 00
W. L. Sillers,	5 00
George E. Wasson,	5 00
Levi Williams,	5 00
John Moore,	5 00
William McBath,	5 00
William Tate,	5 00
William F. Thompson,	5 00
Henry Gross,	5 00
Thomas Dale,	10 00
Henry Keller,	5 00
James Jack,	5 00
James T. Johnston,	5 00
Reuben Hunter,	5 00
Jacob Bottorf,	5 00
James Rhea,	5 00
John Coble,	5 00
Lawrence P. McEntire,	5 00
George Coble, junior,	5 00
Joseph Hoy,	10 00
Moses Thompson,	100 00
Bernard McClain,	100 00
William G. Waring,	100 00
James and E. Chambers,	100 00
Joseph Myers,	5 00
Albert Hoy,	20 00
Henry Pennington,	5 00
Jacob Cronemiller,	5 00
Sarah Potter,	25 00
George Boal,	100 00
Jacob S. Awl,	100 00
A. B. Hoffman,	5 00
John M. McCoy,	100 00

James Linn,	\$100 00
Cyrus T. Alexander,	20 00
Samuel McWilliams,	10 00
James Dunlap,	5 00
George W. McWilliams,	5 00
W. Z. M. Stewart,	20 00
Daniel Rhoads,	50 00
Harvey Mann,	50 00
Jacob Thomas,	50 00
H. Brokerhoff,	50 00
William T. Valentine,	50 00
William Marshall,	50 00
David Weaver,	5 00
Henry Rothrock,	5 00
James M. Wilson,	10 00
George Livingston,	10 00
Mifflin Gault,	10 00
S. McCoy,	10 00
J. B. Butts,	10 00
Ira C. Mitchell,	10 00
R. D. Cummings,	10 00
D. Mitchell,	10 00
John Way,	10 00
N. Hillibush,	10 00
Benjamin Shrock,	10 00
I. Buffington,	10 00
W. W. Brown,	10 00
James Linn,	10 00
J. B. Mitchell,	10 00
Kabello and Bayard,	10 00
James T. Hale,	100 00
H. N. McAllister,	100 00
James Burnside,	100 00
B. Valentine,	100 00
William Harris,	100 00
Edward Blanchard,	100 00
Evan Blanchard,	100 00
William A. Thomas,	100 00
E. C. Humes,	100 00
W. F. Reynolds,	100 00
G. & E. Hastings, per P. D. Pruner,	100 00
William H. Bible,	5 00
T. F. Boalich,	5 00
Edward Brown,	5 00
William I. Stein,	5 00
C. Derr,	5 00
Charles McBride,	5 00
S. T. Thompson,	5 00
M. P. Crosthwaite,	5 00
John P. Harris,	5 00
M. Waddle,	5 00
William S. Wolf,	5 00
John T. Johnston,	5 00
John Toner,	5 00
George Yeomans,	5 00

William L. Baphile,	\$5 00
Edward Graham,	5 00
Daniel Derr,	5 00
William S. Gilleleland,	5 00
G. W. Thomas,	5 00
Thomas Burnside,	5 00
David Weaver,	5 00
J. B. Awl,	5 00
T. R. Knox,	5 00
David Keller,	10 00
D. P. Pruner,	10 00
John Hoy, junior,	25 00
Adam Hoy,	10 00
Thomas M. Buchanan,	25 00
Francis Jador,	20 00
George Swartz,	20 00
John Hoffer,	20 00
James D. Harris & Bro.,	20 00
A. S. Valentine,	50 00
Joseph Ross,	20 00
William Baird, jr.,	20 00
T. R. Reynolds,	10 00
H. B. Treczuylny,	5 00
John Brachbill,	5 00
J. Montgomery,	5 00
G. H. Weaver,	5 00
James H. Dobbins,	5 00
David Bollinger,	5 00
D. R. Boileau,	5 00
Michael Moyer,	5 00
Samuel Harris,	10 00
Jacob Shrone,	10 00
W. S. Tripple,	10 00
J. T. Shugert,	50 00
John Ralt,	25 00
J. P. Barnhart,	20 00
James Hamilton,	10 00
William Riddle,	10 00
David Lamb,	10 00
W. M. Murray,	20 00
Samuel Linn,	20 00
Wilson & Bros.,	20 00
William McFarland,	50 00
James C. Mauch,	5 00
William Smythe,	5 00
John Rockey,	5 00
Michael P. Weaver,	5 00
William Allison, junior,	5 00
Simon Yarger,	5 00
John McCalmont,	5 00
James A. McCalmont,	5 00
William Gerbrich,	5 00
B. Schmeltzer,	5 00
James Fury,	
James F. Weaver,	5 00

Jesse Adams,	\$5 00
Jacob C. Walker,	5 00
C. G. Ryman,	5 00
C. C. Price,	5 00
J. Kiddlelinger,	5 00
Aaron Parterage,	5 00
James Antes,	10 00
T. M. Hall,	10 00
Joseph Green,	10 00
James Alexander,	10 00
William McClellan,	10 00
Abram Humphry,	10 00
George Swartz,	10 00
William Underwood,	100 00
Jacob Peters,	20 00
John I. Thompson,	100 00
J. G. Larimore,	5 00
A. F. Boalick,	5 00
George Hoy,	5 00
William Furey,	5 00
J. M. Furey,	5 00
S. Stewart Lyon,	20 00
J. Rollen,	5 00
C. H. Kepheart,	5 00
J. M. Kepheart,	5 00
David Sellers,	5 00
Samuel Beanmont,	5 00
P. Benner Waddle,	5 00
Jeremiah Mays,	10 00
P. B. Gray,	5 00
James C. Williams,	5 00
Charles R. Foster,	10 00
C. Munson,	5 00
B. C. Bowman,	5 00
John Morgan,	5 00
Joseph Jones,	5 00
Edmund Shaw,	5 00
Robert Hudson,	5 00
Thomas Morrow,	5 00
William Bagshaw,	5 00
A. Jackson,	5 00
J. F. Stiner,	5 00
John S. Swartz,	5 00
Martin Brumgart,	5 00
Conrad Struble,	10 00
Jacob Struble,	20 00
George Shaeffer,	10 00
Thomas Lesh,	10 00
Daniel Lesh,	10 00
David Kauffman,	10 00
S. P. Gray,	10 00
James Chambers,	10 00
George L. Peters,	13 00
Samuel McKean,	10 00
Andrew Thompson,	10 00

William P. Fisher,	\$10 00
Joseph Iddings,	20 00
John Hoy,	20 00
Jacob Harter,	10 00
William Levy,	5 00
Joseph Comley,	5 00
H. N. McAllister, seed of grain.	
Mrs. E. Petrikin, flower seeds from Patent Office.	
Dr. A. A. Henderson, 500 plants red cedar.	
Dr. Charles G. Reinhold, copy of the Farmers' Promotion Book.	
Samuel Gilliland, school reports.	
Henry Witmer, one half bushel white club spring wheat.	
Hon. A. G. Curtin, twenty-eight volumes Colonial Records and Archives of Pennsylvania.	
Jeremiah Mays, one metal plow.	
William G. Waring, his pomologic and horticultural collections of varieties for the nurseries, arboretum, gardens, vineyard, and orchard.	
Mrs. Benjamin J. Berry, a collection of potted plants and a cone-work frame of fruits— <i>mumulus speciosa</i> , <i>schizanthus primatus</i> , <i>thombergia</i> , summer, fl. g.; <i>chrysanthemum</i> , pensie; a grand fleur, <i>lobelia crinus</i> , <i>clarkia pulchella</i> , <i>petunia</i> , <i>cobea</i> , <i>convolvulus</i> , <i>ninor</i> , and fruit frame for parlor.	
Mrs. Lucy Pottër, two quarts seed of silver maple.	
J. G. Irvin, gyroscope, with concentric rings, made by himself.	
Daniel Fetters, Indian spear head, found on farm.	
H. N. McAllister, two young dogs.	
E. Erb, six California manginette.	
Rev. C. G. Field, thirty copies Common Prayerbooks; one copy ditto pulpit.	
Samuel Linn, eighteen volumes encyclopedia.	
I. K. Shoemaker, four volumes Memoirs Philadelphia Agricultural Society.	
Robert Glenn,	\$25 00
David Kreps,	25 00
George Ard,	25 00
J. H. Mitchell,	15 00
Jacob Stahly,	10 00
Frederick Krumrein,	10 00
Henry Krebs,	12 00
Joseph B. Erb & Co.,	10 00
Jacob Erb,	10 00
Samuel McWilliams,	10 00
H. McWilliams,	10 00
James Dunlap,	10 00
J. R. Smith,	10 00
A. Sample & Co.,	10 00
Thomas F. Patton,	10 00
F. H. Moyer,	10 00
John Archy,	10 00
J. B. Mitchell,	10 00
James S. Ross,	10 00
John M. Cooper,	5 00
John Brett,	5 00
John Bloom,	5 00

S. H. Stover,	\$10 00
George Baily,	10 00
J. J. Goheen,	10 00
John Stalker,	10 00
James Watt,	10 00
John Gardner,	10 00
Hugh Laurimore,	5 00
Conrad Reemy,	5 00
John Everhart,	5 00
William D. Ross,	10 00
J. W. Campbell,	10 00
Robert Gardner,	5 00
George Jack,	25 00
James Jack,	5 00
Miles & Shaeffer,	5 00
Frederick Meyers,	5 00
J. H. Hahn,	5 00
Daniel Durst,	5 00
S. Van Tries,	20 00
William Allison,	50 00
William I. Wilson,	20 00
H. P. Cadwallader,	10 00
George Graham,	20 00
James G. Marshall,	20 00
Joseph Alexander,	20 00
A. Forseman,	20 00
Henry Witmer,	10 00
William Keller,	10 00
John H. Keller,	10 00
James Foster,	10 00
Samuel Huston,	40 00
Jacob Arney,	10 00
John Emerick,	5 00
James Grove,	5 00
John Roush,	5 00
Daniel Wolf,	5 00
Hosterman & Herlacher,	5 00
Adam Shaffer,	10 00
George Shaffer,	10 00
John Foster,	60 00
James T. Foster,	5 00
P. W. McDowl,	5 00
W. H. Blair,	20 00
Robert H. Duncan,	20 00
Peter Wilson,	20 00
Jared B. Fisher,	5 00
William C. Duncan,	20 00
Charles Coburn,	20 00
John Hosterman,	5 00
John Sankey,	10 00
D. Z. Kline,	10 00
Jesse L. Test,	15 00
R. B. Wilson,	5 00
Abram Elder,	5 00
F. B. Green,	5 00

Gibson & Co.,	\$10 00
Seely & Barnhart,	5 00
Henry Barnhart,	5 00
C. & I. Curtin,	50 00
Benjamin Liggett,	50 00
John Liggett,	50 00
Daniel Kunes,	5 00
Simon Lingle,	5 00
T. H. Wilson,	5 00
John Breckley,	5 00
I. H. Williams,	5 00
Samuel Beachdle,	5 00
John Beachdle,	10 00
Christian Beachle,	10 00
Jacob Leathers,	10 00
Samuel B. Leathers,	10 00
Frederick Malone,	5 00
John Holter,	5 00
Jacob Baker,	5 00
Balser Weber,	5 00
John W. Gardner,	5 00
Christian Bower,	5 00
B. A. McMurray, junior,	5 00
Necars Barns,	5 00
John Nestterode,	5 00
John Chambers,	5 00
G. Otenkirk,	5 00
Francis Alexander,	10 00
J. G. Yeager,	5 00
Joseph Durst,	5 00
Robert H. Porter,	5 00
Thomas Hutchison,	10 00
John Lee,	10 00
Samuel Spangler,	10 00
Joseph Jordon,	10 00
George Hoffer,	10 00
Peter Hoffer,	10 00
Jacob Finkle,	5 00
D. A. Ruhl,	5 00
Jesse Mauch,	5 00
John Reesman,	5 00
W. L. Musser,	5 00
John V. Foster,	5 00
John Smith,	5 00
Robert Smith,	5 00
Henry Krumrine,	5 00
John Moyer,	5 00
Jacob Moyer,	5 00
Amos Alexander,	10 00
Henry Fiddler,	10 00
Adam Hosterman,	10 00
Samuel Haupt, junior,	10 00
Jonathan Kreamer,	5 00
George Krape,	5 00
Michael Ream,	5 00

John Harshbarger,	\$10 00
Robert Ross,	10 00
Samuel I. Hering,	10 00
John Rishell,	25 00
George Buchanan,	10 00
Thomas Wolf,	5 00
John Wolf,	5 00
David Gilliland,	5 00
William McMinn,	5 00
John Love,	5 00
Christian Shanks,	5 00
Frederick Leathers,	5 00
Adam Decker,	10 00
John Carner,	10 00
John Miller,	10 00
John Swarts,	10 00
Samuel Pettit,	10 00
B. F. Straw & Son,	5 00
J. H. Tolbert,	5 00
G. B. Shearer,	5 00
Michael Shafer, senior,	10 00
Henry Beck,	5 00
Simon Beck,	5 00
J. C. Zimmerman,	5 00
David Harshbarger,	10 00
James Gordon,	25 00
Christian Hoffer,	25 00
John Bailey,	10 00
John Ross,	20 00
Jacob Eberhard,	5 00
Peter Hoy,	10 00
John Ishler,	10 00
Cyrus Wasson,	5 00
J. T. Benner,	5 00
John Boal, junior,	5 00
Andrew Housman,	5 00
John Crumrine,	5 00
Jeremiah Fasig,	5 00
William Bell,	5 00
Frances McClain,	5 00
Martin Houser,	5 00
William Blair,	10 00
Martin Corcoran,	1 00
W. W. Burns,	5 00
Robinson & Junkins,	25 00
James Logue,	10 00
W. R. Zimmerman,	10 00
Cyrus Wasson,	5 00
D. A. Stuart,	5 00
C. Rimey,	2 50
E. W. Erb,	7 50
James T. Stewart,	5 00
Gen. James Irvin,	1,000 00
John Irwin, junior,	20 00
William Riddle,	20 00

John P. Packer,	\$20 00
Thomas Hughes,	20 00
Robert Valentine,	20 00
William A. Thomas,	20 00
M. T. Millikin,	20 00
Jacob D. Valentine,	20 00
R. B. Valentine,	20 00
John L. Gray,	5 00
Isaac Gray,	5 00
Jacob Pottsgrove,	5 00
John Burkett,	5 00
D. H. Burket,	5 00
Henry Adams,	5 00
Jacob Daniels,	5 00
William Meyers,	5 00
William L. Wilson,	5 00
John H. Liver,	5 00
A. R. Barlow,	5 00
James Cancen,	5 00
H. H. Rothrock,	5 00
Samuel Mattern,	5 00
Jacob Gray,	10 00
Jesse Richards,	10 00
Robert Elder,	10 00
John Thompson,	10 00
John Rowin,	10 00
John Copenhaver,	10 00
John Glenn,	10 00
James Logue,	25 00
Samuel Linn, Esq., eighteen volumes encyclopedias.	
H. N. McAllister, one solar table lamp.	
G. Gates,	20 00
Thomas M. Way,	20 00
James Ross,	10 00
Christopher Gates,	10 00
James Gates,	10 00
Joseph M. Way,	10 00
Isaac Wrye,	10 00
John Wilson,	10 00
Christ. Buck,	10 00
Daniel Beek,	15 00
James Love,	5 00
C. C. Way,	5 00
Samuel Spencer,	5 00
David Ray,	5 00
Christopher Marshall,	5 00
Isaac Way,	5 00
James McKee,	5 00
Samuel Rider,	5 00
Joseph Evis,	5 00
Samuel Downing,	5 00
Amos Clemson,	5 00
C. B. Callahan,	50 00
Andrew Gregg,	42 00
Robert Way,	20 00



Frank McClain,	\$5 00
John Williams,	5 00
William B. Galbraith,	5 00
Harry Hipple,	5 00
Samuel Sigle,	5 00
Lewis A. Miller,	5 00
John P. Burrows,	5 00
H. Forbes,	5 00
H. McClain,	5 00
Charles Glenn,	5 00
Thomas J. Lee,	5 00
C. B. Calahan,	10 00
Harry C. Worral,	5 00
Isaac R. Little,	5 00
John C. Stover,	5 00
Patrick Campbell,	5 00
Patrick McNamara,	5 00
Thomas Mulchanic,	5 00
Henry Burns,	5 00
Edward Dowling,	5 00
Charles W. Lambert,	10 00
David G. Ralston,	10 00
Nelson Williams,	5 00
James Singleton,	5 00
James B. Williams,	5 00
John Rowin,	5 00
George Rowin,	5 00
Samuel L. Potter,	5 00
Henry Pritchard,	5 00
James Pritchard,	5 00
H. N. McAllister,	500 00
John Goheen,	5 00
Thomas Mays,	10 00
Hugh Laurimore,	10 00
D. G. Bush,	5 00
Dr. J. M. Thompson, eight volumes books, Loudon's Botanical Dictionary, and Lawson's Agricultural Manual.	
Samuel Gilliland, one copy legislative rules.	
Peter Schultz, specimen of wild duck, drake, handsomely feathered.	
Mrs. Hess, roots and bulbs, ten species.	
Capt. W. W. Potter, specimen copper ore, Lake Superior.	
H. N. McAllister, varieties of potatoes.	

CHESTER COUNTY.

- Josiah Hoopes, box of cuttings of Isabella grapes and plants of new raspberries and grapes.
- Dr. J. K. Eshleman, scions, new pairs, 150 willows, scions of Klapproth apple.
- Samuel S. Denny, two hand corn-planters, with three and four tubes.
- J. K. Eshelman, report Chester County Agricultural Society. .
- Dr. E. Pugh, apparatus.

Joshua P. Eyre, two pecks seed Buckeye potatoes, seven pecks true Jersey peach blossom.	
Dr. J. F. Evans, seeds Cassabar melons.	
Dr. Evan Pugh, sundry balances due on account and articles of apparatus amounting to	\$695 96
S. M. Pennock & Co., \$100 00, payable in a grain drill and corn sheller,	100 00
George Brinton,	50 00
Abraham Gibbons, \$50 00, payable in a share Chester County Agricultural Society stocks,	50 00
Milton Conrad,	5 00
Job H. Jackson,	5 00
James Atwood,	5 00
Isaac Hayes,	5 00
Benjamin J. Passmore,	5 00
William D. Lug,	5 00
Jacob Pennel,	5 00
Zibbins Gray,	5 00
Dr. T. P. Gibbon,	5 00

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

George Thorn, Mexican potatoes, Poland oats, potato oats, vegetable seeds.
 George Thorn, bulbs dioscorea and chufus.
 F. A. Fleming, honey cantaloupe, long Brickly cucumber, early green cluster.
 F. A. Fleming, seeds.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Conrad Long,	100 00
L. A. Mackey,	50 00
G. H. Halenbake,	50 00
Alexander Reed, }	
Peter Dickson, }	50 00
Abrams & Furst,	50 00
S. Richard Peale,	50 00
William Parsons,	25 00
A. G. Crowell,	25 00
J. Grafius,	25 00
C. A. Mayer,	25 00
B. Rush Petrikin,	25 00
Thomas Bridgens,	20 00
Nathaniel Hanna,	20 00
J. W. Packer,	10 00
P. T. Dickinson,	10 00
H. T. Beardsley,	10 00
R. M. Winslow,	10 00
William Fearon, junior,	10 00
Chatham & Deise,	10 00
S. M. Bickford,	10 00
Proctor Meyers,	10 00
B. H. Fredericks,	10 00
T. C. Kintzing,	10 00
A. C. McKinney,	10 00
John A. Brutzman,	5 00

J. P. Huling,	\$5 00
R. R. Bridgens,	5 00
J. W. Smith,	5 00
John Meyers,	50 00
John S. Furst,	50 00
Samuel Kryder,	10 00
William Dunn,	50 00
Bethel Hall,	5 00
A. H. Best,	50 00
Joseph F. Quay,	20 00
George Worick,	10 00
Griffin Rote,	10 00
George Y. Beatter,	5 00
Samuel Bridgens,	5 00
Levi Williams,	10 00
David Allison,	25 00
William Meyer,	10 00
George Furst,	20 00
Robert Hays,	20 00
Cline Quigley,	20 00
S. Strong, (wheat fan,)	25 00
James David,	10 00
Anthony Kleckner,	20 00
George A. Achenbach,	5 00
Jacob Karstetter,	5 00
Simpson, Shank & Co.,	10 00
William Baird,	10 00
William T. Baird,	5 00
Benjamin Wheaton,	10 00
J. T. Stephenson,	10 00
J. W. Quiggle,	10 00
Hugh Deobling,	10 00
W. S. Woods,	5 00
R. T. Curns,	10 00
A. Jackson Quigley,	10 00
G. W. Welsh,	5 00
Samuel Richards,	5 00
John Watson,	20 00
R. B. Brown,	10 00
Joseph Doebling,	10 00
Daniel Royer,	5 00
Hugh White, junior,	5 00
Lemuel Watson,	5 00
James L. Watson,	5 00
B. H. Watson,	5 00
Samuel Watson,	5 00
Gideon Dornblazer,	10 00
William A. White,	10 00
W. C. Sanderson,	10 00
J. G. Lebo,	10 00
H. L. Dieffenbach, plants and papers.	
H. E. Shoemaker, scion Antis pear, 2 trees Ellen peach, seeds large French pumpkin.	
Hon. Allison White, seven pkts. seeds vegetables from Patent Office.	

Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, public documents and pamphlets.

Hon. Allison White, Patent Office Reports for 1856, and five seeds
grasses, Patent Office.

William Meyers, scions of spring-house apples.

Allison White,	\$50 00
D. K. Jackman,	50 00
A. C. Noyes,	25 00
Robert McCormick,	20 00
S. H. & N. W. Fredericks, (in fire-brick,)	10 00
W. H. Brown,	10 00
John Smith,	10 00
Hugh White,	10 00
L. T. Fearon,	10 00
John T. Fearon,	10 00
Samuel H. Brown,	10 00
W. W. Brown,	10 00
Henry C. Brown,	10 00
John W. Best,	10 00
Jacob Van Nieda,	5 00
G. B. Herr,	5 00
Andrew White,	5 00
William Huff,	5 00
H. L. Welsh,	5 00
John Snodgrass,	5 00
Joseph McMicken,	5 00
Samuel Wolf,	5 00
Martin Herry,	5 00
John W. Eldred,	5 00
H. B. Amerling,	5 00
Ira Mason,	5 00
Joseph Whitefield,	5 00
Samuel Hays,	5 00
George G. Haagen,	5 00
William H. Fearon,	5 00
John S. Mason,	5 00
Abraham Rokey,	5 00
James D. Counsil,	5 00
John Chatham,	5 00
M. Byerly,	5 00
John Staver,	5 00
William Richey,	5 00
Isaac Ramage,	5 00
Jonathan Moyer,	5 00
George Hopson,	5 00
John Smyth,	25 00
Simon Cameron,	50 00
Stillman Keyes,	30 00

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Frederick Watts,	500 00
John S. Sterrett,	10 00
George W. Sheaffer,	10 00
William Gleim,	5 00
Abraham Bradley,	5 00

John Munro,	\$5 00
John W. Craighead,	5 00
Benjamin K. Pepper,	5 00
Cumberland Agricultural Society,	500 00

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

A. Boyd Hamilton, 1 set Proceedings State Agricultural Society, (three volumes.)	
J. Winebrenner, combined clod-crusher and roller, Gourly's.	
Commonwealth, per H. L. Dieffenbach, a copy of Prof. Rogers' Geological Map and Report.	
H. C. Hickock, a copy State Superintendents' Report, (1858.)	
J. Criswell,	10 00
A. O. Hiester,	500 00
J. P. Rutherford,	25 00

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Sundry collections in the different townships, paid in by Joshua P. Eyre, (collected by A. P. Morgan and Joshua P. Eyre, junior,)	220 00
Dr. A. O. Elwyn, 1 black terrier dog, imported.	
Dr. A. O. Elwyn, Minutes Proceedings Philadelphia Society for Promoting Age, 1785-1810, and 1854-5-6.	
John G. Henderson.	
Daniel Abraham.	
Thomas Adams.	
Lewis Booke.	
Thomas Broomall.	
Jesse Brook, junior.	
Robert Beatty.	
Benjamin N. Brook.	
Alexander Brook.	
Charles Bittle.	
Joseph B. Harding.	
Joaquim Bishop.	
Wilson Baldwin.	
John Cobourn.	
John Connor.	
Thomas Davis.	
Simeon M. Dutton.	
Vanleer Eacher.	
Samuel Edwards.	
John Evans.	
Isaac H. Evans.	
Virgil T. Eacher.	
James Evans.	
I. H. Childs.	
George Hyselman.	
William G. Hoskins.	
Robert Hough.	
William Hennis.	
Joseph R. Hoskins.	
Hoffman Johnston.	
Samuel Jones.	

Ann Siter.
Anderson Kirk.
Charles Leedom.
Silas Leedom.
Benjamin Kirk.
George L. Kirk.
Joseph Lawrence.
John H. Moore.
Elisha Moore.
John E. Morgan.
Enoch Matlock.
John Muther.
Samuel McKey.
Daniel Gyger.
Joseph L. Worrall.
Isaac Palmer.
Thomas R. Retty.
George Righter.
Mark and Benjamin Brooke.
Hiram Cleaver.
Jacob Sinneff.
Edward B. Wetherell.
Peter Pechin.
Owen Brooke.
Lawrence Ramey.
Nathan Stetson.
Joseph Worrall.
James Patchel.
Enoch Leedom.
Thomas Pratt.
Minshall Painter.
Nathan Yarnell.
Robert Johnson.
Hon. James Andrews.
Hugh Tyler.
Lewis Miller.
Pratt Bishop.
Washington Bishop.
Thomas Bishop.
Benjamin Evans.
Emmor Eaches.
Nathan Evans.
John J. Rowland.
Thomas Reece.
Hannah M. Miller.
R. C. Fairlamb.
Azariah Williamson.
John C. Beatty.
Lewis Palmer.
Jackson Lyons.
Abraham L. Pennock, junior.
H Garrigues.
Alexander Scott.
Joseph Engle.
Robert Hannum.

J. Engle Hinkson.
 J. P. Eyre.
 Patrick Kelley.
 John Broomall.
 Lewis Watkins.
 C. C. Sellers.
 Abram Powell.
 George Smith.
 Joseph Powell.
 John Sellers.
 Charles Garrett.
 Joel Davis.
 William Bryan.
 Edward Garrett.
 Isaac P. Garrett.
 Nathan Lukins.
 Abram L. Pennock.
 John Hawkins.
 Joel Bishop.
 Obom Lewis.
 Thomas E. Bennett.
 Thomas J. Reed.
 Joseph Feil.
 William H. Grubb.
 Jonathan C. Larkin.
 Samuel B. Smith.
 Abram P. Morgan.
 Chalkley Harvey.
 Lewis P. Harvey.
 Joseph P. Harvey.
 Nathaniel Ring.
 Mordecai Lewis.
 Jacob G. Kitts.
 Townsend Speakman.
 Ziba Darlington.
 Captain John Finsley.
 Captain Ruel Talbott.

The above list of sixty-three names was forwarded by Joshua P. Eyre.
 The amounts by each are not given, but the aggregate is \$242 50.

ERIE COUNTY.

Thomas Evans, seeds of Etrurian wheat.	
Girard Union Agricultural Society,	\$100 00
Erie County Agricultural Society,	100 00
James Miles, (nomination,)	500 00

FAYETTE COUNTY.

D. Shellenberger, one paper Egyptian spring rye.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

William P. Orbison,	20 00
F. H. Lane,	20 00
Jacob Creswell,	10 00
James Gwinn,	20 00

B. E. McMurtrie,	\$20 00
G. W. Jackson,	10 00
Theodore H. Cremer,	10 00
A. P. Wilson,	10 00
James Maguire,	10 00
R. Bruce Petrikin,	10 00
A. W. Benedict,	10 00
George Taylor,	10 00
J. George Miles,	10 00
David Blair,	10 00
Eleanor Orbison,	10 00
Samuel T. Brown,	5 00
John W. Mattern,	5 00
Graffus Miller,	5 00
John Scott,	5 00
William Dorris, junior,	5 00
D. Caldwell,	5 00
John McCulloch,	5 00
Joshua Greenland,	5 00
W. E. McMurtrie,	5 00
Henry Glazier,	5 00
J. Simpson Africa,	5 00
Charles H. Miller,	5 00
James Steel,	5 00
William Colon,	5 00
George W. Garrettson,	5 00
J. B. Leeden,	5 00
Jonathan H. Dorrey,	5 00
John A. Whittaker,	5 00
John F. Ramey,	5 00
R. A. Dorsey,	5 00
N. Williams,	5 00
John R. McCahan,	20 00
John Rentmire,	5 00
H. Hamilton,	20 00
J. S. Isett,	20 00
David Tussey,	10 00
G. M. Thompson,	5 00
James Henderson,	5 00
Samuel Miller,	5 00
William McNite,	5 00
Peter Shaffer,	5 00
A. Harnish,	10 00
John Brewster,	5 00
R. M. Burney,	10 00
Daniel Neff,	5 00
Henry Graffeis,	10 00
John Porter,	10 00
Israel Graffeis,	10 00
J. R. Wilson,	5 00
W. B. Smith,	5 00
Thomas E. Orbison,	20 00
J. R. Lowrie,	10 00
Jonathan McWilliams,	10 00
George W. Speer,	10 00

R. F. Patton,	\$10 00
J. N. Creswell,	10 00
R. B. Wigton,	10 00
Lee T. Wilson,	10 00
George Jackson,	5 00
G. W. Johnston,	5 00
John Jackson,	5 00
John Owens,	5 00
Bernard Lorenz,	10 00
Theodore H. Cremer, seeds of spring wheat and Chinese sugar-cane of his own growth.	
George C. Bucher, plants of Concord-grape and new strawberries.	
James S. Barr, Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.	
George C. Bucher, plants of Peabody's Hautbois and Scott's seedling strawberry.	
J. Simpson Africa, Senate Documents.	
George C. Bucher, scions Hovey cherry, cuttings Concord grape.	
J. Simpson Africa, a copy of Report of Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, 1858.	
James McCartney, Hunter's improved metal plow.	
John C. Watson,	10 00
J. Henderson,	20 00
Daniel Teagen,	5 00
Eli Wakefield,	5 00
John R. Hunter,	5 00
James Oliver,	5 00
Hugh Seeds,	5 00
J. B. Givin,	5 00
Henry Neff,	5 00
Richard Ashman,	5 00
William Moore,	5 00
M. F. Campbell,	5 00
George Rudy,	5 00
R. J. Massey,	5 00
A. Creswell,	5 00
James Gardner,	5 00
Thomas F. Stewart,	5 00
Jacob H. Knode,	5 00
Jesse Henry,	5 00
R. C. McGill,	5 00
Jonathan Rhule,	5 00
H. Orlady,	5 00

INDIANA COUNTY.

Frederick Pfeiffer, three German prune trees and curculis remedy.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

R. W. Jamieson, one metal plow and three shares, (a handsome implement.)

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Harbeson Bros., scions of new native apples.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

J. M. Summy, scions of seven pears.

Jacob B. Garber, many rare seeds of vegetables and of shrubs.

Jacob B. Garber, from the territories on the Pacific, Oregon, Yew,
Perfume Shrub, &c.

Jacob B. Garber, two seed beans.

Jacob B. Garber, two quarts seed Chinese sugar cane, and one
quart varieties Japan beans.

Casper Hiller, scions of apple.

J. B. Garber, seed of Chinese cane.

J. B. Garber, seeds from Utah, and books.

J. B. Garber, seeds evergreens from Oregon, &c.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Samuel Miller, eighteen vegetable seeds, eight strawberry and six
flower plants, one Louisa grape.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

J. M. McMinn, scions Tompkins and King apples.

Charles Lloyd,	\$50 00
--------------------------	---------

A. Updegraff,	50 00
-------------------------	-------

F. S. Peterman,	25 00
---------------------------	-------

John H. Hayes,	25 00
--------------------------	-------

G. W. Youngman,	20 00
---------------------------	-------

Robert Fleming,	20 00
---------------------------	-------

James Armstrong,	20 00
----------------------------	-------

J. W. Maynard,	20 00
--------------------------	-------

James Gamill,	20 00
-------------------------	-------

James Wilson,	20 00
-------------------------	-------

A. Davidson,	10 00
------------------------	-------

George Tomb,	10 00
------------------------	-------

J. J. Sanderson,	10 00
----------------------------	-------

Jonathan Daughenbaugh,	5 00
----------------------------------	------

William W. Willard,	5 00
-------------------------------	------

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Gerald Howatt, six varieties of cucumbers.

MERCER COUNTY.

James A. Nelson, scions of New England apples and native peaches.

James A. Nelson, tubes of Chufa and scions of sweet Rambo and
other sorts.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

A Harshbarger, pawpaw and persimmon trees.

A Friend of Agriculture, (per Judge Hale,)	\$50 00
--	---------

E. E. Locke,	50 00
------------------------	-------

W. Reed,	50 00
--------------------	-------

James M. Brown,	50 00
---------------------------	-------

George W. Elder,	20 00
----------------------------	-------

F. J. Hoffman,	20 00
--------------------------	-------

W. A. McManigle,	20 00
----------------------------	-------

A. Harshbarger,	\$20 00
Samuel J. Woods,	20 00
John McDowells,	20 00
Robert J. McNeill,	20 00
T. W. Moore,	10 00
D. W. Woods,	10 00
Joseph Alexander,	10 00
J. S. Wilson,	10 00
James Turner,	10 00
W. Russell,	10 00
Casper Dull,	10 00
John R. McDowell,	10 00
Thomas E. Williams,	10 00
John Taylor,	10 00
Samuel Maclay,	10 00
Joseph Haron,	10 00
Samuel McClay,	10 00
D. Conterer,	10 00
E. L. Benedict,	10 00
F. G. Franciscus,	10 00
James S. Galbraith,	5 00
Samuel Comfort,	5 00
Daniel Albright,	5 00
John A. Ross,	5 00
George Blymeyer,	5 00
Jacob Mutthersbaugh,	5 00
J. A. Murray,	5 00
John Atkenson,	5 00
Zebulon Philips,	5 00
James Byle,	5 00
Samuel Millikin,	5 00
James Thompson,	5 00
M. R. Thompson,	5 00
Peter Barefoot,	5 00
John A. Sterett,	5 00
John B. Selkeimer,	5 00
J. W. Hackenburg,	5 00
M. T. Mitchell,	5 00
Samuel B. Haines,	20 00
George H. Calbraith,	80 00

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Thomas Mechan, trees of 14 kinds of arboretum.

Thomas P. James, proceedings of second and third sessions
American Pomological Society.

Dr. William D. Brinckle, scions of various new fruits.

Samuel Emlen, agricultural pamphlets.

Philip R. Freas, sends the Germantown *Telegraph* from date.

French, Richards & Co., five hundred pounds purine for trial.

William L. Boyer & Brother, Climax grain fan.

J. McGowan, books and grains.

Prof. James C. Booth, Method of Reducing Bones.

Andrews & Dixon, \$26 62

Arnold & Wilson, 50 00

William L. Boyer & Brother,	\$40 00
William L. Boyer & Brother, (for discount on Coleman mill,)	20 00
Andrews & Dixon, (discount on bill,)	61 00
J. B. Lippincott & Co.,	50 00
Henry S. Barr,	50 00

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

J. S. Keller, three plants white blackberry.

UNION COUNTY.

Warden & Cornelius, copy of Lewisburg *Chronicle*.

VIRGINIA.

H. R. Robey, trees of five varieties, long-keeping southern apples, plants, kalmias.

NEW YORK.

Dr. C. W. Grant, thirty-two willows.

Charles Downing, trees and scions rare fruits, nineteen plants of five evergreens, thirty-six plants rare shrubs of seventeen species, forty-two plants, herbaceous, thirty-two papers flower seeds.

Ellwanger & Barry, twenty-four deciduous shade trees, twenty-four large evergreens, twenty-four H. P. roses, all choice sorts and fine trees.

George E. Waring, junior, copy Waring's Elements of Agriculture.

Dr. C. W. Grant, plants and specimens of Delaware and other new grapes.

Charles Downing, Downing's Seedling Gooseberry and Revised Edition Fruits and Fruit Trees.

D. Appleton & Co., Yeoman's Class Book, and atlas of chemistry.

J. W. Briggs, farm right for Vandermark's method of uniting fence panels.

Charles Downing, seeds of *Lenium pereum* and *Delphinium formosum* scions, sixteen new apples.

J. W. Briggs, bulbs of chufas and potato onions, and seed excelsior, lor. com. and flat dutch cabbage, sorghum sixteen pounds, orange judd, five seeds choice garden vegetables.

D. D. T. Moore, copies of Rural New Yorker and report of Monroe County Agricultural Society.

F. A. Rockwell, one dozen scions Barker apples.

Charles Downing, fifteen flower seeds, and scions Kilmarnock willow, seven species shrubby plants, four deciduous climbers, four bulbous plants, low growth, ten herbaceous, eleven tall growth herbaceous plants, thirty-five herbaceous flowering plants, medium growth.

Dr. Gray, three tubers of three rare Goodrich potatoes.

ENGLAND.

William Waring, seedling pear trees, larch, &c.

ILLINOIS.

- C. Francis, Transactions Illinois State Agricultural Society for 1856, one volume.
Dr. Oliver Tiffany, plan of fruit dryer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- S. T. Shugart, fifteen volumes Patent Office reports, fifteen seeds.
United States Patent Office, (per Hon. Allison White,) box seed evergreen pyracantha thorn and four pecks seeds.
John Saul, fifteen plants, five rare deciduous trees, six plants of six new evergreens.
Dr. A. O. Elwyn.
J. Holt, seven pints Tuscan wheat.
United States Patent Office, one half bushel Tappahamoch wheat.
Interior Department United States, box books, one hundred and three volumes.
D. J. Brown, Agricultural Reports Patent Office, 1857.
J. Holt, several packages seeds.
S. T. Shugart, one large package vegetable seed, twenty-one papers crimson clover seed, ten papers white sugar beet seed, two bundles matchless marrow pears.
S. T. Shugart, nine volumes Patent Office Reports, 1857, and one hundred and forty-seven packages seeds.
Editors Washington Weekly Review, current volume.
Interior Department, forty-three volumes Annals of Congress, 1789 to 1824.

WISCONSIN.

- A. G. Hanford, three superior potatoes.

DELAWARE.

- Ed. Tatnall, scions 9 v. new pears.
William Canby, cuttings of Delaware grape (Burgundy), his seedling.
Ed. Tatnall, seed Chinese pie melon.

CONNECTICUT.

- H. A. Dyer, Transactions Connecticut Agricultural Society, 1855 and 1856.
F. A. Rockwell, scions baker apples.

OHIO.

- M. B. Batcham, Ohio State agricultural reports and pomological transactions.
J. H. Gould & Co., husking thimbles, one box.
Dr. John A. Warder, a copy of his hedges and evergreens.
W. C. Hampton, scions 3 v. grape (new), 3 v. pear, 6 v. of apple, and seed of Syrian six-rowed barley.
J. N. Shepherd, three bushels Chili potatoes, plants of logan, and seion Burgundy and Wyandotte grapes.
Hedges, Free & Co., boiler casting and pipes.

- H. J. Cox, H. M. Stand, Hamilton county, discount on sugar-cane mill, \$35.
- J. H. Klippart, eight volumes Ohio State Reports, 1850 to 1857, one pamphlet, sugar from Chinese cane; one pamphlet, statistics, one ditto marriages and births; two ditto, Ohio State Board of Agriculture; one ditto, ninth annual fair.
- W. C. Hampton, Valor's New System of Husbandry, two volumes, 1785, and 15 v. tree seed, 13 v. melons and squash, 8 v. garden vegetables; 8 v. peas and beans, 30 v., or three hundred and twenty plants.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Charles L. Flint, Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856.
- Hickling, Swan & Brewer, Tate's Natural Philosophy.
- Dr. G. W. Dodd, copy of the Anatomy of the Horse, one ditto Modern Horse Doctor, one ditto Veterinary Journal for 1859.
- James S. Greenwell, three pecks seedlings potatoes.

MICHIGAN.

- Prof. J. C. Holmes, Transactions Michigan State Agricultural Society, and Agricultural College Circular.
- William D. Cochran, a copy of Cochran's Agricultural Book-keeping.

CALIFORNIA.

- Charles Schall, seeds of magnetic and other evergreens.

IOWA.

- James Smith, scions of 11 v. apples (Hungarian millet).
- E. H. Cockling, seeds of 10 v. superior melons and squashes.

NEW JERSEY.

- Gerald Howatt, three pecks Prince Albert potatoes, with model sets and seeds California spring wheat. (very plump and white.)
- Mycoeth & Perkins, chemical guano for limestone soil.

VERMONT.

- C. O. Luce, a clover-seeding harrow, for use in corn rows, last working.

MAINE.

- S. L. Goodale, three Annual Reports Maine Agricultural Board, 1858.

ARKANSAS.

- Elias N. Conway, (Governor,) an illustrated copy Dr. David Dale Owen's First Report of Geological Reconnaissance of Northern Counties of Arkansas.

James Miles, Erie county,	\$500 00
Frederick Watts, Cumberland county,	500 00
A. O. Hiester, Dauphin county,	500 00
H. N. McAllister, Centre county,	500 00
J. S. Haldeman, York county,	500 00
Simon Cameron, Dauphin county,	500 00
William M. Lyon, Allegheny,	500 00
W. Bragdley, Allegheny,	500 00
G. and J. H. Shoenberger, Allegheny,	500 00
R. F. Ross, Dauphin county,	500 00
Moses Thompson, Centre county,	500 00
James S. Hale, Centre county,	500 00

LEONARD RHONE, *affirmed and examined* :

Q. You are at present a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College, are you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you become such?

A. A year last June commencement.

Q. Have you attended the meetings of the trustees regularly?

A. I believe I have attended all since I have been a member of the board of trustees.

Q. How many meetings during this time have you had?

A. Four, I think.

Q. You have paid some attention to the college, and have visited it, have you not?

A. I have not visited it very frequently, but I have been there to the business meetings of the executive committee.

Q. Will you please give us your experience in relation to the college since you became a trustee, and then afterwards we shall be glad to have your opinion as to the course of instruction, or the course of changes, that would be advisable? What have you to say about the appropriations?

A. The appropriations are made annually at the January meeting of the board of trustees. We appropriate so much to the several departments at the college, fix the salaries of the professors, and others employed about the college and farms. This is generally left to the executive committee, which is generally ratified by the board of trustees.

Q. Who are the executive committee?

A. General Beaver is chairman, and Judge Orvis, myself, and Professor McKee, since there is no president, is secretary to the executive committee. The executive committee also make arrangements for expenditure of money in the way of improvements of the campus or college buildings. I do not know of any fraudulent expenditure of money. There was a certain contract there that was closed up after I became a trustee; but I do not think it was fraudulent; I should rather say it was mismanagement. The contract was made a year before I entered upon my duties as trustee. It was a contract made for the erection of a house that was to cost \$5,000, but which afterwards cost \$7,000; but it is my impression that it was not fraudulent, but that it was probably mismanagement in some way, which often occurs in erecting durable edifices, especially in public business.

Q. You allude to Professor Smith's house?

A. Yes, sir; I refer to this because it has been talked about all over the country.

By Professor Smith :

Q. Do you say that the board of trustees passed an appropriation limiting the cost of the house to \$5,000 ?

A. I would not be prepared to say about that. It is simply a verbal statement on the part of the executive committee that that was the contract. I do not know it of my own knowledge, because it occurred before I entered upon my duties as trustee.

Q. Was it not merely represented to the board of trustees that it was thought that the house could be built for \$5,000 ?

A. I think it was the impression of the board that it was to be built for \$5,000. At least, it was the original intention that it should be built for that amount, and it was so expressed by a member of the executive committee in my presence. The building of the house was settled for since I am a member of the executive committee; that is, a note was given for an unpaid amount, in order to satisfy a mechanics' lien that was filed against the house, which occurred through some mismanagement of Professor Smith's, I believe. As to the details of the expenditures, I have never made any inquiries into them. I accepted what was said by the board as being true, and I do not think now that there ever was any fraudulent or misappropriation of the funds of the college, but I do think that the money has been appropriated with mistaken ideas.

Q. And do you mean any special items ?

A. No, sir; I am speaking generally of the institution now.

Q. Can you give some instance ?

A. Well, to start with, I think, in 1854, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society organized the first definite movement towards establishing an agricultural school in Pennsylvania; an address was issued to the people by the agricultural society of the State, which was signed by Frederick Watts, George Woodward, and Dr. Elwyn. A report was made to the society afterwards, and an address issued to the farmers of Pennsylvania, setting forth the character of the institution they proposed to establish. The full proceedings you can obtain in the report of the agricultural society of Pennsylvania, published in 1854, volume 2, page 33, the purposes to which it was to be established was set forth fully in that book, which you can read for yourselves. In pursuance of this, there was a charter granted in 1854, which was approved by Governor Pollock; this charter was repealed in 1855, and a new charter issued by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, under which the college was originally organized and incorporated by the State. The trustees were restricted in that charter in accepting donations. By reading this charter you can ascertain for yourself what it contains. I simply make this statement that, if you desire to, you can see for yourselves what the purpose was in establishing this institution originally.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. What the original intention was of the Farmers' High School ?

A. The intention; yes, sir; I have said that the funds were probably misappropriated unintentionally or under wrong impressions; what I mean by that is that they proceeded to establish different chairs of professorship outside of the agricultural course and course of mechanical arts.

Q. You now allude to the classical course that is now taught in the college, do you ?

A. Yes, sir; now, I would not be misunderstood in this, that I do not appreciate the value of a classical education: I believe that the study of the dead languages is a good discipline for the mind, but I do not think that it should have taken the place of the agricultural course or the study of mechanical arts, in this institution. It is not necessary to take a class-

ical course in order to take an agricultural course or to study the mechanical arts. Of all the students who attend our medical and law universities, there is probably not one third of them who are graduates of a classical institution; consequently, I do not think it is necessary that you need to lay the foundation of a classical education in order to take a course in agriculture. This land grant fund could be made a great deal better use of, and the farmers would get a great deal more benefit from it if there was a pure agricultural college established where nothing else was taught therein except the science of agriculture and mechanical arts. Conduct them in the same way as our law universities and our medical colleges are conducted, and if such a thing was done it would be what is required by the act of Congress donating the land grant fund, and would come nearer meeting the intentions of the act of Congress by far than what is now being done by the present management of the Pennsylvania State College.

Q. Is not that a mere matter of opinion or rather a legal question as to what the requirements of the act of Congress are in this case than anything else, and is it not a question which you or I are incapable of determining, and is it not a question which must be determined by the judiciary of this country?

A. That may be so, but they have in Michigan an agricultural college, one of that kind, and also one in Georgia, which are very successful, and there is no State in the Union that has received a larger land grant than what Pennsylvania has.

Q. But if Michigan and Georgia have failed to comply with requirements with the acts of Congress, is that any reason why Pennsylvania should also fail to comply with requirements of the law? Is that not a question that has not been decided; and when you say that Pennsylvania has not complied with the requirements of the act of Congress, is it not only your opinion you are giving on a question that must be decided by the courts?

A. I acknowledge that question has never been decided by the courts; but you wanted me to make a statement and give you my views, and I want to be understood that I am expressing my own opinion on the matter.

Q. Did you ever examine the act of Congress making the land donation?

A. I did.

Q. But in reference to the requirements under which this college would be benefited by it?

A. I know there is a provision in the act of Congress that the classics shall not be excluded.

Q. And there is also a provision making it obligatory that the science of military shall be taught by all those colleges who receive any benefit from this fund, is there not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is not that expression, shall not be excluded, equivalent to the same thing?

A. Not necessarily. A construction could be put on the act which would make it mean that classics only should be taught, if it was absolutely necessary for the purpose of teaching either of the things which the act makes it obligatory to be taught, either military science or the course in agriculture.

Q. But you do admit that it is a matter of construction?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Consequently we come right back to the legal question again, which has never been decided yet by our courts, and each person is at liberty to

place his own construction on it so long as it remains undecided, and they all amount to about the same thing.

Q. Did not the original donation of these thirty thousand acres of land to each of the States for every member and Senator of Congress that State had in the National Congress of the United States belong to all of the people of the United States, whether they were farmers, lawyers, doctors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, or whatever avocation they followed by the people of the United States—did not that land originally belong to all of the people of the United States indiscriminately, and has Congress any power to-day, or had it then any power, to donate that amount of land to any particular class of people in the country for that class of people's special benefit?

A. I admit that question to be true, with this qualification: That if you establish an institution for a particular class, and for the benefit of that class exclusively, that would be class legislation; but if you establish an institution where any one can enter that wishes to, and pursue an agricultural course, or study the mechanical arts, and, of course, providing that they might come from any place; in that way it would be for the benefit of the whole people, and then all those who would wish to fit their sons and daughters for such pursuits could have an opportunity of doing so.

Q. Was not that act of Congress intended to be broad enough in its provisions to cover all classes of people within the boundaries of the United States?

A. Well, I think the construction that I place upon the act makes it broad enough for that; it is intended to cover all classes of people, and all classes can have the benefit of it if they desire to pursue the studies of agriculture or that of mechanical arts.

Q. Yes, I should say so, too, if everybody wanted to study agriculture or the mechanical arts. Then we must be governed by the wording of the act, must we not? Governed by the terms of that act of Congress, and we will take first this part of it, viz: "It shall be for the endowment of one or more colleges, whose principal object shall be to teach those branches appertaining to the science of agriculture and mechanical arts, not excluding other scientific or classical studies, and including military tactics." Now, Mr. Rhone, is not that wording broad enough to require the recipients of that fund to maintain a classical and scientific course, to give those who desire to enter upon such a course an opportunity of obtaining a full and complete education at the Pennsylvania State College?

A. You have a question before you can decide that. You must have first an explanation of the acts of incorporation before you can decide that. The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society incorporated this institution first as an agricultural school.

Q. Well, we come right back to the legal question again, do we not? But has not the act of 1868 passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania reorganizing the "Farmer's High School," first as the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," and what we now know as the "Pennsylvania State College;" has not that act imposed upon the trustees of the college, who are the recipients of that fund, the special duty of maintaining a college in which a classical course and other scientific studies were not to be excluded, and could they not, under the wording of that act, establish such a course if, in their judgment, it was thought necessary and proper?

A. I do not think they could, from the fact that the Agricultural Society was the authority that first asked for a charter from the State, and which was granted to those persons designated by that society; consequently

these trustees would not have the power to change the purpose of the institution without the consent of the power creating it, which was the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society originally.

Q. As to whether that is so or not will be for our courts to say; that is only your opinion; we would like to have you now state some facts to us as to the management of the college, or how it ought to be run.

A. Well, I shall only speak of the agricultural part of it. The college is defective in not being provided with good stock: it is not properly stocked with animals that we do not generally have on the farms in Pennsylvania. It is defective in that it does not have the more modern and scientific appliances in the way of farming implements that are already used by the best farmers in the State; and it is defective in that it does not give practical instruction to the young men who wish to prepare themselves for the practical pursuits of agriculture in Pennsylvania. Farmers have a right to expect that when they send their sons or daughters there, if they wish to prepare themselves for the pursuit of agriculture, that they will return better qualified to do that kind of work than they would have been had they never attended an institution of learning for that purpose. Or, in other words, they have a right to expect that their sons and daughters will receive such an education at that institution that will enable them to return to their homes fully competent to adopt and pursue the most approved and practical methods known to modern agriculture in the United States—yes, I should say, in the world.

Q. Do they not have what is denominated or laid down in the curriculum of the college an agricultural course that would fit any graduate in that course in the theory of farming and all the sciences appertaining to it, and are they not prepared to teach the theory at the Pennsylvania State College of which I am speaking?

A. Well, with all they teach at the State College I do not see how a student could learn very much about soiling cattle, nor do I see where he would get his ideas about silos; you can only get that, I think, by observation, and as it is not carried on there, as a matter of course he does not obtain that information. I do not see where he could learn anything that would be of any practical use to him in horticulture; there is not a single care devoted to that.

Q. Do you not know, Mr. Rhone, that there have been silo experiments carried on, on the experimental farms, on the Eastern and Central farms, for several years?

A. If there was I had never been advised of the fact.

By Mylin:

You a trustee and do not know that! Why, even this much, abused committee has found out that.

By Alexander:

Q. Do you not know that the subject of soiling is still a mooted question among scientific men, as well as among better class of farmers?

A. The question of soiling is a fully decided question among our best agriculturists in Pennsylvania.

Q. How many farmers in Pennsylvania, do you suppose, carry on the practice of soiling as a regular business in Pennsylvania—have you any means of knowing?

A. I would'nt, of course, know that. I see no statement anywhere that the census department took any note of it.

Q. How many do you know from your own observation?

A. It would be difficult to estimate the number.

Q. Mr. Rhone, you are connected with the grange, are you not—I mean the patrons of husbandry of Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir; I am master of the State grange.

Q. Why I ask you that question is that I do not wish to ask you anything that I ought not to ask you, and if I should ask you something you do not think you should answer, why, you need not answer it; what I wish to ask you is, how do the members of the State grange feel towards the State College; what is their feeling, as a body, to it?

A. They feel, I think, a great interest in it, but they are dissatisfied with the manner in which it is governed; those that I have heard express themselves think that it ought to be conducted as the Illinois Industrial Institute, or the Agricultural College of Michigan or of Georgia.

Q. Then their views agree with those you have stated as being your views on the subject?

A. Yes, sir; so far as I have stated them.

Q. Can you tell us how many sons of grangers are at the State College?

A. I am not prepared to say how many. I know one man that has two sons there. But if farmers by going there are simply to get a literary education, then they might as well go to any other institution. If that is what is required to be taught by the schools receiving the benefit of this land grant fund, then our agricultural colleges are of no use.

Q. A farmer's son who is old enough to enter upon an agricultural course, does he or does he not need any practical instruction as how to plough, sow, or reap, or how to do ordinary farm work; has he not already got that several years before he leaves the farm for college?

A. Well, some knowledge on that matter is very desirable.

A. But has he not already obtained that knowledge at home?

A. I presume that a majority of those who want to pursue a course of that kind are not farmers' sons—who wish to prepare themselves to enter upon the pursuit of agriculture; and unless they had been farmers' sons they would not have any such knowledge, and it would be very necessary for them to have some practical knowledge on that subject before they could take hold of a farm and run it.

Q. Do you know of any persons who are sons of professional men, or sons of merchants, or of mechanics, who desire to be instructed in an agricultural course—are there any such that you know of?

A. I do not know that I can name any just now, but there are such, I am very certain of.

Q. Well, is it not a fact that the number is so very much limited that just now, when you are called upon to name any, you cannot think of any, or do not know that you ever did know of any? Mr. Rhone, is there not a tendency even among farmers' sons, (not to say anything about the sons of other men.) when they want to go to college, or get a college education, that they generally enter college with the intention of obtaining a classical or other scientific education in preference to that of taking an agricultural course, and after he has gone through college, and has taken an agricultural course, he enters some profession instead of going back to the farm?

A. Well, it is to be very much regretted that such is the case. It should not be so. The agricultural course should be made attractive enough that it would be just as desirable to pursue a farmer's life as it would be to enter any of the professions.

Q. Then, from what you have testified here to-day, it is more the want of attention on the part of the trustees to the duties which they have assumed, that the college is as much of a failure as it is?

A. Well, I would not be willing to confess exactly. I confess I do not exactly know why it is. It is true that some of the members of the board of trustees do not pay much attention to it, and the result of that is that a few of the members of the board have been running the college pretty much as they saw fit for the last few years. One reason of its failure is, I think, that that management of it has diverted it more and more every succeeding year from its original object. I think the trustees who are controlling it now are running it under a misapprehension of what their duties are in running an institution of that kind.

Q. Then it is not a diversity of opinion among the trustees as to what ought to be done with it, as well as among the people of the State, that prevents its success?

A. I do not know. But I think, so far as the agricultural interests are concerned, the wants of the people in that particular ought to be first supplied before they expend any money for the purpose of keeping up expensive classical and scientific courses.

Q. Do you know whether any member of the board of trustees has applied himself to ascertain what the board should do, in order to make the institution a success?

A. I do not know about any but myself, and as for me there would be no use of me doing any more than what I have already done, as my views would not be adopted any way. If some of the suggestions were adopted that I have given you here to-day the college might be made a success. I think I have told you already why the farmers throughout the State did not support the institution was, because it had been turned into a regular literary college in place of being a farmer's or agricultural school, as it was originally intended to be.

Q. Are you not a member of the board of trustees, and why do you not have some of these errors remedied on the part of the trustees?

A. Why, the majority of them is always with the few, to whom the management is always entrusted, and those few present their views and insist that the board adopt them, which is universally done, and the minority are not of much account, and the only way to enforce our views is through a legislative committee or a power that is higher than the board of trustees themselves.

Q. Then the majority is wrong because they fail to agree with your views as to how the college should be conducted?

A. Well, that is rather a strong assertion. I mean they do not give the matter a fair consideration. Now, when the last meeting of the board of trustees met at Harrisburg, I was advocating the best means of introducing thoroughbred stock on the farm and what ought to be done so as to keep the stock of thoroughbred stock on hand all the time, and so as to be of some use to the farmers and to keep it registered so as to keep trace of the pedigree, which, I think, ought to be done in all well-regulated agricultural colleges. I did this in a very modest way, and also stated that we ought to have a bull at the experimental farm, as well as a number of good thoroughbred cows, and farmers who did not care to have thoroughbreds could drive their common stock to the college farm, where they could have the use or benefit of mixing their stock with thoroughbreds. I was advocating this idea when a member of the board of trustees met me with the objection that they did not want such things as bulls covering cows at a college. As a matter of course that ended the controversy.

Q. Did any of the trustees of the college go so far as to prevent all those kinds of things at an experimental farm?

A. It seems so. [Laughter.]

Q. I would have supposed that such things were permitted at that institution from the testimony of the young lady who said here to-day that the surroundings of the college were very immoral. Would not the plan you speak of only be to the interest to the people and farmers at and near the college?

A. Well, I suppose we have not received any more benefit from the institution because it was near us than other parts of the State. But the plan I speak of could be carried on at the same time at the other experimental farms in the State.

Q. Do they have any creameries at the State College?

A. They have a small one there now.

Q. Any steam chicken-hatching apparatus?

A. Nothing of that kind; no, sir.

Q. How about the farm stock on the place?

A. About as on an ordinary farm. A very important thing for farmers to be informed on is never mentioned in the course at the college at all, and that is the subject of veterinary. No agricultural college is complete without a veterinary chair. There is no attention paid to the raising of poultry or bees. There is a vineyard there, but no attention paid to horticulture at all; and, as to the stock, no thoroughbred horses and no thoroughbred cattle.

Q. Do they raise any tobacco on the farm?

A. No, sir; they raise no tobacco; but there are farmers in the county who have raised it successfully.

Q. Do they raise any sorghum?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do they give any instructions how to make sugar or syrup?

A. No, sir; no instruction given at all on that subject.

Q. How much of the farm is devoted to actual experiments?

A. I am not prepared to say how much.

Q. Have you examined it?

A. I have been on it different times.

Q. Have you any further suggestions to make, Mr. Rhone?

A. I do not think of anything further at present.

Q. Have you ever received a copy of the resolution creating the committee?

A. I received a copy from Senator Alexander when I was subpoenaed to come to Philadelphia.

By Mr. Mylin:

Well, Mr. Rhone, as you are an officer of the college and a representative man of the farming interests in the State, and as it should be your pleasure, and no doubt is, to look into matters connected with the college and its management, and you are in a better position than many others to inquire into those things, and give us your opinion concerning them, and suggest ways by which the evils you speak of could be corrected.

A. Well, when the majority is against you it is useless to trouble yourself about it.

By Mr. Mylin:

Well, if there is anything comes to your knowledge that would be important for the committee to know, we would be glad to have you notify us, and we will give you an opportunity to present it before the committee at any sessions we may hold.

EASTERN EXPERIMENTAL FARM, PA.,
WEST GROVE, CHESTER COUNTY,
Friday, 10, a. m., May 12, 1882.

The sub-committee met. Present, viz: Messrs. Mylin, Alexander, Hall, and Roberts.

By consent, the reading of the minutes of the session of the committee last night was dispensed with. The request of the trustees of the State College for an investigation, and the resolution of the Legislature, were read for the information of the public, when Mr. Thomas W. Harvey, the first superintendent of this farm, was affirmed and examined; and likewise Job Jackson, Esquire; John Carter, Esquire, ex-superintendent; — Shelmin, Esquire, ex-superintendent; Milton Harvey, Esquire, of the advisory committee; Nathan Sharpless, Esquire, and J. F. Hickman, the present superintendent, were severally affirmed and examined.

Adjourned at 9.30, P. M., to meet at 10, A. M., May 13, 1882, at St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

Committee met May 12, 1882, at 10, A. M., in the office of Eastern Experimental Farm, West Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Members of the committee present: Senator Mylin, chairman; Representative Hall, secretary; Senator Alexander, Representative Roberts, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate McConnell.

THOMAS HARVEY, *affirmed*:

Q. Mr. Harvey, I would like you to give us the early history of this farm, your connection with it at the time it was originally started, and up to the time you left it, and also what you have seen going on since you have become disconnected with it.

A. In the first place, I will have to testify under a great disadvantage, because of my great family bereavement; secondly, I am not very well; thirdly, my hearing is very poor; but I can tell everything I know about it in a very short time. I presume I had better begin and tell where the idea of an experimental farm first started, as that will be laying the foundation of what I desire to say about it. As in building a house, you lay the foundation first, so as to have something to build upon, and to give a history of how this idea of an experimental farm originated will be to lay a foundation for what I have to say upon the subject. There was, at the time, throughout the State, but more particularly in the eastern portion of the State, farmers' clubs and agricultural societies that were discussing the subject of experimental farming, for the benefit of all farmers; that there should be a farm conducted for the trying of experiments, and the results of these experiments published, that any farmer who was interested in the thing could receive a benefit from it; and this thing was the subject of discussion among our farmers' clubs and agricultural societies, and plans were suggested and adopted to carry out these ideas. There is where, I think, the idea first started of these experimental farms. When this land grant came from the United States Government, one of the conditions was, that the money realized from the sale of the land scrip should be appropriated to an institution where this idea could be carried out in a scientific manner. To experiment in agriculture, and make the results of the experiments known, was, that the farmers and all those interested in agricultural pursuits might receive the benefit of it. Now, this Agricul-

tural College was to do the scientific work for the benefit of agriculture. The Agricultural College was to do that part of, and make the results known for the benefit of agricultural interests of the State. I suppose you are all *familiar* with the acts relating to these farms?

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Mr. Harvey, you need not mention the acts, or refer us to them, as we have already got them in evidence.

A. Well, at the time these farms were established it was distinctly provided that money appropriated to the State Agricultural College, or the Farmers' High School, as it was then called, should only be appropriated to the college under certain conditions, which were that the college would have to establish, conduct, and maintain three experimental farms, and that they had no title to the money unless they did that. In order that the State Agricultural College should get this money they agreed to do this; and in pursuance of that there was a committee appointed to select a proper farm suitable for the purpose for which it was intended.

The committee was composed of Judge Watts, George Blight, I think, was a member, and I forget the name of the third member of the committee. George Blight was one of the trustees at the time that they came to the neighborhood to look for farms. The idea originated here about experimental farms, and, of course, they came here to look for a farm. I owned this farm at the time, and when they came here into the neighborhood to purchase a farm I told them before they made up their minds to purchase they should come and take a look at my farm. I invited them to go and take a look at it, and they did so, and in pursuance of that bought it. I wanted to sell my farm about that time, on account of ill health; and while I was in the process of selling the farm I got to getting better; and by the time I had the farm sold I had pretty fully recovered my health, and then they asked me to take the farm and run it. In a little while of talk they were determined to put the harness on me to run it. I at last consented to it, as it was a thing I was very much interested in myself, and always took a great delight in making my experiments in farming as valuable as it was possible to do, not alone for my own benefit, but for my neighbor farmers, and farmers in general. So that is the way I was placed on the farm to superintend it. The farm was purchased in 1865 or 1866 or 1867—somewhere along there. There was no other experimental farm at the time they purchased this farm.

At the time I took possession of the farm, as its superintendent, there was nothing said as to what was going to be done; there were no plans laid out as to how the farm should be conducted, but it was left to a board of managers what plans to pursue, which board was selected by the Chester Agricultural Society and the Farmer's Club, of the eastern portion of the State. This was done by authority from the trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, that the Chester County Agricultural Society, of which Henry Darlington, I think, was president at the time, was to manage this eastern experimental farm, of which I was superintendent; so the management of the farm was put into the hands of the Chester County Agricultural Society. The Chester County Agricultural Society then selected the board of managers, which, I think, consisted of Lacy Darlington, as president, Thomas J. Edge was vice president, and I think Alfred Sharpless was one of the managers, and Henry L. Brenton, I think, was secretary. It was decided to take active measures at once, and hasten views on the plans of conduct of the Eastern Experimental farm that would be best adapted to the agricultural interests of the eastern portion of Pennsylvania.

Some of the leading men of the State became interested in the thing, and gave their views as to how this farm should be conducted, and a number of farmers' clubs in the eastern part of the State were also invited to present their views, and delegates were sent both by the agricultural societies and the farmers' clubs throughout the eastern part of the State. They all sent two of their very best men as delegates, who were considered a common agricultural board or admonitionary board, called as an advisory board. These delegates were invited to meet at the farm. They did meet, and at which meeting, Lacy Darlington was chosen president. Henry L. Brinton, of Oxford, was made secretary of this board of management. This board met from time to time and discussed agricultural subjects, and we had a good time of it, and some very important business was transacted which helped us a great deal to get started. Plans after plans were discussed, as to what would be the best manner of conducting the farm. One of the first things that was done was to appoint a committee to get up a programme of experiments, and a course of work to be pursued on the farm during the ensuing and following years. This committee was composed of Mark J. Cox, Thomas Baker, Joseph Philips, and myself. This committee submitted their report at the regular meeting of the board, at which this programme was adopted, at which time Lacy Darlington was president, and Henry L. Brinton was secretary. This programme was divided into different heads, which heading shows that particular things were wanted done. The first, improvement of the soil by mechanical means. Under that head, we had first the considering of the benefit of draining on wet soil, and upland, and poor land, on drain, used different kind of tile, and try them different depths. Every subject was fully discussed, that is contained in this programme before it was adopted, and it was decided to adopt the programme as the committee had drafted it. Now the programme was adopted, and the next question was to appoint a committee to see that the programme was carried out. That committee was composed of Chalkley Harvey, Mark J. Cox, Joseph Philips, George Lefever, and there may have been another one, but I don't remember who it was just now. These were all men that were interested in farming. Once a month they came here or some member of the committee to advise me and consult with me as to the best means of carrying out the programme that we had adopted, and to advise with me what purchases to make in the way of farming implements, stock, &c., how it was to be done and all that, and in that way we got the farm in a good shape, and did what we wanted to do.

By the chairman :

Q. All this was done in connection with the inception of the project, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, please give us the history of what was done while you were superintendent of the farm, more particularly the financial part of it.

A. I was just getting to that. There was a great deal of money raised by the people in the community here. I have a book here showing what every one gave. This farm never had any system of books. I had an old book lying about. I got it down, and kept the account of the farm in it, and I have entered in it what was received in cash, and also what was presented to the farm in the way of implements, stock, seeds, &c. The cash subscriptions begin with Alfred Cope, Philadelphia, \$500 00.

Hugh E. Steel, Chester county,	.....	\$100 00
Job H. Jackson,	.....	100 00
Thomas Gawthrop,	.....	100 00
George W. Lefever,	.....	100 00

Milton Conrad,	Chester county,	\$100 00
Daniel Pennington,	"	100 00
Thomas M. Harvey,	"	100 00
Evans Pennington,	"	50 00
Daniel Myres,	"	50 00
Joseph Pyle,	"	50 00
Thomas Wickersham,	"	50 00
James T. Gawthrop,	"	50 00
Francis M. Pyle,	"	50 00
Francis Good,	"	50 00
Alfred F. Conrad,	"	50 00
Abner Garrett,	"	50 00
James Wilson,	"	50 00
Samuel J. Sharpless,	"	50 00
Dr. J. and Philip Price,	"	50 00
Carlile & Miller,	"	50 00
Howard Preston,	"	50 00
Everard Conrad,	"	40 00
Charles Hambleton,	"	30 00
Henry S. Evans,	"	30 00
James Mendenhall,	"	25 00
Sylvester Linville,	"	25 00
Joseph Lukens,	"	25 00
Jane T. Jackson,	"	25 00
John S. Conrad,	"	25 00
Samuel K. Chambers,	"	25 00
Robert Good,	"	25 00
Edwin Conrad,	"	25 00
Menander Wood,	"	25 00
Nathan Linton,	"	25 00
Lewis Michener,	"	25 00
Jesse Good,	"	25 00
Elias Hicks,	"	25 00
Norris Wilkinson,	"	25 00
James Michener,	"	10 00
Edward Good,	"	10 00
Samuel Martin,	"	10 00
Edward Stewart,	"	10 00
Isaac Mendenhall,	"	10 00
William L. Rakestraw,	"	5 00
G. G. Loddell, Wilmington, Delaware,		20 00
Mark J. Cox, Chester county,		5 00
Isaac Wetherill,		5 00
J. William Cox,		5 00
Samuel D. Chandler,		5 00
Robert Lamborn,		15 00
Eber W. Sharp,		2 00
Robert L. Walter,		2 00
Joel Scarlit,		1 00
Lewis Walter,		2 00
Richard Chambers,		1 00
William Pyle,		2 00
Robert B. Lamborn,		5 00
George Larkin,		5 00
John Barnard & Son,		15 00

James Pyle,	\$5 00
Ebenezer Maule,	5 00
Milton Darlington,	5 00
Nathan Maule,	5 00
Thomas Wood,	10 00
Cyrus Hoopes,	10 00
Joseph Pennock,	10 00
Lukens Pearce,	10 00
James Barnard,	5 00
James N. Taylor,	5 00
B. L. Wood,	5 00
Benjamin Seal,	5 00
William Pyle,	5 00
Dr. Elisha Bailey,	5 00
Isaac Maule,	10 00
Emmor R. Green,	5 00
Isaac Acre,	5 00
Morris Cope,	10 00
E. B. Taylor,	5 00
Cash,	1 50
Chalkley Harvey,	10 00
Joseph C. Turner,	20 00
Job H. Pyle,	10 00
Abner Marshall,	10 00
Townsend Speakman,	10 00
Aaron Mendenhall,	10 00
Milton Mendenhall,	10 00
Paxton Price,	10 00
William H. Dayton,	3 00
Samuel Hill,	10 00
R. H. Lamborn,	5 00
Samuel Morris,	10 00
John Clark,	5 00
Edge T. Cope,	10 00
Smedley Darlington,	10 00
Joseph H. Brinton,	10 00
Benjamin J. Passmore,	5 00
R. Haines Passmore,	5 00
J. Smith Futhy,	5 00
Washington Townsend,	5 00
Wellington Hickman,	5 00
William Wollerton,	5 00
R. E. Monaghan,	5 00
Caleb Taylor,	5 00
Fairlamb & Kinnard,	5 00
Levis Pennock,	5 00
Evan T. Pennock,	5 00
Samuel H. Hoopes,	5 00
Joshua B. Pusey,	5 00
William Chalfant,	5 00
David Woelper,	5 00
George Brinton,	5 00
John Huey,	5 00
Joseph Dowdall,	5 00
Lemuel Henny,	5 00

John Hanum,	\$5 00
George Worrall,	5 00
Irenice Martin,	5 00
M. B. Hickman,	5 00
Townsend Walter,	5 00
Edwin James,	5 00
Joseph P. Wilson,	5 00
John P. Barley,	5 00
Samuel Way,	5 00
Washington Hagerty,	3 00
William Windle,	3 00
William Webb,	3 00
Jesse J. Hickman,	2 00
George B. Sharp,	2 00
J. Marshall,	2 00
M. Montgomery,	2 00
E. B. Moore,	2 00
James A. Strawbridge,	2 00
H. Buckwalter,	2 00
James E. McFarland,	2 00
Dr. J. B. Wood,	2 00
Caleb B. Ring,	2 00
C. L. Kelling, M. D.,	2 00
F. P. Lefever,	2 00
James Sharp,	1 00
Cash, (W. C.),	1 00
Z. Lamborn,	1 00
Palmer Good,	1 00
George C. Boyd,	1 00
George J. Hughes,	1 00
Darlington Pyle,	1 00
Joseph Hemphill,	1 00
T. H. Marshall,	1 00
William S. Kirk,	1 00
Moses Carpenter,	1 00
E. D. Haines,	1 00
J. Hope Heshberger,	1 00
David W. Jackson,	1 00
Joseph E. Pennock,	1 00
Jacob Pyle,	1 00
Chandler Phillips,	1 00
Lewis Maxton,	1 00
B. H. Chambers,	1 00
Mackey Furey,	1 00
B. J. Lamborn,	1 00
Charles H. Kemball,	1 00
E. P. Hoopes,	1 00
Wilmer T. Nields,	1 00
Jesse K. Reynolds,	1 00
Ell's P. Wilkinson,	1 00
Samuel Hughes,	1 00
Enon Cook,	1 00
A. Wood,	1 00
B. W. Swayne,	1 00
John E. Leonard,	1 00

F. Warrilou,	\$1 00
Wilson Baker,	1 00
James Maxton,	1 00
George Fredd,	1 00
Amos Speakman,	1 00
Jacob Baker,	1 00
David Chambers,	1 00
Cyrus L. Webb,	1 00
William Taggart,	1 00
Jesse Haines,	1 00
David Humes,	1 00
Samuel Townsend,	1 00
J. C. Worth,	1 00
James Woodward,	1 00
Emmor Seeds,	1 00
Dr. S. A. Meredith,	1 00
John Noble,	1 00
Jonathan Travilla,	1 00
John Pyle,	1 00
Reuben Baker,	1 00
Edward Chandler,	1 00
George C. Nelson,	1 00
H. L. Hoopes,	1 00
Amos House,	1 00
Alfred Rupert,	1 00
D. W. Clinton Lewis,	1 00
John T. Worthington,	1 00
Dillwyn Parker,	1 00
Lewis P. Wilkinson,	1 00
David Jackson,	1 00
B. F. Martin,	1 00
Chalkley Walton,	1 00
D. B. Nevin,	1 00
Evan Garritt,	1 00
B. W. Jones,	1 00
William H. Saunders,	1 00
Joseph L. Taylor,	50
Solomon Harlan,	50
Elijah Baker,	50
Milton T. Reynolds,	50
William Hill,	50
Harlan Baker,	50
Abel Darlington,	50
Samuel B. Ortlep,	50
John T. Hope,	1 00
Robert Nealy,	1 00
Thomas H. Windle,	1 00
George P. Moses,	1 00
A. J. Montgomery,	1 00
L. C. Emery,	1 00
B. J. V. Miller,	1 00
Job Roberts,	1 00
Harvey Schreeh,	1 00
R. M. Irwin,	1 00
James C. Liggitt,	1 00

Joseph Briggs,	\$1 00
James Thompson,	1 00
John J. Pfizenmger,	1 00
Amos Snyder,	1 00
D. B. Branson,	1 00
B. Warral,	1 00
C. Perdue,	1 00
C. Buchanan,	1 00
A. H. Reed,	50
Cash,	1 50
Jonathan Roberts,	5 00
Evan Rogers,	20 00
Thomas J. Edge,	5 00
F. A. Dick,	5 00
Penrose Brinton,	5 00
Isaac G. Darlington,	1 00
Jacob Zook,	1 00
Charles Cook,	1 00
William Martin,	1 00
H. A. Beal,	1 00
Jacob Sommers,	1 00
Samuel Speakman,	1 00
R. Strode,	1 00
William Mode,	1 00
Issachar Price,	1 00
Robert S. Scott,	1 00
Joseph Long,	1 00
Robert Young, junior,	1 00
Strode Powell,	1 00
Caleb Lilley,	1 00
Isaac Spackman,	1 00
Chester County Agricultural Society,	100 00
Amos F. Eves,	1 00
William C. Worth,	1 00
J. M. C. Dickey,	1 00
John Wiley,	1 00
Members of Oxford Club,	1 00
Oxford Farmers' Club,	20 00
West Grove Farmers' and Gardeners' Club,	69 00
Total,	\$3,205 50

LIVE STOCK DONATED TO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

George Blight, Germantown, one Guernsey bull, "Hector," two years old; one Guernsey heifer, "Kate," three months old; one Guernsey and Alderney bull, "Ajax," one month old.
Edward B. Taylor, West Chester, one Southdown ram.
Alexander Scott, Concord, Pa., one Southdown ewe.
N. P. Boyer, Parkersburg, Pa., two Cashmere goats.
William H. Walters, Kennett, Pa., one Chester white sow pig.
William H. Parker, Pennsburg, Pa., one Chester white boar pig.
Samuel J. Sharpless, Philadelphia, one Jersey bull, "Iron Duke, Second," three years old.
Joseph M. Wade, Philadelphia, two dozen white Brahma eggs, from which we have one fine hen.

IMPLEMENTS DONATED TO THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

- Darlington and Cheyney, near West Chester, one Judson's patent machine to sharpen the blades of mowers and reapers.
- John N. Chalfant, Penningtonville, Pa., one grain-drill, grass-seeder and fertilizer attachment.
- A. L. Brearly & Co., Trenton, New Jersey, one Pheifer wheel cultivator and corn plow.
- Ezra Smedley, Thorndale, Chester county, one Pratt & Smedley steel tooth horse-rake.
- Wade and Armstrong, Philadelphia, one machine to cover potatoes, (Share's patent.)
- S. A. Stevens & Co., Philadelphia, two steel Clipper plows.
- James W. Harrison, West Grove, Pa., one Atwood plow.
- Holbrook and Small, Boston, one No. 66 Universal plow.
- Collins & Co., New York, one cast-steel plow.
- Coonell and Comfort, Newtown, Bucks county, one Miles' plow.
- Murray, Hartley & Co., New Hope, Bucks county, one Wiggins' plow.
- George Watt, Richmond, Virginia, one O. and P. Watt's improved three-horse plow.
- Mosley, Rahm & Co., Pittsburgh, one Geometrical plow.
- James A. Cresswell, Mifflintown, Pa., one Iron King plow.
- William P. Buckley, Pottstown, Pa., two Heckerdorn plows.
- Solomon Mead, New Haven, Connecticut, one Mead's conical plow; one Share's improved coulter harrows, one plank only used; one Share's horse hoe and cultivator.
- Wade & Armstrong, Philadelphia, made a discount to the farm of about twenty per cent. on the various tools and implements we bought of them.
- J. Lacy, Darlington, West Chester, presented a Fairbanks' dynamometer.
- Fairbanks & Ewing, Philadelphia, a four-ton hay and cattle scales.
- Pennock Hay Fork Company, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, one Harris harpoon unloading forks.
- Samuel Cornett, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, one Champion unloading hay fork.
- Dr. Hexamer, one Hexamer steel prong hoe.
- , one Conkling hoe.
- John Kelsey, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, presented deed of patent to manufacture and use his Kelsey harrow and scraper.
- Israel H. Landis, Lancaster, gave deed of patent to make and use his patent self-opening entrance gate.
- Enoch Moore, Avondale, Pennsylvania, gave a Talbot patent gate and a deed of patent to make and use them on the farm.
- William Gray, Avondale, Pennsylvania, a very complete fastening or latch for gates.
- Samuel Pennock, Kennett Square, a discount of \$12 on a corn sheller.
- Isaac Rumford, Kennett Square, a powerfully strong sub-soil plow.
- The Pennsylvania Tornado Root Cutter Company, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, Wellington Hickman, president, presented one of their "Tornado root cutters."

FERTILIZERS DONATED TO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

- Sharpless & Jackson, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, one hundred bushels of lime.
- Levis Barnard, West Grove, Pennsylvania, one hundred bushels of lime, delivered.
- Baker & Philips, West Grove, fifty dollars' worth of lime, at the kiln.
- Samuel Hill, Woodland, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, one ton of plaster.
- Moro Philips, Philadelphia, five tons of super-phosphate of lime.
- Baugh & Sons, Philadelphia, one thousand one hundred and twenty pounds of raw bone phosphate; one thousand one hundred and twenty pounds of Chicago fertilizer.
- Alexander Harrison, Philadelphia, about one ton of Harrison's plant fertilizer.
- Dixon & Sharpless, Philadelphia, one half ton of Bower's complete manure.
- C. P. Hewes, West Chester, Pennsylvania, one ton super-phosphate of lime.
- M. L. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, about one ton of phuiue.
- Cuft & Young, Philadelphia, four hundred pounds Whann's raw bone phosphate.
- Thomas Waring, Colora, Maryland, one barrel of Berry's phosphate.
- Smith & Harris, Philadelphia, two hundred pounds Y. O. P. fertilizer.
- Miller & Smith, Reading, Pennsylvania, one bag of super-phosphate; one bag of ground bones.
- , Woodworth, Jennerville, Pennsylvania, part of bag of Watson & Clark's phosphate, made from the S. C. deposit of Coprolites.
- Shaffner & Graham, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, five sacks of horn shavings and horn dust.

SEEDS, BOOKS, ETC., DONATED.

- Edward J. Evans, York, Pennsylvania, Seed Wheat Department of Agriculture, Washington, seed wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, seeds, etc.
- Taylor Pyle, Nottingham, Black Poland oats.
- N. P. Boyer, Parkersburg, Pennsylvania, Norway and Surprise oats.
- Collins, Alderson & Company, Philadelphia, vegetable seed.
- D. Landreth & Son, vegetable, and new and rare seeds.
- John H. Foster, Kirkwood, New Jersey, thirteen Van Buren's Golden Dwarf peach trees.
- Joseph Philips, West Grove, Pennsylvania, strawberry plants and cabbage seeds.
- Nathan Linton, West Grove, Pennsylvania, strawberry and other plants.
- James A. Ingram, West Chester, Pennsylvania, Hinman potatoes.
- Charles Hambleton, Elk View, Pennsylvania, Shakers' fancy potatoes.
- Thomas P. Conard, West Grove, Pennsylvania, cow-horn kidney potatoes.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, thirteen volumes to library.

Joseph M. Wade, Philadelphia, six volumes.

Alfred Cope, Philadelphia, a large lot of European and American periodicals, and several bound works relating to agriculture, horticulture, etc.

Charles L. Sharpless, Philadelphia, forty-three yards of muslin for hay caps.

Graff, Watkins & Co., Philadelphia, forty yards muslin for hay caps.

Stout, Atkinson & Co., Philadelphia, thirty-nine yards muslin for hay caps.

— — —, Philadelphia, forty-eight yards of thin muslin intended for hay caps, but had to be exchanged.

Inventory of live stock, tools, and implements purchased at the Eastern Experimental farm, from its commencement up to eighth of first month, 1870.

I now report the actual cost of the article when we purchased it, but do not add the freight and cost of getting home. Those that have since been sold are marked thus * :

Imported Jersey cow, Sea Gull,	\$300 00
Grade Alderney cow, Victoria,	100 00
Pure Jersey bull, Emperor, *	200 00
One yoke of roan oxen,	360 00
One pair of mules and harness,	375 00
One bay mare,	250 00
One shoat, 1868, *	10 30
Two other shoats, 1869, *	18 00
Three young steers, *	127 35
Two shoats, 1868,	18 00
Two pads for mule collars,	20
Two mule collars,	9 00
Two sets stage harness, complete,	47 00
Three stable halters,	7 00
Two stable halters,	2 00
Two chains for halters,	1 50
Two mule halters and chains,	1 75
One set of Dearborn harness,	24 00
One set of cart harness,	20 00
One lead blind bridle,	3 50
Three collar pads,	75
Two pair mule harness,	2 00
One set lead harness,	4 50
One pair of check lines,	1 62
One neck yoke,	1 50
Two pair double-trees, complete,	6 50
One pair double-trees, expanding,	4 25
One leather line,	25
Three breast chains,	2 60
Five small chains,	51
One set spreaders, large,	1 87
One set small spreaders,	25
Three singletrees,	48
One iron jockey stick,	25

Three ox muzzles,	\$0 38
One log chain,	1 87
One ox yoke,	8 00
One halter for calf,	75
Grindstone,	50
One hay cart, (no wheels,)	22 00
One wheelbarrow,	2 25
One ox-cart,	47 00
One two-horse wagon,	130 00
One horse-cart,	85 00
Shelvings for horse-cart, and a hand-barrow for straw,	7 59
One tape line,	4 00
One stable bucket,	65
One ax and handle,	1 53
One barn broom,	55
One telegraph straw cutter,	27 50
One Nutting fan,	28 00
One Watt steel-hinged harrow,	19 57
One speed tooth-hoe harrow,	10 50
One fluke tooth-hoe harrow,	10 00
Two new grain cradles,	10 25
One Holbrook swivel plow,	20 00
One double Michigan plow,	10 50
One iron Wiley plow,	8 50
One Rogers sub-soil plow,	2 25
One Knox horse hoe,	2 50
One share Coulter harrow, (the old style,)	16 00
One Allen potato digger,	13 00
One Perine & Conover potato assorter,	37 50
One Pennock corn sheller, \$22, (donated \$12,)	10 00
One two-horse endless chair horse power,*	150 00
One governor for horse power,	10 00
Belting,	20 00
One one-horse power thresher and shaker,	173 00
One roller,	9 07
One grain cradle, (old,)	37
One Ironside corn drill,	28 00
One Bourbon hand seed drill,	16 00
Ropes, pulleys, grapples, &c., for unloading fork,	11 37
Paid mason for walls of hay scales,	11 00
Paid labor, freight, traveling expenses, &c., of man who put up scales, (cupboard, \$10.)	45 00
Paid for lumber and sawing for scales,	13 85
Portable scales, (Fairbanks', 700 pounds,)	35 00
One plow gauge,	1 00
Two leading sticks for bulls,	1 80
One potato drag,	50
One hedge pruner,	55
One barn shovel,	25
Three common hoes, 25, 20 and 12 cents,	57
One pronged hoe,	1 00
One small hoe,	60
One corn hoe,	1 00
One corn hoe,	90
One corn hoe, (small,)	70

One small hay fork,	\$0 30
One three-pronged hay fork,	1 30
One two-pronged hay fork,	1 02
Two long-handled manure forks,	1 96
One short-handled manure fork,	1 04
One short-handled patent fork,	1 25
One digging fork, six prongs,*	2 50
One digging fork, four prongs,	1 40
Two wooden straw forks, 75 cents and 90 cents,	1 65
Two garden spades, 90 cents and \$1 30,	2 20
Two shovels, 98 cents and \$1 25,	2 23
One hay knife,	1 50
One grub hoe,	1 12
Three rakes,	72
One dung drag,	25
One sledge,	2 13
Two mowing scythes and hangings, \$1 60 and \$2 15,	3 75
One brier scythe and hanging, \$1 40,	1 40
Two whetstones and one rifle,	32
Fifteen hay caps, material and making, 1868,	19 03½
Fifty hay caps, 1869, cost, muslin, besides the donations, \$20 20; thread, 30 cents; freight, 80 cents; making, \$5 00,	26 30
Brick-bats, and wire to hold caps to place,	1 67
Two corn baskets,	1 80
Two half bushel measures, 60 cents and 75 cents.	1 35
Two willow peach baskets,	1 30
One willow peach basket,	80
Ten fine salt sacks, 50 cents,	5 00
Twenty-five two-bushel grain bags, 45 cents,	11 25
Fourteen empty boxes to hold grain and potatoes,	5 95
Half gross pint glass bottles for samples of grain,	8 00
Half gross corks for the same,	1 00
Five cattle cribs; cost: material, \$29 24; making, \$17 20,	46 44
Imported cow, "Sea Gull," has a heifer calf now about ten months old ("Sapphire"), valued over	100 00
Heifer "Kate" has now puny calf two weeks old,	5 00
A ladder made,	75
A case made to hold papers, books, &c.,	10 00

As to stock on hand I cannot make a positive statement, as we have not all the grain threshed.

Grain, &c., on hand.

We had about eleven acres of grass for hay, which made about one and a half tons to acre, partly used and partly on hand.

There were some fifteen acres of oats that averaged about thirty-five bushels to acre.

Twelve acres of corn that made about five hundred bushels of grain.

Two and a half acres of oats and barley mixed, that will make about thirty-five bushels to acre.

One acre of pure barley made about eighteen bushels, and about eighteen acres of wheat that averaged about twenty-five bushels to acre.

About three acres potatoes that averaged about one hundred and ten bushels per acre.

We have about twenty-four acres of winter wheat in ground that looks now about .8 compared with last year's crop at this time; also, about one and a half acres of winter barley, now looking pretty well.

We have sold some seed wheat and some corn to our workmen; the balance of the above crops generally on hand or partly fed.

I cannot see how to attach prices to these uncertainties.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The undersigned, appointed by the board of managers to audit the accounts of Thomas M. Harvey, superintendent of the Eastern Experimental farm, make statement of the following results for the period from the 1st of fourth month to the 1st of twelfth month, 1869:

Sales and receipts account,	\$3,626 29½
Conducting account,	\$871 81
Labor account,	1,450 42
Stock and equipment account,	1,192 43½
Additions account,	74 47
Liming account,	241 34

\$3,830 47½

Deduct debtor balance per last year's audit, 288 73

Total expenditures, 3,541 74½

Leaving a cash balance of per cash account, \$84 55

JOB H. JACKSON,
JOSEPH PYLE.

West Grove, 8th of first month, 1870.

Detail of cash received at Eastern Experimental Farm from 1st of fourth month, 1869, to 30th of eleventh month, inclusive:

Potatoes sold, one hundred and seventy-four and one quarter bushels,	\$147 20½
Barley sold, six and two thirds bushels,	9 90
Eggs, twenty-six and one half dozens,	5 68
Butter, ninety-three pounds,	34 74
Apples, two and one quarter bushels,	1 12
Pears, one half bushel,	1 25
Trees,	38 85
Bacon, one hundred and forty-four and one-half pounds,	28 02
Cabbage, sixteen heads,	1 00
Milk, three quarts,	18
Cream, seventy quarts,	12 81
Corn, one hundred and one-half bushels,	88 42½
Wheat, seventy-two and one half bushels,	140 07½
Oats, nine and three quarter bushels,	5 85
Garden seeds, balance,	423 95
Peaches, paid for,	221 99½
Out doors grapes, eight hundred and sixty-eight and one half pounds,	63 57
Ice, sixty-seven, salt, sixteen, sugar, one hundred and twenty-eight,	2 11
Gooseberries, five quarts,	25
Cider, one half barrel,	1 50
Corn fodder, one hundred bundles,	3 00
Beef, five and three quarter pounds,	75

Herring, forty-eight,	\$0 72
Bark, sixty-two feet,	4 85
Lard, one pound,	20
Beets, one peck,	25
Pies and dinners sold,	2 12
Muslin, (thin,) sold, forty-eight and one half by six and one half,	3 16
Spading fork sold,	2 00
Virginia steer sold,	66 00
Bull, Emperor, sold,	100 00
Received for work done on roads,	3 75
Received for keeping cattle and horses,	94 74
Received from J. Lacy Darlington, president agricultural society,	150 00
Received from George W. Lefever, vice president agricultural society,	250 00
Received from C. Harvey, (Chadd's Ford club,)	80 00
Received from J. T. Philips, (West Grove club,)	69 00
Received from J. S. Hope, (West Brandywine club,)	21 00
Received from Joseph C. Turner, (excursion,)	35 00
Received from Edward Good,	10 00
Received from W. H. Dayton,	3 00
Received from Agricultural College, (belonging to last year,)	1,000 00
Received from Agricultural College for current year,	500 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,623 02</u>

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. For what time did these donations extend, beginning with sixty-eight and continued how many years?

A. To the first of the year 1870. At last George Lefever, who was very much in earnest about the thing, and especially in raising money, took it in his head that every man he met would have to give him something toward the support of this farm, and asked every man to pay him one dollar that he met. And almost every man he met did give him one dollar before he got away from him, and that accounts for so many one dollar subscriptions. Here, I see, are some that only paid fifty cents, (looking at the account,) and as you get down near to the bottom of the list, I see Evan Rodgers gave twenty dollars. The Chester County Agricultural Society, one hundred dollars, and the Oxford Farmers' Club, twenty dollars, and the West Grove Farmers' and Gardeners' Club, sixty-nine dollars.

Q. Do you know what the sum total of the cash donations is?

A. No, sir; I do not. I have not footed it up. I did count it up once, but it has not been put down in here in the book, and I could not tell without adding it up. Then they have given donations of agricultural implements also.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. I want to ask Mr. Harvey whether the amounts of these contributions are not credited in the reports published by the State Agricultural College—report of the trustees, I mean.

A. Yes, sir; I think they are. In addition to the committee I have already mentioned, we had a committee, of which one was Job H. Jackson, that were to purchase implements, and this money was used mainly for that purpose. At the time we sold the farm we sold out our own personal property, the total amounting to \$1,000, more or less. Besides, we got a great deal of stock from the agricultural societies that were not paid for at all—

that were given to us—so we started with what we could get in that way, and what we didn't have and could not get along without we had to borrow from our neighbor farmers. In this way this farm was stocked and started. There was a great many things given us in the shape of farming implements, so that we had obtained an abundant supply of more than we needed of some things and some things we needed very much we hadn't at all. I will refer you to the report of the college of 1870 to what was wanted here.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. Is that your report of the Eastern Experimental farm for the college?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you give title of it?

A. "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania for the year 1870." This is the third one.

Q. Will you now refer to the fertilizers? I see here are mentioned fertilizers on grass, &c.

A. On pages 63 and 64 of the report of 1869 you will find where the experiments were with commercial fertilizers on potatoes. I presume we had in all about one hundred and fifty different kinds of fertilizers. We got everything in the way of fertilizers that we could get, for it was the object of the experimental farm to get everything that came out. The idea was to try everything and keep a correct account of the results of it, so as it would be a benefit to every person that was interested in scientific farming. We tried these different kinds of fertilizers on potatoes in many different ways. We planted the potatoes in more than a hundred different ways. I think some were planted two inches deep, some seven inches; and then we planted potatoes that were cut at different times for seed, went through with them in the same way by planting some two inches, some seven, some three and one half, and some were cut four weeks before planting, some cut at the time of planting; different ways of planting them. Then we experimented on wheat. There were fifty varieties of wheat. This is no guess work. It is the actual results of experiments we tried on this farm. So far as I was concerned I watched everything with my own eyes. I did not trust any one to do it without my supervision.

Q. I presume all the products of the farm were credited to it?

A. Yes, sir; everything that was taken off the farm was sold. As a matter of course we planted a great many things that turned out practically useless, but that was the great object of experimental farming, to find out what was worth while doing and what was not. That is what the farmers of Pennsylvania wanted to know. For instance, in planting corn we were desirous of knowing at what depth corn planted would grow, at what depth grow most rapidly, and what depth it would not grow at all; so we planted some corn seven inches deep; we planted a certain number of grains of corn seven inches; only one grain came up out of twenty-four but amounted to nothing; at six inches only six grains came up out of twenty-four, and, coming on down to one inch and a half, nineteen grains out of the twenty-four grew. We demonstrated by giving experiments—that to plant corn deeper than two inches there would be less than half of it not likely to grow, and that the best depth for planting corn was from one to one and a half or two inches deep, which was worth a considerable for a farmer to know. Well, now I have gotten on, I have got you properly started with this experimental farm. It takes over one hundred pages to describe all the experiments of these experiments on this farm in 1870. In 1881 it takes twenty, and then there is almost two pages of it taken up by an essay on "Hardy Catalpa of Central Pennsylvania," and the re-

mainder of the space is taken up with things relating to the Pennsylvania State College, and it has very little to say upon the subject of experimental farming. From what I can understand of it, it is a very mysterious way of treating the subject of scientific agriculture. This essay of "Hardy Catalpa of Central Pennsylvania," I would ask what it has to do with the matter that these pages are intended for, and then why is the report restricted to twenty pages, and then almost two pages of that taken up with an essay that can be of no possible use to the farmer? I would say that it would be a great deal better on the culture of ducks or on the raising of chickens in a way which would be profitable. The catalpa is a tree that grows here in our county, and we would like to know how to get rid of it. Now, is there any sense in wasting the money of the State in a public insitution like that? I would like you to tell me what is the use of it.

Q. That is in the report of 1891, is it?

A. Yes, sir. Now, in the next place, look at the list of students of this college. We count one hundred and seventy-six altogether, then we deduct twelve names inserted twice, which leaves one hundred and sixty-four students in attendance there during the last year. This includes the students attending in the classical course, and all of that kind which it was never intended that this institution should receive this money for to expend it. We have very good classes of colleges in the State where persons who desire to pursue the classes of that kind can go and receive the very best kind of a classical education. The trouble is these farms are being stultified at the expense of this college in Centre county. Here is a list of one hundred and sixty students, and I believe one hundred and five of them are in the preparatory department. Now, it was never intended that there should be a preparatory department connected with this institution; but in all of the list I can find no students that are pursuing an agricultural course. There has not been one graduate turned out by this college yet who has taken a pure agricultural course; and then if you want any chemical analyses, it is impossible—you can't have it done. I have known persons to have written there repeatedly to have analyses made, but never got any. John Carter wanted to know the relative value of ashes, and he sent it to the State College to have an analysis made or for the information he wanted, but he never got anything from them. He wrote several times but he never got a reply; he never got word on the subject from them. I can't give the reason for this, but in the first place, I think they didn't know how to do it, and in the second place, they have always been very poor.

Q. You have stated, Mr. Harvey, that you were superintendent of this farm for three years, down from 1867 to 1868 and 1870?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you come to leave the farm, Mr. Harvey?

A. These experiments were carried on for three years, then there was a new series of experiments suggested by the board of trustees of the college that interfered very much with our programme of experiments that we had adopted and we got along with very nicely. I was very much disgusted with the plans they wanted us to adopt. As a matter of course, there were a few very good suggestions among them, but the most of them were very ridiculous; and, rather than do these ridiculous things, I quit the farm, and did not want to have anything to do with it. During the time I was on the farm I took great delight in doing whatever was required of me. There was a committee appointed; I think Chalkley Harvey, George Lefever, and Joseph Pyle composed the committee. That

committee was known as the advisory committee, a committee to direct how these experiments should be carried out, and I think my neighbor farmers here will all agree that I was very obedient to obey their orders in every particular; indeed, I took universal delight in doing, as near as I could, what they would say and was always glad to have their counsel. These gentlemen were all very much interested in the success of the experiments, as they were all practical farmers themselves and it was of great use to them in conducting their farms. There was hardly a week but what some one of these gentlemen would come to see how I was getting along. I was always delighted to see them come, and in our meetings we discussed the experiments that we were trying, and, in fact, watched them very closely; and when the time came to make up my reports to the college I always had a great many things to report. Lacey Darlington was also very much interested in the progress we made. He was a member of the board of the trustees of the college and came very often to see me. These experiments, while I was superintendent, was all done under the programme of experiments we had adopted, and we got along very well during the whole time we worked under this programme and while we were not interfered with by the trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. We made our report regularly to the college, at the end of every year, and that is about all we had to do with the Pennsylvania Agricultural College or its board of trustees. We could never get any money from the college, and we thought we had perfect right to conduct it as we saw fit and try such experiments as would be of the most use to us in the eastern part of the State, as the experiments we wanted to try here and what would be of most use to us would not be of the same benefit to the central or western portion of the State. We paid attention very particularly to practical farming, raising vegetables and things for the city market; while the central part of the State was more engaged in grain raising, and the western in the raising of stock for the cattle market. Things moved along in this way very nicely for about three years, when we were informed to meet at Harrisburg for the purpose of drafting another programme of experiments.

Q. When was this, Mr. Harvey?

A. I can't give you the dates. I had run this farm for about three years, and got along very well, and there was no need in changing the programme of experiments. But it was in the winter sometime, that we were invited to appear at Harrisburg, to meet a committee appointed to discuss the propriety of adopting another series of experiments for the Eastern, Western, and Central experimental farms of Pennsylvania, when we got there, to Harrisburg, it turned out to be a committee; the committee turned out to be H. N. McAllister, of Centre county; A. Boyd Hamilton, of Dauphin county; Thomas A. Burrows, President of Pennsylvania Agricultural College; Daniel Knapp, President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; B. Carter, Superintendent of the Western experimental farm, and D. Lacy Darlington and myself. We were invited to be there to get up a new programme of experiments, so as to run the Eastern experimental farm in consort with the other two farms. The members of this committee were pretty fair representative men of the various interests in the State. We met there on one day to hold the meeting, but were not there for many minutes, until Thomas H. Burrows made an excuse to leave, and pretty soon Mr. Knapp had to leave, and so the members left one after another until there was no one left but Hamilton, McAllister, Darlington, and myself. We wanted to discuss the subject of introducing new experiments, but there was no opportunity to do so, as Mr. McAllister

had evidently came there to run the meeting of that committee, and he did so, too. We proposed measures that we should like to have presented and discussed, but we could not have any of our measures adopted. They would not even hear us discuss them, and anything we presented they laid immediately upon the table; so we talked around there for sometime, and the first thing we knew McAllister pulled out of his pocket a large roll of papers, on which he had written out a series of experiments, some of which were the most ridiculous of anything I had ever heard. With the exception of a few, which were very good and would have paid us to have adopted, the most of them we had already been experimenting with on our Eastern experimental farm, that were included in this programme of experiments which we have given you a copy of. I tried to persuade Mr. McAllister that some of his experiments were perfectly absurd to try, but we could not get a hearing there, and we left them in disgust. We saw they were determined to adopt the programme which he had gotten up, and there was no use for us to say anything one way or the other. I think I went to the hotel for the evening, and the next morning started home; didn't attend the meeting of the next morning. I think Darlington stayed there, but I do not know whether he was at the meeting. Mr. McAllister would not hear to anything that we had to say, and was very arbitrary and didn't even pay us enough of respect to listen to what we had to say on the subject. We had some very good suggestions to make, but they would not take any of our suggestions, and we thought, therefore, we would not submit to their programme of experiments. I never worked by their programme of experiments, and concluded before I would adopt that programme I would quit the farm first, and that is the way I came to leave it. I was not going to spend my time. I was not going to spend time which I considered was very valuable, and which I was spending for the information of my fellow-farmers. I took great delight in dispensing information to my friends, taking their suggestions when they had one to give, and I think my neighbor farmers will say that I done so, and that I conducted the farm conscientiously and carefully. At this meeting I had taken along our programme of experiments, but they didn't do us as much of an honor as even to look at them. McAllister was very headstrong, and would not listen to anything that did not come from him; and I think for ridiculous ideas he beat anything I ever saw. He was like the Medes and Persians, and would not bend a bit to anything that was against his idea. He wanted everything his own way. They adopted this programme of McAllister's, and wanted me to introduce it here. I refused to do so, and I notified Lacy Darlington, who was trustee at the time, that I would not carry out that programme. Before I would do it I would leave the farm. I didn't want to be *disgraced* with that kind of proceedings. One of the experiments I remember of was on his programme, was to take corn from the butt end of the ear, from the middle, and from the top, and plant it side by side, and see what the results of it would be. I laughed at the idea, and told him that would never do, and told him that the corn would be mixed, and you could not help it. I tried to convince him of this, but before I did so I went on and showed him where I had planted black and yellow, different varieties of corn, alongside of each other in rows, and showed him how it became mixed, which was something we knew many years before that. In order to carry out his programme we would have to have a great many more experimental plots than what we then had, and in order to get them up would have been wasting valuable time, and in the end would not amount to anything.

Q. Was this second programme substituted while you were superintendent?

A. Yes, sir; toward the last end of the term I was superintendent. I would not work under his programme, and there was beginning to be too much outside interference by the board of trustees of the college, and which came principally from McAllister. The result of this programme of McAllister's was to run the thing into the ground. I thought it was really impudent on the part of McAllister to dictate everything that we should try in the way of experiments on the Eastern farm. We knew better what was adapted to the interest of our farmers in the Eastern portion of the State than he did, and that we were to be cut off in this manner was more than I could stand. I never—we never—got any money from the college to try these experiments. When we first started we had the promise of a thousand dollars to give to the experimental farm, but we never got it. One time in the early history of the farm I received a letter from Judge Watts, who was very much interested in the programme of experiments we had adopted, and he said he knew we did not have much money, so he inclosed his check for \$500, and it is not paid yet to my knowledge; and I think it is a great shame for the Pennsylvania Agricultural College to spend \$30,000 they get from the State every year, and not pay this money that Judge Watts advanced for the interest of the experimental farm, as his family, I am told, need it very much. But as you proceed in your investigation you will find many steps quite as black as this one connected with this Pennsylvania Agricultural College, such as have been a disgrace to our State.

Q. What would you suggest should be done with this farm?

A. Well, I am hardly prepared to say what should be done with it. They have agricultural experimental stations that give a great deal of information to the farmers, but whether that would be the right thing either, I do not know. But the way the thing is run now it gives no information to nobody. There is no use in spending people's money in keeping it up in this style. There was never a word said as to dairy farming, and I never needed so much information on that subject as I do now, but I can't get it from the agricultural college. I can't find out whether the silo process is the best or some other way—the common way of preparing fodder—in order how to feed cows so as to have them give the largest quantity and the best quality of milk. Information of that kind, I think, it is very important that the experimental farms should give. Indeed, I am not prepared to say what would be the best thing to do. I think a farm like the present one, with more money to run it, could be made a very valuable thing for the farmers of our part of the State. Then in horticulture. The experiments that I was carrying on in that science was becoming very valuable. To illustrate what I was doing in that way: I wanted to find out the best time to trim apple trees. I commenced and cut off a limb of the apple tree on a certain day in the year, and cut off a limb every day for twelve months, to find out what time it should be cut off so as to heal most rapidly and best. Some would heal without any difficulty, others would not heal so soon, and some would not heal at all. Now, that is a very important thing for farmers to know when is the best time in the year to trim or prune their apple trees. I believe an agricultural station, with a library attached, could be made to be a very valuable thing in this country where young men could go and take a course of studies in agriculture during the winter and having the benefits of all the experiments made by the experimental station. They would be very willing to pay for the information that could be obtained at places of that kind during the



winter months, when they could not do much on the farm at home, and it should be made to pay a great many of the expenses which would be incurred in making expenditures.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. Mr. Harvey, do you think an agricultural experimental station could be made self-sustaining?

A. Oh, no, I don't; for I think there would be no income connected with it at all from the experiments that would be made. I think the experiments would cost more than the products, but we would have results of the experiments, and that would pay for the benefits of other persons that was interested in farming, but the money paid by these persons attending the experimental station would go toward paying expenses.

Q. How would you conduct the agricultural experimental station—where would you get the means to run it?

A. Well, these experimental farms—take the money arising from the sale of these and establish an agricultural experimental station, and then appropriate the money that is given to the Pennsylvania State College for this purpose, which would be of great benefit to the people of Pennsylvania?

Q. Do you think there has been made any foreign use of the money that should have gone to this farm; what is your knowledge on that subject?

A. No, sir; I do not. I think the institution has always been very poor. That was the great trouble. They wanted to do more than what they had money to do it with, and, as a matter of course, the farmers were the ones that suffered by that proceedings. I have no charge to make about the willful mis-spending of the money, but some of the people connected with this department have made evasions in which you might look into. One time there was a meeting held on the land here of the Farmers' Club, when the president of the board of trustees was present and made a speech. They would like to do this and that, how much they would like to keep us, and do so and so for the farm, and all that kind of thing he said. He said they didn't have the money to do so, and made a very eloquent and sensible speech, and he would have made a very good impression here if he had not in the course of his speech read the act incorporating the Pennsylvania State College, for the purpose of showing us what amount of money the college had the right to receive from the State, and in reading the act he left out the most vital part of it. I will leave it to my neighbor farmers here if that is not so. Chalkley Harvey knows that. John Plowshare, was it not so? "Yes; it was so."

Under the condition that the college was to receive this, the trustees were to establish, conduct, and maintain three experimental farms. In reading the act, he left that part of it out.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. To whom do you refer, Mr. Harvey?

A. Why, General Beaver. I did not want to be personal, and, therefore, did not want to mention his name. He made a very flattering speech, but in reading the act he left out that part of it which was the most vital part in the whole act.

Q. What act do you refer to—the act of Congress?

A. No, sir; the act which required the establishing, conducting, and maintaining of three experimental farms.

Q. Then it was the act of February 19, 1867?

A. Yes, sir; that must be it. The three most important words I see in the act he left out. Now, I will give you another thing that you ought to investigate. At the time this programme committee met at Harrisburg, I

found out something of the purchase of the Western experimental farm. I got some information there that you don't get out of the reports. There are \$2,000 covered up there, in the purchase of the farm, that ought not to have been there. Two thousand slipped out of the money appropriated for the purchase of the farm for other purposes than what the act intended it. Harry White knows all about it. I found it out through Carter, the man they bought the farm from. He said they were to pay him \$16,000 for the farm, but the reports show that the trustees paid \$18,000 for it. The report shows that they paid \$18,113 55, when Carter says he was only to be paid \$16,000 for it. There was a misapplication of over \$2,000. Now, there is something you can trace up, and see where that was done.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. Do you mean to say, Mr. Harvey, that the \$2,000 were appropriated by the members of the board of trustees?

A. No; I don't know that that was the case. I think they needed buildings there, and they had no money for that purpose, and could take none of this money appropriated for the purchase of the farm for that purpose, and so they just put the farm in just \$2,000 more than what they paid for it.

Q. Then you think that this \$2,000 that you say was slipped out was appropriated to putting up buildings?

A. It was intended for that purpose, but I don't know what they did with it. But, if they did use it for building purposes, it was something they had no right to do, under the act of Legislature. There was another mysterious thing with the report of the trustees at Harrisburg. I happened to be at Harrisburg, for the purpose of knowing something about the report of the trustees of the college. I went there several times, but the report was not handed in. So I went there one time, and asked John Smull, who was clerk of the House for a long time, to see the report of the college. He handed me the report, and when we came to examine it, we found that several pages of the report were pinned together, and when they came to report the report in the House, as a matter of course, they didn't read what was contained on these pages that were pinned together. I read them over. I know it was something important, but what it was I have really forgotten.

Q. Do you know whether that part of it was printed afterwards in the *Legislative Record*?

A. I don't know whether it was or not; but in the reading of the report before the House it was omitted, and that was the reason the pages were pinned together, no doubt, so as they need not be read in the House.

Q. What year was that in, Mr. Harvey?

A. I don't remember what year it was in. Chalkley Harvey, can you tell what year it was in?

Chalkley Harvey :

A. I think it was in 1862 or 1863.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. In regard to this \$2,000, is it your idea that it was distributed among the members of the board of trustees?

A. Oh, no; not at all. We don't mean to attribute to these men any fraudulent acts whatever. There is no doubt but that it was slipped out, and intended to be used for building purposes, &c., but why it was done I don't know. I never seen or heard anything about it since.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that such was the fact that \$2,000 had been slipped out of the money appropriated for the purpose of

buying this farm, and used for putting up buildings—do you know that to be a fact?

A. I do. The man that sold them the land told me himself. He told me what sum. He said that the report shows that the farm cost \$18,000 were not true, for he had sold the farm at \$16,000. Mr. Carter told me that himself; and if you will ask Mr. Carter, and he will tell you all about it, if he is living.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Mr. Carter is dead, is he not?

A. I don't know; I think I have heard that he was.

Q. Yes, sir, that is a fact; Mr. Carter is dead; so we have no means of ascertaining from him whether it was true or not.

A. Well, there is Henry White; I suppose he can tell you all about it. He was connected with it, and can explain all about it, if you want to know. He is still living.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. Have you anything to suggest, Mr. Harvey, as to what would be the best thing to do with the experimental farms connected with the college? Ought they to be sold, or ought they to be conducted differently from what they have been in the past? And, if so, how?

A. No; I believe I have nothing to suggest. I am not as alive to the interest of agriculture now as I have (been). I know very well that we need a good deal of information in the way of experimental farming which we have not got, nor I don't think ever will get from experimental farm connected with the Pennsylvania State College as they now run it.

Q. Well, what should be done with the property? Should it be disposed of, or should it be turned in a different channel?

A. I expect I had better not say anything about that part of it. I owned the property once, and it might be considered that I speak from selfish motives.

Q. I understand that there were no peculations on the part of the board of trustees in the management of the college. There is nobody that charges that, that you know of, Mr. Harvey, is there?

A. Well, no; I never heard any charge of dishonesty on the part of the board of trustees, and I don't think there was any. I think the board of trustees are honorable gentlemen, but they do too much for the college. The laws of the State creating the experimental farms—the great object for which the land grant was given by the act of Congress—does not warrant it. There is something I don't understand about the title of the farm. As I understand, the trustees buy these farms, and the title is made in such a way that it is part of the college, and it can not be detached from it. That is something I don't understand.

Q. How many acres are there in this farm?

A. About one hundred.

Q. Can you tell us what was paid for it?

A. Yes, sir; I can. My own opinion is that the trustees made a very poor purchase. They bought too much building and not enough land. The farm, when I owned it, contained one hundred and fifty acres, and I offered it at \$150 an acre. I, however, offered to sell them one hundred acres, without the building, for \$100 an acre, which would have taken much less money to have paid for it, but it would have been the proper thing to have done, in my opinion. I had lived there and had taken a great deal of pains to have everything convenient and pleasant about the buildings; and, as a matter of course, I would like to have held the buildings and sell off the one hundred acres, and kept fifty acres, but Judge Watts, who was one of

the trustees who agreed to purchase, he wanted the buildings, as he said there was no provision by law for buildings, and it was necessary to have them included in the purchase of the farm; so I said I would allow them to have one hundred acres, including the buildings, if they would pay me the difference. I considered the whole farm worth, without the buildings, \$100 an acre, and with the buildings I considered the whole farm worth \$150 an acre, so the buildings would add just about \$50 an acre to the value of the land. So I said if they would pay me \$7,500 for the buildings they would take the buildings and the one hundred acres of land immediately surrounding them, that would make the farm cost about \$177 an acre.

Q. That included the buildings as they are here to-day, did it?

A. Not exactly. This building in which we now are was built since by the Legislature. They had to have something of this kind for an office and to store away small things upstairs. Then they built a kitchen and done some repairing to the rooms upstairs in the house.

Q. How about the barn?

A. The barn is very much the same as it was when they purchased it. There is no additions been made to it. I believe the chicken-house has been built since, or the building down at the lane has been built since.

Q. You gave us the account of the discussion of the plan by which this local committee was appointed, or, as I understood you to say, there was about one thousand people here on the day that the committee was appointed.

A. Not on that day; the committee was appointed, I think, from representatives elected by the county agricultural societies in the eastern part of the State and the farmers' club there; they were more or less representatives of the people—two delegates from each society.

Q. Well, did the outside people take any part in the appointing of this committee by instructing their delegates who they wanted on that committee, or did the two delegates from each of the agricultural societies and farmers' clubs appoint the committee from their own representatives?

A. I don't remember about that. I do not remember how the committees were appointed. There was a great many of these delegates. Nearly every farmers' club and agricultural society in the eastern part of the State were brought together on this occasion, and, while the people themselves didn't take an active part in the selection of this committee, they were very well represented.

Q. The delegates appointed the committee who had the oversight of the farm, or who looked after its management, and so on.

A. Yes, sir; and for various other things you will find by going through these reports of a famous trial of reapers and mowing machines which took place on this farm, and this committee was enabled to get up trials of this kind, appoint judges, and so decide upon the merits of the different machines that entered into the contest trial.

Q. This committee consists of how many?

A. Five.

Q. You began operations here as superintendent of this farm in 1868, you say?

A. I think so.

Q. Will you explain whether the whole farm was run on the basis of these experiments, or was just certain portions reserved for experiments?

A. Of course the whole farm was not taken up for experiments. We had experimental plots.

Q. About how many acres were devoted to experiments?

A. I don't know. I don't know if any of us here could answer you that. It was a little in this way: We had such a field plowed for corn, and then we took a number of different varieties and experimented with them and kept account of the results of each, and then we took again the same varieties and experimented with them in different ways by applying different fertilizers, and then keeping account of the number of pounds of corn raised to the acre, and then taking the same varieties of corn again, and applying lime in the same way, kept an account of the results. On one plot we would put one hundred bushels to the acre, and on another fifty bushels, and kept an account to see what the results were; whether better results would be produced by putting only fifty bushels to the acre, or by putting one hundred. Then the same varieties were tested by deep and shallow plowing, and then by sub-soiling and common plowing. The plots were generally supposed to contain about one eighth of an acre, and there were many of them, and between every plot there was space that was taken up for common purposes; so it was almost impossible to tell how many acres were used in experimental plots.

Q. They extended over the whole field, did they?

A. No; only part of it; and the main spaces between the experimental plots were taken up for common purposes.

Q. You didn't reserve four or five acres, then, just for experiments, at one particular place?

A. No; no, sir; not while I was superintendent. The subsequent superintendent will have to detail what they did, after I moved away from the farm. We seemed to know very little more about it.

Q. Did you ever get any satisfaction in regard to the change of programme after the three years were up? Why were the trustees dissatisfied with this series of experiments?

A. They paid no attention to it, and didn't take the pains to inquire whether the experiments that we carried on on this Eastern experimental farm were a success or not; and then we had a matter of local pride in it, which had as much to do with it as anything. The same kind of farming that suited the Central portion of the State didn't suit us here; and the experiments that were the most useful to them, or at least some of them, we didn't care to have on the Eastern farm, because they were of no use to us.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. Will you be kind enough to state what rotation of crops was generally pursued on this farm here while you were superintendent?

A. Well, with the general crops of corn, wheat, oats, and grass, we generally plowed down the grass and put it in corn in the spring of the year; then in the following spring turned over the corn stalks and put either in Hungarian grass—put either in oats or Hungarian grass—or fallowed it, and sometimes put it in barley, which is a summer grain. In the fall of the same year we usually turned over the oats' stubble and put in wheat, and sowed grass on it for the purpose of getting it back into the grass again; and then left it lay for a year or two in grass, and then we would again put corn on the same ground, which would bring the same crops on the same ground about every four years—from three to four years, or every five years.

Q. You just put in one crop of wheat still, did you?

A. Most generally only one.

Q. How did the farming on this farm compare as to the results of crops and the production of the farms adjoining it?

A. I don't know. I know there was a striking difference in the farms.

Some of the farms adjoining it were pretty good and some very poor, but I suppose the farming on this farm would compare favorably with the farms adjoining. I think I had better results from this farm because it was in better condition than farms adjoining it and then the farming was done in a better manner.

Q. This farm was in a good condition, then, at the time it was purchased?

A. Yes, sir; it was. I told you a little while ago that we had been put to a great deal of expense and labor in making the farm what it was at the time the trustees were here to purchase it, and that is the principal reason that they preferred this farm to others in the community.

Q. Did you buy any stable manure in Philadelphia or surrounding towns here to put on the farm?

A. No, sir.

Q. You just put on such manure as you ordinarily had on the place, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any impediments thrown in the way during these three years that you were superintendent of the Eastern experimental farm by the board of trustees or college authorities in the management of the farm?

A. No; I don't know that there were. I don't recollect that any of the members of the board of trustees were ever here while I was superintendent. Mr. McAllister was here once with some others, I think, but in fact that was the only time I ever knew of the trustees of the college to come here, except the resident trustee, until a couple of years ago when General Beaver was here.

Q. That is your recollection about it—do you say that no member of the board of trustees or any person connected with the college interfered in any way in the management of the farm during the three years that you were superintendent of it?

A. I can't recollect it now. If there were any of the trustees here it didn't seem to have made any impression on my mind. We had a committee that were appointed from the county agricultural society and farmers' clubs, but no committees from the college ever came here except the time they purchased the farm.

Q. How did the trustees come to make the purchase here in this locality?

A. I suppose you had better talk to Job Jackson on that subject. He is the originator of the idea. I heard the trustees were coming into our locality to look about the purchase of a farm, and I said to Job that when they came he should bring them over and look at this farm before they purchased outright.

Q. I don't understand you. This committee or local board of management was appointed to manage the farm?

A. I went over that in the beginning. The officers of the Chester County Agricultural Society were a kind of local trustees to conduct the management of the farm, and in order to adopt a programme of experiments they extended an invitation to all of the agricultural societies and farmers' clubs in the eastern part of the State. They accepted the invitation and each association sent two delegates; these delegates appointed the board of management for the farm.

Q. Were any of the officers of the Chester County Agricultural Society members of the board of trustees of the college at that time?

A. There was none in the eastern part of the State at that time except Mr. George Blight.

Q. Did I understand you to say that the trustees of the college left the

matter of management of this farm entirely in the hands of the Chester County Agricultural Society?

A. Yes, sir; left it to the agricultural society of Chester county, and they agreed to whatever plans were adopted. The trustees of the college threw themselves, as it were, into the hands of the Chester County Agricultural Society.

Q. Can you give us any idea of the income during your supervision of the farm?

A. You will find that all in these reports. I have given them. I have given an account of everything in these reports.

Q. The income of the farm didn't nearly pay all the expenses, I presume?

A. You will find a financial statement of the income of the farm for each year that I was superintendent in these reports, and I refer you to them for your information.

Q. Do you remember whether there was an appropriation from the Legislature during these three years? I mean a special appropriation.

A. Yes, sir; Job Jackson and Henry Darlington, of Bucks county, can each explain that. They know all about it. It was for putting up these buildings that I have just mentioned. I suppose they made their report of it, but I don't think we have it here.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. What is the value of the farm to-day, as compared with its original value when you sold it?

A. I have not been over the farm for a good while, but I know it is pretty badly run down. I don't know what others would pay for it, but I know I would not give over \$90 an acre for it, in the condition it is now.

Q. Is it worth as much to-day as when the trustees of the college bought it?

A. No; it won't sell for near as much, for the time they bought this farm land was very high, and stock was high at the time; so taking into consideration the value of stock to-day and that the land has decreased in value, it would not bring near as much to-day as what they paid for it.

Q. Have farms not generally depreciated in value since then?

A. No; they went down a good bit, but now land is going up again. There is a farm right over here that sells for \$156 an acre, after that then there was some farm land sold for \$90, then for \$115, so it has varied in price very much since this farm was purchased by the trustees of the college.

Q. What condition is this farm in now, with reference to the buildings?

A. You had better talk with some one else on that. I have not been over the farm for five years. I have been so distressed with the way things have been going here that I have not been on the farm lately. I think they have been taking everything off the farm lately, and not putting anything on it in the way of manure. I have, upon inquiry, found that they have been selling hay off the farm lately?

Q. They have been selling everything that it produced, but not putting anything on it, have they?

A. That is about it. I guess the farm is pretty hungry now.

By Mr. Hamilton:

I would like to ask Mr. Harvey a few questions, if it is in place.

By Mr. Mylin:

Certainly; any one who desires to ask any question may do so. We want to make this investigation a fair one to all parties, and is it open to all.

Q. We understand that you were the original owner of the property?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the price the trustees had agreed to pay for it?

A. Well, I have stated that already. I agreed to take \$100 an acre for one hundred acres, and the difference between the price \$150 an acre for one hundred and fifty acres and the price of one hundred and fifty acres at \$100. I considered the value of the buildings on the farm worth \$7,500, so the value of the land without the buildings was \$10,000.

Q. Well, the title was not in good condition at the time they bought it. Did they not have to spend some money to perfect the title?

A. I believe so; \$17,500 was the money that was paid to me for the farm.

Q. Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars was the money that was asked to be paid to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had been living here on the farm for several years preceding the sale of it to the trustees of the college had you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that the board of trustees or any officer of the college was prejudiced in any way either in favor or against the purchase of this farm?

A. Oh, no; not at all.

Q. But that they purchased this farm because they thought it best adapted for the purposes of experimental farming?

A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. Were you afterwards superintendent of this farm—its first superintendent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a contract with the board of trustees of the college as to what compensation you should receive?

A. No; they didn't hire me, if I remember rightly.

Q. Who did hire you?

A. D. Lacy Darlington, George Blight, and Thomas J. Edge. I had a written contract with them.

Q. What were the terms of that agreement?

A. That we were to manage and superintend the farm to the best of our ability, for which we were to have \$1,000 a year. There was a private part connected with it, that we were not to work any ourselves, that all we were to do was to be dressed up and wear gloves, and be merely general overseer. We were not to do a stroke of work.

Q. Was there or was there not any perquisites beside the \$1,000?

A. Nothing more than the maintaining a family. We lived in the house, and all our household goods were to be furnished, and the men who worked on the farm were to be provided for. We were not to board any of them, but, instead of that, we used all our own household goods, and all the time we boarded the hands that worked on the farm. The men that were employed in putting up the buildings we boarded, and we had our hands very full, and, I tell you, we didn't have very much idle time, as was guaranteed we should have when I took the farm.

Q. Did that contract include, as compensation, your living expenses, such as wheat for flour, butter, meat, &c., &c.?

A. They were all used there as they came off the farm.

Q. Did it include all store bills, such as sugar, coffee, tea, and all provisions out of the store that were necessary for the maintenance of your family?

A. The table was kept up out of the farm's expenses, but our own private family expenses were paid out of my own pocket.

Q. Well, were not your groceries purchased with the produce of the farm; from the sale of the butter and eggs and such things—was not some of that income used for the purpose of buying dry goods for your family?

A. As a matter of course, I considered that some of the resources of the farm; and that I was entitled to in my contract, but I was to have those things in connection with the compensation I was to receive.

Q. At what did you estimate those perquisites?

A. I don't know what they would amount to.

Q. How many was your family limited to as to board?

A. There was no limit of the contract as to that at all.

Q. Can you furnish us a copy of that contract?

A. I think I have it at home.

Q. Did you understand, Mr. Harvey, that these gentlemen, with whom you made this contract, were authorized by the college to contract with you, or did you contract with them as private individuals, or, in other words, did you consider yourself employed by the college or by these gentlemen with whom you made the contract?

A. I was employed by D. Lacy Darlington and Thomas J. Edge.

[Written contract produced.]

Q. Will you please read the contract, since you have it here?

A. Office of Chester County Agricultural Society, West Chester, February 18, 1868. To Thomas M. Harvey: In pursuance of authority vested in us by the Chester County Agricultural Society and trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, we do hereby appoint you as superintendent of the model and experimental farm in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, for the current year commencing March 16, 1868, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and the privilege of residing in the mansion-house, and to provide the ordinary maintenance of your family from the products of the farm, free of rent or charge. Signed by D. Lacy Darlington, George Blight, Thomas J. Edge. Accepted, Thomas M. Harvey.

Q. Now, I would like to repeat the question I asked you a little while ago, as to whether you considered yourself employed by these gentlemen who signed that contract, or employed by the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, as it was then called?

A. I don't think I ever thought anything about it.

Q. What do you think about it now, as you look back to that time?

A. Why, as I understood it, I should say this committee employed me by authority of the trustees.

Q. Did you accept the condition of that contract?

A. Yes, sir; it is so stated there on the contract.

Q. With regard to the matter of the experiments upon the Eastern experimental farm, you have stated. I believe, that the programme of experiments for the first year was made out by the local committee here on the farm, which was appointed by delegates from this locality?

A. It was not a very local committee. That committee was appointed by delegates from several counties in the eastern part of the State.

Q. Were you ever furnished with the programme of experiments to be used on this farm which were adopted by the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania?

A. I can't answer you that. There was a programme adopted by Mr. McAllister and a few others connected with the Agricultural College, at the meeting at Harrisburg that I have referred to, but that came into operation the next year. It was not during the time I was superintendent

of the farm. I received it the last year, but it didn't go into operation until the next year, and then there was another superintendent. We never got started under the new programme.

Q. You left that farm at that time?

A. In 1870.

Q. You are not certain whether you ever received any instructions as to carrying out the programme of experiments prescribed by this committee which you have mentioned, that Mr. McAllister and Mr. Burrows, and others, were members of?

A. If I ever got any copy I don't recollect it. I don't think I did, but I remember of hearing it spoken of. But I know that this programme was made, and I know it was not the first year I was here, nor the second, but it was in the third year sometime that I was here that they got up this programme that you refer to.

Q. Do you know that in 1869 the Central experimental farm carried out this programme of experiment that was prescribed by the committee that met at Harrisburg, and that the eastern and western farms were both furnished with a copy and urged to adopt this programme so as to have uniformity in the experiments on the three farms?

A. I have no way of remembering that now, but I know that when I was instructed to carry out that new programme of experiments, we had started on the programme of experiments prescribed by the committee appointed by the delegates which I have named. That committee consisted of Mark J. Cox, Joseph Philips, and myself.

Q. As I understand you, you were appointed in February 1868, and took charge of the management of the farm for that year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you adopted this programme that was prescribed by this committee of which you were a member, with Mark J. Cox and Joseph Philips?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the winter of 1868 and '69 were you not appointed upon a committee to take into consideration the programme of experiments to be adopted by the three experimental farms, and did you not meet at Harrisburg, and was there not there a programme of experiments presented for consideration, and was not a resolution passed adopting it against your prejudices?

A. I don't think I said anything about the programme that was adopted at that time. Nobody had a chance to be heard on it at all. Mr. McAllister came there and had it already drawn up in writing, and he just stood and worked down all the talking himself until he had that programme adopted without any discussion whatever. I didn't even utter a word against it in the discussion of it.

Q. Well, were you not superintendent of the Eastern experimental farm at time?

A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. Did you not know that the programme of experiments went into operation on the Western and Central farms, and the report shows that it was conducted on these farms in 1869, and the same report shows that you were furnished with a copy of it and you refused to adopt that programme for the Eastern farm? Now, do you still insist, Mr. Harvey, that you didn't act as superintendent of the Eastern experimental farm for one year after this programme of experiments was adopted by this committee at Harrisburg in the winter of 1869?

A. Chalkley Harvey would know something about that, I suppose.

Committee adjourned for dinner. Took dinner at the Eastern experimental farm-house, at West Grove, Chester county, Pa.

Committee met within three quarters of an hour after adjournment.

THOMAS M. HARVEY'S *examination continued* :

By Mr. Hamilton :

Q. I believe the last question I asked you was whether you had not received instructions in 1869 from the board of trustees, or its officers, in regard to the series of experiments that were to be conducted by the different experimental farms?

A. I am unable to answer you as to that; I can't tell. About as to the first year, I am satisfied I didn't have. I am satisfied as to the beginning of the second year. I had no instructions, and when they did come we had already begun operations under the programme of experiments that had been adopted for the year previous under the original contract. I always carried out the instructions that were given me very particularly, and I think my neighbor farmers will bear me out on that; and I think the local committee were always satisfied with my work that I done while I was superintendent of the farm. They are here, some of them, and you can ask them about it yourself.

Q. What was the first year you were here, Mr. Harvey?

A. 1868, I think.

Q. Here is the report of the professor of agriculture, that was made out for 1869, in which he offers this statement, on pages 5 and 6: "In the latter part of the month of December, and in the beginning of the month of January, he received from Thomas M. Harvey, superintendent of the Eastern farm, in detached installments, his report. He is constrained, however, to state that Mr. Harvey's report does not correspond with the programme prescribed by the board, nor with the instructions given from time to time, as above stated. This is the more deeply to be regretted as the experiments have evidently been conducted with great care, are exceedingly interesting, and, independent of this disregard of instructions, are reported in a manner highly creditable to the industry and ability of the superintendent, whose conduct finds *palliation*, if not excuse, in the fact that the committee of the several agricultural clubs in the eastern part of the State, to whom an advisory oversight of the farm had been committed, and who met from time to time thereat, *requested* him to disregard the programme and instructions, and to pursue the same course of experiments adopted on the Eastern farm the first year of its existence, and, therefore, prior to the establishment of the Central and Western farms." Does that agree with your recollection of the facts?

A. I wish to say with regard to the fact, when we got any instructions from the board of trustees for 1869, the first year that we was running this farm, I was employed by the committee of Chester County Agricultural Society to run this farm, and they gave me instructions how to run this farm, and I run it according to their orders. They told me what to do, and what not to do, and I did as they directed me. I was not employed by the board of trustees of the agricultural college, and considered I had nothing to do with them. Never in a single instance was any of my work found fault with by the committee who employed me, and as long as I satisfied them with my work I was satisfied, and I ask these gentlemen, now, are you going to allow me to be abused here because I carried out the in-

structions you gave me? I was employed by you to conduct the farm, and did conduct it as you instructed me, and I think you should not leave me now.

By Mr. Hamilton :

Mr. Chairman, I propose to submit to this committee evidence to show that two years before Mr. Harvey had left this farm he received instructions from the board of trustees, or the professor of agriculture of the agricultural college, a copy of the programme of experiments which he was requested to carry out, and I will show it from the official report of the professor of agriculture of the agricultural college, and from which you can see that he disregarded the instructions given him by the board of trustees, but he carried out the programme of experiments that had been adopted by the local board instead.

Q. Mr. Harvey, you were here during 1868 and 1869 and part of 1870, as I understand you?

A. I was here three years. I can't state exactly the years, but I think it was 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Q. Now, I wish, Mr. Chairman, to submit the report of the professor of agriculture for the next year—for the year 1870—on page 216: "In this connection it is proper to say that while the superintendents of the Western and Central farms have made their reports and tables mainly in the form prescribed, that of the Eastern still not only adds a great deal of matter not embraced in the programme enjoined upon all, but departs from the instructions as to the manner of reporting. This imposes very considerable additional labor in the general tabularizing and contrasting of the results, and unnecessarily increases the number of pages to be printed. Last year, owing to the fact that the Eastern farm had been put into operation one year before the others, and under supervision and control of several societies and clubs in that part of the State, it was found that the form and manner of proceeding and reporting must be in several respects different from those enjoined by the Central authority. This reason for the departure, then assigned, was, for that occasion, admitted as sufficient, but the expectation was expressed that thereafter strict compliance with instructions would take place. This expectation has not been realized." It would seem, Mr. Chairman, from this that for the last two years that Mr. Harvey was superintendent of this Eastern experimental farm he did not carry out the instructions given him by the board of trustees. Now, I would inquire why he did not carry out those instructions?

A. I carried out what I was employed to do; what I was told to do by the committee who employed me. The board of trustees' programme of experiments came too late for me to carry them out the last year that I was there, and the report here states so.

Q. I have read from the official report of the professor of agriculture for those two years, and from that it is very evident that he did receive the programme of experiments to be adopted and carried out by the three farms, as early as 1869.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Mr. Chairman, I would ask who was the professor of agriculture at that time?

By Mr. Hamilton :

Thomas H. Burrows, who was at the same time president of the college.

By Mr. Hamilton :

Q. Mr. Harvey, did you consider you had the right to disregard those instructions coming from the board of trustees, knowing that you were

employed by them, and notwithstanding that, to go on and disregard the instructions given you by the professor of agriculture?

A. I had nothing to do with the professor of agriculture; I in no way was employed by him, nor was I employed by the board of trustees.

Q. Do you think it would be proper for a man to superintend any of these experimental farms and disregard the professor of agriculture?

A. I think it would be when he asked me to do things in which there is no sense in doing. If he asked me to do something in which I think there can be no benefit to anybody, I would disregard his instructions and do as I thought proper.

Q. Was not the board of trustees the proper authority to receive instructions from as to how this experimental farm should be conducted?

A. They never came near to say what I should do.

Q. I wish to call your attention to the explanatory remarks on page 215 of the report of 1872.

By Mr. Mylin:

That was after Mr. Harvey had left the farm, and it would not be proper evidence at this time.

By Mr. Hamilton:

It is appended to his report. The point I wish to make is that Mr. Harvey was here two years after he had received this programme of experiments adopted by the board of trustees.

By Mr. Mylin:

It is in the report of 1872, and I don't think it would be proper to introduce it here now.

By Mr. Hamilton:

Well, if you think it is not proper, I will omit it for the present.

By Mr. Hamilton:

Q. With regard to the stocking of the farm. You stated that the college had nothing to do with it, that after the trustees had selected the location of the farm, that you were dependent upon the citizens of Chester county for the stocking of it, and that they appropriated about five thousand dollars' worth of farm implements and other equipments for the farm?

A. Yes, sir; we people of Chester county did a great deal toward equipping this farm, and we were very much hampered in making our experiments, because we didn't have the proper implements to work with.

Q. Mr. Harvey, was not the college very poor at the time this farm was purchased, and was there any money that could have been taken for that purpose, and was it not part of the contract that if the farm was located here that the citizens of Chester county would contribute enough to stock the farm?

A. I know nothing about the original contract, personally, at all.

Q. But if this is so, would it be a sufficient explanation why the college did not contribute any stock for this farm at the beginning of its existence?

A. I do not know whether that is the fact or not.

Q. Mr. Harvey, did the college authorities ever interfere with the management of this farm, outside of the programme of experiments that the committee at Harrisburg prescribed?

A. Well, they never interfered at all. I hardly knew that the college had anything to do with the farm while I was superintendent of it. We were obliged to do entirely for ourselves what we supposed we could get done at the college.

Q. Do you say you have no reflections to make upon the college authorities for having interfered with the management of the farm while you were superintendent of it?

A. No, sir ; not at all.

Q. You stated, Mr. Harvey, in your testimony, that Judge Watts had loaned or sent you money in 1868 or 1869, while you were superintendent of the farm ?

A. Yes, sir ; he sent me a check for five hundred dollars.

Q. And you stated that it was never paid back to him ?

A. I heard some one state, some time back, that Judge Watts had never got his money.

Q. But did you not testify positively, that the money was not yet paid, in your examination-in-chief ; but now you say that you heard some one say that Judge Watts had not got his money yet ; do you say now that that money has never been paid back to Judge Watts ?

A. I can give you only what I heard. I don't know personally whether it has been paid back or not.

By Mr. Hamilton :

Well, for the benefit of the committee, I will state that Judge Watts has been paid back that money, and that Mr. Harvey is entirely mistaken in his statement when he says that it has not been paid.

JOB H. JACKSON, *affirmed and examined :*

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. Will you be kind enough to go on with your statements in regard to some of these matters which have been referred to by Mr. Harvey in his statement in your hearing ? There is one thing that we would like to know, Mr. Jackson, and that is about the amount of money that was appropriated for this institution here, and whether the institution received it or not ?

A. My recollection of what has taken place on this farm is about what Mr. Harvey has stated here. In reference to the amount of money appropriated for these buildings and certain other appropriations, was \$5,000, but that was not obtained until it was very evident that we stood very much in need of that. The committee appointed to get that appropriation was Henry Darlington and myself, and I don't recollect who the other was. I know I gave attention to the matter of having these improvements made. They were carried through and a report made of it to the Legislature. All that I can say is that the money was obtained from the Legislature, and the improvements made, and the whole thing wound up and nobody found any fault with it at the time, nor have I ever heard of any complaints since. There was at one time a great deal of interest taken by the agriculturists, and it was not confined to this immediate locality, but it seemed to be more general throughout the State. At that time we looked forward to a new era for agriculture, but we were doomed to disappointment. All throughout the country a great generosity was shown, as has already been testified to by Mr. Harvey, in donations to the Eastern experimental farm, but we didn't get the assistance from the college that was faithfully promised by the trustees. It has already been stated that the college at that time was under heavy difficulties, and, I suppose, were in need of assistance themselves and were not able to do, perhaps, what otherwise they would have been called to have done.

The act of the State Legislature in appropriating this fund to the college contemplated their contributing a certain portion of it to the experimental farms is very plain by the terms of it. By the terms of it they were bound to do certain things. It has limitations, I find, and they were not entitled to any of it unless they would establish, maintain, and conduct three experimental farms. The term, experimental farm, I know, is a kind of in-

definite thing, and men may differ very much as to what would be a proper thing to do in order to carry out that application, yet it is very evident from the debates that occurred in the passage of this act that the experimental farms or experimental stations were the paramount things contemplated by the use of this public fund. Now, it seemed to me, the trouble we are in is, in departing from the ideas that were contemplated by the agriculturists that first instituted the Farmers' High School. It seems to me that perhaps a portion of the agricultural men that were in the board of trustees, from time to time, over-estimated the value of the classical education and overlooked the more important subjects common with the education of the farmer, and didn't even calculate the general idea contemplated by the act of Congress and the men who first started the Farmers' High School; and when they started to carry out the course they are now trying to pursue there they didn't calculate the cost. Be sure, that might be all very well to have an extended course for those who desire to go there for their education if they had sufficient funds to back it up, but it would require a far larger amount of money than is now being appropriated for that purpose, and the results of it all is that no good is accomplished in anything, and the outlay of money is entirely too great for the number of students that graduate at the college. I think that out of the eighteen students that graduated at the college, I think that was the number, if my memory serves me right, that General Beaver said graduated there, but it seems to me he said five of them were practical agriculturists, while the others had either graduated in the classical or scientific course, which had very little to do with the science of agriculture. If the institution was more extended, and had, besides the income of this public land fund, a liberal endowment, it might go on and give this higher course of education, but with all that I don't think the agricultural interests of the State would be advanced as much by even such a course as was contemplated by the originators of the Farmers' High School. The institution is entirely too poor to carry out the course of education they have laid down in their catalogue. Students who come there for a classical course get a very inefficient one, because they have not the means to give them such an education as they could receive at other colleges in the State, and, as a matter of course, do not go to the State College for such an education. The same may be said of the scientific and other courses, and more than that, there is no such an institution needed in the State at the present time, for we have already institutions of that kind that are able to educate any number of students in the classics and sciences and literature of the day. All this might be much preferred in the agricultural college, but when it has departed from the general idea of the founders of the institution, and was not contemplated by the act of Legislature appropriating the public funds, which should never have been attempted, and in that I think the board of trustees have failed in their duty in permitting or adopting a course that is now being endeavored to be carried out by the officers of the State College. If the board of trustees had first established and conducted that which the act contemplated, and then have had the amount of resources to have added to it, they would have been more justifiable in adopting the course they have pursued, but upon examination you will find the State College is very deficient in the very things it was calculated to accomplish. Its own mechanical department is carried on in such a manner as to be of no value to the student going there. Another department should be attached to the agricultural, which is very important, but I have never seen it mentioned, not even as a text-book used in the agricultural course. I have reference to the *veterinary* department, the studies of the diseases of cattle, and a proper treat-

ment of them is very useful to all farmers, and that is a branch I do not think they have ever pretended to teach at the State College, which is claimed to be a school for the education of farmers in the State of Pennsylvania.

There should be a separate professorship for that department, and there should be a separate professor in the department of mechanics; but instead of creating a professorship, such as would be of great use to the farmers of Pennsylvania, the board of trustees have expended the income of the public fund to the classical and literary departments, and have diverted the use of the money from the objects for which it was originally intended. If you desire my views more at length on this subject, I have here the copy of an article in the shape of a communication, written by myself to the *West Chester Local News*, written under date of November 15, 1880, entitled "Is there need of any special agricultural schools?" [The communication has been appended to the testimony of J. H. Jackson.] This article embodies the outlines of the bill which I would respectfully refer you to, and is known as House of Representatives, No. 554, introduced in the House of Representatives by Dr. K. Stubbs, at the session 1881, file 1607, and entitled the "Further supplement to accept the public land from the United States to the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges," passed the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863. And I desire to submit, for the consideration of this committee, my views as taken in this paper. [Witness produces a paper, the heading of which is: "To the Legislative Committee to Investigate the Affairs of the State College." This paper is also appended to the testimony of J. H. Jackson.]

Q. Were you ever a trustee of the college, Mr. Jackson?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have visited the school occasionally in Centre county, I presume?

A. Twice, I believe, only.

Q. When was that?

A. Once when Thomas H. Burrows was there; that was the second time I visited it, and when Professor Allen, now of Girard College, was there was the first time I visited it. The second time I visited it was several years after.

Q. How long ago was that—do you know what years that was?

A. Well, it is as much as eight or ten years since I was there the last time. I think the first time I was there was a couple of years before that.

Q. You made a thorough examination at that time, did you, of all the facilities of the college and its surroundings?

A. Not very thorough at all. I only arrived there in the latter part of the afternoon, and left in time for the next morning train. Both times I didn't look through the college as an educational institution to a very large extent. I was in the preparatory department, and looked through the building and over the farms.

Q. What was your opinion of the value of the farm when it was bought? Was it a fair price paid for it, or was it too high or too low, or what have you to say about the market value of the farm when it was purchased by the trustees of the college?

A. Well, the farm was in a very good condition then, and I think the property was bought at a very fair price. As a matter of course, it is natural for all of us to ask as high a price for our properties as we can get for them, but I think the farm was bought at a very full and good price; at the same time I can't say that I think the price was too high as compared with the price of other things, taking into consideration the fluctuations of prices since then.

Q. How about the value of the property now?

A. Taking into consideration the market value of the currency as compared with it then, my judgment would be that the value of the property is not very much changed. There has been a very considerable amount of fertilizer applied to the ground that would evidently have a great deal of value, and some improvements made in the way of buildings. Taking everything into consideration, I don't think the value of the property has changed much, while the currency has depreciated. The improvements made on the farm will make up the deficiency between the two, leaving the present market value of the currency out of the consideration entirely.

By Mr. Sharpless:

Q. Mr. Jackson, was it not specified in the act granting the fund for the purchase of these farms that it was to be not only an experimental farm, but also a model farm?

[Witness looks for the acts, and says it is not so stated in the act of 1867.]

Article published in the *West Chester Local News*, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, in No. 301, Vol. VIII, under date of November 16, 1880, communicated by Job H. Jackson, which is hereby appended to his testimony given before the "State College investigating committee," at West Grove, as representing some of his views on the matter before the committee entitled "Is there need of any special agricultural school?"

MR. EDITOR: Highly appreciating the importance of general education, Pennsylvania, after years spent in its accomplishment, has built up a pretty liberal system of public schools, and has provided for or established ten or more normal schools for the liberal education of teachers; thus practically recognizing the value of well qualified instructors in all grades of schools.

In addition to the public system extending all over the State, there exists numerous private schools doing good service; also various colleges with extended lists of professors, teachers, and appliances, being, in many instances, liberally prepared to undertake whatever educational services may be sought of them. Amongst these are many of deserved reputation and well-earned patronage, some possessing liberal endowment funds.

Already there would seem to exist ample provision in this higher class of institutions to educate about all the pupils that are prepared and desire a collegiate course, and since many of them are not provided with pupils, is it not safe to conclude they would agree to furnish such characters of instruction as demanded to prepare pupils specially for such calling as they make choice of for a life pursuit?

Our object is briefly to bring into view the educational provisions already supported that have been established to supply the wants of the people and that are likely to be maintained. Then, in view of the various provisions which society has already assumed to support, it may properly be questioned whether it is expedient or necessary that we shall now further pledge the State to uphold a special educational institution, ostensibly devoted to the interests of agriculture.

Before the citizens of Pennsylvania decide in a way to increase the complications and add to the loss thus far consequent upon an ill-starred attempt to set up the agricultural college, (amidst a total lack of needful capital, as was the situation then,) is the proper time to consider well the whole subject.

It may be well to inquire whether there is really so much within range of the so-called "natural sciences" special to agriculture and awaiting to be taught in the school-room in its application to this pursuit, that it is needful a distinct institution or class of schools shall be kept up. In weighing this matter we should duly recognize the various grades of schools

now supported, which have sprung up to supply the needs of society, and that are not likely to be abandoned.

In all of these of good standing in this enlightened and practical age, the various branches of physical science will, of course, be generally taught as students progress.

Amidst such opportunities near at hand, a very small percentage of the farmer boys of the State are likely to spare the time or decide upon a college course of study, even should the State foot the tuition bill.

Nothing better adapted to meet the wants of the farming class, or students scattered in homes throughout the State, would now seem to be needed than that the same principles in their special application to the pursuit of agriculture shall be so taught through the schools we already have as to meet the wants of pupils wishing to become tillers of the soil.

Taking all classes of our population, the chief dependence is upon the various schools we have referred to as having been built up to meet the essential educational wants of the people.

Society has committed themselves to their maintenance, and hundreds of farmer boys will remain solely dependent upon the educational opportunities there furnished, to one ever likely to be met with in existing State colleges, or any modification of it.

In this practical age, the principles and truths of the natural sciences are increasingly demanded as an essential portion of instruction in all respectable educational institutions. This feature is gaining attention through most of our schools, being equally important in those of primary grade, where the larger portion of our population must continue to look for instruction to prepare them for life pursuits.

We believe the greatest benefit will accrue from a common effort to render so practical the schools we have, which communities are bound to support, as to make them serve, to the greatest extent practicable, the special scientific needs of agriculture, as well as those of the various pursuits of the millions almost solely dependent on them for all of educational outfit within their reach.

But, while not neglecting to carry out that idea as the broader basis of benefits to the multitude, there is a further duty to be met by the citizens of the State at an early day.

The situation is, that, owing to the attempt by its worthy friends to do something for the improvements of agriculture by starting the Farmers' High School, and since by the generous grant by act of Congress, made on condition, requiring one or more colleges so organized as to meet the requirements of said act, the duty is imposed to make the best possible application of this public fund, with other means connected.

And, in view of the history of the embarrassed condition and scanty patronage of this State institution during the whole period it has been kept going, it certainly behoves the taxpayers of the State, or their representatives in the approaching Legislature, to thoroughly consider this subject, and mature such plan of action for the future as will afford a more adequate return for the public money consumed by the college.

The embarrassing incidents of this institution thus far have been such, we think, now call for a careful weighing of the whole subject, at least before a decision is allowed to be reached, (however strongly urged in behalf of local interest or the friends of so thriftless an institution,) which, in effect, may render the treasury of the Commonwealth responsible in future for the pecuniary support of a thriftless institution, and for maintaining professorships, on a par with popular, well-endowed colleges, independent, as in the past, of the number and want of the pupils.

We may as well now overlook mistakes made in the founding and early organization of this school so wasteful, under the ambitious pretensions of a college, an institution but few farmer boys can either spare time or means to pass through, and still fewer come out tillers of the soil after such protracted study. Starting early, with professors and teachers to pay disproportionate with the needs and numbers of pupils in attendance, it surely would have been unprecedented had not it proved a financial failure.

And in deciding upon what is best in time to come, it is well to refer to its history, and consider the increased difficulty in reviving in an unpopular institution and regain public confidence and patronage. But, commenced as it was, the "Farmers' High School," by self-sacrificing efforts of many worthy citizens, it is pleasant to find cause in mistakes made in the past to abandon the institution to which their judgment gave shape. Yet the works of the most worthy must stand or fall by the test of utility, as may chance to be shown in subsequent experience.

The counsel of to-day, aided by the workings and plans successfully pursued in other States engaged in carrying forward the like enterprise, may be found to commend a change in this State. This may chance to involve letting go the idea of maintaining the present State College, or, possibly, any special agricultural school as such, and will, we presume, lead to some re-appropriation of the income arising from the land grant fund. Can there not, as the proper outset, be found one or two popular and well-endowed colleges amongst the number in the State, which, like Rutgers' Scientific School, in New Jersey, would willingly accept the fund on condition to carry out the stipulations of the act of Congress donating the land scrip; and also apply some portion (say one half) to the support of efficient agricultural stations or model farms? Thus could the spread of whatever science has yet in store in and of agriculture be practically promoted by tests and experiments at such stations open to the observation of all interested or engaged in farming more effectually than by theoretical instruction, addressed to the few farmer boys ever likely to attend the present college, or any modification thereof.

We offer the foregoing thoughts to go for what they may be deemed worth, following the more full presentations of the history and workings of this perplexing institution, embraced in the lengthy and very interesting letters of John Plowshare, published in the West Chester *Local News*, commencing 9th month, 20th, and extending to No. 9, about the 20th of 10th month.

The readers of these nine letters may be led to see there is strong grounds for complaint against the general management in the past; yet the service now most in demand is to bring forward definitely something better to take its place.

Witnessing the better success of plans adopted in some other States, may we not trust that our citizens will not continue simply complainers, but will, at the approaching session, demand a change of legislation in relation thereto.

November 12, 1880.

J. H. J.

Paper marked J. H. J., No. 2.

To the Legislative Committee to investigate the Affairs of the State College:

Being summoned before the committee appointed to make an investigation of the State College, and asked by the sub-committee to bring statements and papers relating thereto, I respectfully offer the following. I

hope it may prove worthy of a committee holding the highly responsible and important position of ascertaining the true interest of the citizens of all sections of the State as to the benefits realized from this embarrassed institution, and the proper application of a public fund intended for the benefits of all sections of the Commonwealth without, as we apprehend, any anticipation of aid from the National government:

The Farmers' High School was incorporated in 1854. It is shown the declared object of the worthy men who headed the movement was "An institution for the education of youth in the various branches of science, learning, and practical agriculture, as they are connected with each other." And among the rules early adopted, the sixth reads: "The board, as exigencies may require, shall, in addition to the principal, employ other teachers or tutors qualified to impart a knowledge of the English language, grammar, geography, history, mathematics, chemistry, and such other branches of the natural and exact sciences as will conduce to the proper education of a farmer," &c.

The design of these practical men appears to have been to establish, not a four years' course of abstract study to qualify the thousands of young men destined to live by farming, but an institution in which all desirous to enter might be so educated as to fit them, not to go off into professional colleges, but to become the actual, practical farmers of the State. Well qualified by such improvements as science has in store, to set a thrifty example wherever they went, to the general advancement of the agriculture of the State. We apprehend the practical men who promoted the start of the "Farmers' High School" little thought that the humble school they contemplated as the one suited to the time, the means, and the practical needs of the large class from which our actual farmers come, would in a short time, and lacking means, attempt the folly of opening the ambitious name of college, with its attendant expensive organization of professorships, that have graduated, perhaps have exceeded that portion in all the past. As men of observation, the founders of the Farmers' High School doubtless were aware, as all of us may notice, that of those who devote three or four years of the forming period of life to pass through a collegiate course of studies, very few, indeed, make farming their life pursuit.

Whether such is facts attested by the students of the State College in the past, General Beaver is, perhaps, qualified to answer. It seems to us that in the board of trustees in the past have been a few talking literary men, who have had "college on the brain," being themselves graduates of such institutions, but who have failed to comprehend what kind of educational institution the farming and industrial classes believe they need and will support. Owing to such influences, the modest "Farmers' High School" has suffered the folly of being drifted into such an institution as the class for whose benefit it was originally intended are not disposed to patronize.

Are there not abundant facts and evidence at command to convince an unbiased committee that it is not an educational institution calling for students to pursue a course of studies consuming three or four years, that the farmers, mechanics, and industrial portion of our population will patronize? Besides, it is not an unwavering certainty that the educational institution named college, contemplated by the act of Congress of 1862, (donating public lands, which makes this provision in terms, "While not excluding other scientific or classical studies,") should farmers and mechanical classes wish to pursue such, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agricultural and the mechanical arts, &c., demands that our State shall burden its citizens to maintain the costly show of an educational institu-

tion not desired or patronized by the class of people intended to be benefited by the use of the public fund thus squandered.

"The agricultural, mechanical, and industrial classes" of Pennsylvania, have in the past years given positive evidence of their disinclination to patronize the existing institution, and, therefore, we are led to think that to attempt to continue and maintain at great outlay this thriftless State College, is to consent to squander a public fund to gratify a merely local interest, and implies a further drain upon the State Treasury for its continuance. Is the institution needed as a competition of the various colleges already established in our State, some of which are well endowed and patronized?

We believe it is not, and that in its location, and encumbered by lack of popular success in the past, it will not prove satisfactory to longer expend the people's treasure to continue it. If such be your judgment, then comes up the query, What next? And upon this question there will be met with diversity of views. I think my duty consists in respectfully referring your committee to bill No. 554, offered at last session in the House of Representatives, by Theodore K. Stubbs, Esquire, still thinking this bill, or some modification of it, could apply the Congressional fund so as to lead to far greater and more justly distributed benefit to the State than the present educational institution can be made to supply. This bill was prompted by the aim to bring the benefits of this public fund acceptable to the "agricultural, mechanical, and industrial classes" in the various sections of the State. It is from the families of these we must chiefly look for a succession to fill these essential pursuits. Our desire is to bring the practical application of this public fund to elevate existing educational institutions within their reach, and likewise to render the special instruction called for by this class, also reach out and profit students aiming at other life pursuits.

Talk, as literary or professional men are mostly prone to do, of the importance and great value of college education, the sober fact is, That upon the practical character of education, the improvements wrought out and introduced through the humbler grade of schools, will the material and moral thrift of the community mainly depend for advancement. The normal schools hold the position of great centers of influence in this State. And they, with the primary and graded schools supplied with teachers from them, have claims to be aided and fostered as "The people's colleges." In the State there are eleven normal schools, but by the proposed bill all of them are not made direct recipient of the fund, which is insufficient for so numerous a division. The tendency of this division would be to influence beneficially the character of instruction in all normals, as they all may pass their students to the two "technical normals." Such of them as may be qualified and wish to profit by the special instruction supplied through the two with such experimental lands as may be attached. And apportioning at the outset a stated portion of this public fund to each recipient for performing special services named in our bill, and required by the law of Congress, may better assure the carrying out of these objects. Perhaps it would in the future obviate the prevalent complaint against the State College. In its needy condition for funds to keep up the educational institution it fails to maintain the three experimental farms sufficiently, as stipulated by the act of 1867, granting the trustees the income arising from the fund on that express condition. That there is cause for this continuous complaint, urged perhaps more especially in behalf of the eastern farm, your present interview with farmers who have taken an interest in its doings and management may convince you, while few will

claim that the one near the college has been efficiently handled, or that anything of importance has been carried out on the western farm. The consumption of the people's fund to keep up the Centre county school, nominally the State College, so long as that is persisted in forbids any well-based expectation that anything of extended and practical benefit to the whole State can be accomplished.

And to continue the college means to consent to throw open further the treasury of the State, to piece out its support. Formerly we had hopes that a school started for so worthy an object would soon be rendered a success by the aid of the land grant fund. But we have been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that, drifted where the State College now stands in public estimation, it has become hopeless to longer persist in the wasteful efforts to make an institution so unpropitiously adapted and located serve the purposes in demand, and carry out the objects of the act of Congress and conform to the enactment of the Legislature granting the State College the income of said funds. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. J.

5 mo. 12th, 1882.

Copy of Agreement between W. R. Shelmire and John Hamilton.

This agreement made and concluded this 1st day of April, A. D. 1880, by and between Warren R. Shelmire, of London Grove township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, of the first part, and John Hamilton, business manager of the Pennsylvania State College, Centre county, Pennsylvania, of the second part.

Witnesseth: That the said Warren R. Shelmire has agreed, and doth hereby agree, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, to take charge of and superintend and conduct, for the period of one year, from April 1, A. D. 1880, in a faithful, economical, and efficient manner, and subject to such restrictions as the board of trustees or the professor of agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College may, from time to time, issue, the farm known as the Eastern experimental farm, situate in the said township of London Grove, Chester county. He also agrees to render just and true accounts of the condition of the farm and its financial status at such times as the board of trustees or the professor of agriculture may direct; and on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1881, to make out a detailed statement of the working of the farm, and a list and full account of all the experiments that may have been carried on upon the farm during the year just closed. He also agrees to pay out no money without requiring in each and every case a receipt in full for the amount so expended. He also agrees to open no account, run the farm in debt, but is to confine all the expenses within the income, and to pay all labor and other debts incurred in the current running expenses of the farm at the end of every month, and to make no sales of stock or implements from the farm without permission first obtained from the board of trustees or the professor of agriculture of the State College. He also agrees to permit the said board of trustees, or the professor of agriculture of the State College, to have possession of one half of the mansion house as early as the 1st day of February, A. D. 1881, for the purpose of occupying by such person or persons as the said board of trustees or the said professors of agriculture may select; and at the expiration of the agreement, namely: on the 1st day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, (1881,) to turn over to the said college, or to such persons as the trustees may designate, all the property and premises en-

trusted to him by the said college in good order, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

For and in consideration of the above services well and truly performed the said party of the second part for and in behalf of the Pennsylvania State College, agrees to pay to the party of the first part the sum of eight hundred dollars (\$800) per year salary, beginning on the 1st day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty, (1880;) the said party of the second part also agrees to give to the said party of the first part the use of the mansion house, situate on the said farm, free of rent for the year aforesaid; also one fourth of all the milk, in consideration of said party of the first part, milking all the cows, making the butter, and feeding the calves. Said party of the first part is to receive, in addition to the above, the use of one fourth acre of ground for garden for vegetables, and of one half acre of land for a potato patch, and he is to have the use of the farm team for the purpose of working the ground for the potatoes.

He is also to have one half of the increase of the chickens, and one third of the increase of the eggs. He is also to have, in addition, fruit for ordinary use in his own immediate family; the keep of one horse, provided the horse works when needed upon the farm. He is also to have such old worn-out and worthless refuse material as is left after repairing the fences, and also the corn-cobs of the corn shelled upon the farm.

He is also to have the privilege of keeping boarders from a distance provided that the property of the college is not thereby injured or defaced, or the fruit or crops in any way molested or disturbed.

The said party of the first part is to board such laborers as may be needed upon the farm, and as are employed by the farm at a sum not exceeding twelve cents per meal.

In testimony whereof, witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

W. R. SHELMIRE, [SEAL.]

Witness to signature of W. R. Shelmire:

A. R. VANSANT.

JOHN HAMILTON, [SEAL.]

Witness to signature of John Hamilton:

A. R. VANSANT.

The word "regularly," four line from top of page, stricken out, and the words "inserted before signing."

STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA., *June 30, 1880.*

DEAR SIR: At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, held this day, the following action was taken:

"For the purpose of furthering the best interests of the Pennsylvania State College and securing harmony in its administration,

Be it resolved by the board of trustees, That all the members of the faculty, the business manager of said college, the superintendents of the experimental and college farms, and all employes of the aforesaid, shall be subject to the orders of the president of the college."

Yours truly,

JAMES CALDER,
Secretary.

W. R. SHELMIRE,
Avondale, Pennsylvania.

JOHN I. CARTER, *affirmed and examined:*

By the chairman:

Q. Will you please go on and give us the history of your experience as

superintendent of this farm in as short a manner as you can? When did you become superintendent of it?

A. I came here, I think, in 1871, and was here eight years. I was employed on the same terms as Mr. Harvey was, on the same conditions, by the board of local managers. D. Lacy Darlington and Joseph Turner were members of it. I was employed under the written terms similar to the one of Thomas M. Harvey. The conditions were about the same. Then I worked under a kind of dual head. Part of our operations were under the instructions of the professor of agriculture of the college, and part under the local committee; but we were instructed to lay out certain plots or programme plots, and a large part of our operations were in laying them out to carry out the experiments in connection with those we had already. These were to be conducted under the direction of the professor of agriculture of the agricultural college, and the balance of the farm was run under the direction of this local committee of managers. One of this board of local managers was a member of the board of trustees of the college. Joseph Turner was the member, but I don't think D. Lacy Darlington was.

Q. Mr. Turner succeeded him?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. Part of the time Mr. Roberts was a member of the local board of managers, and he was also trustee of the college, and part of the time Henry C. Dolens during my stay here as superintendent of the farm. But the management of the farm was taken out of the hands of the local board of managers and placed into the hands of the professor of agriculture of the college, and from that time on we may note a degeneracy of the farm, and the interest taken in it by the citizens of this section began to diminish. The professor of agriculture, we never considered, was the proper person to give instructions to run the experimental farms. The experiments he would ask us to try and work with were very often totally impracticable, and if successful would be of no use whatever to the farmers anywhere.

Q. Who was professor of agriculture at that time?

A. Mr. Hamilton. I think that was the great cause why this farm lost its interest in this community, and its value as a teacher of practical agriculture. We endeavored, to the best of our ability, to carry out the experiments as long as I remained here, but we failed in making them of any value for several reasons: First, because we did not have the means; secondly, the programme of experiments were not interesting or of no practical value. I mean now the programme of experiments that came from the college. We always had difficulty in getting our money. The college authorities were always behind with their payments, and we never could get our money when promised.

Q. Was this plan of experiments changed during the eight years you were here?

A. It was the same plan adopted at Harrisburg—the same of which Mr. Harvey spoke in his testimony.

Q. Will you explain how you carried out these experiments—I want to know whether the whole farm was taken up in carrying out these experiments, or only half or one third of it, or over what portion of the farm did your operations extend in carrying out these experiments—were they carried on at one place, or were they conducted as Mr. Harvey stated?

A. Yes, sir; we carried them on at one place, on the northern part of the farm. We had three different fields that were laid out in plots, and upon them we carried on the programme of experiments, and the balance of the farm was run as a common farm.

Q. Run, I suppose, as farms adjoining it were run?

A. Yes, sir; except the experiments, as you see in the reports. There were conducted some experiments under the direction of the local board of managers. At one time I planted one hundred and fifty varieties of potatoes, and a good many varieties of wheat and oats, and many means of culture to which they might be subjected.

Q. Was that part of the experiments, outside of the plan sent you from the college?

A. Exactly; the details of which you will find in the reports for the years I was here.

Q. All this was done by the direction of the local board of managers; that is, the idea of experiments arose with them?

A. Sometimes they were ideas presented by them, and sometimes they were our own.

Q. Well, they were not given under the direction of the professor of agriculture of the college.

A. No, sir; they were not.

Q. Were these original experiments also reported in the reports?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you manage about the stock?

A. How do you mean, sir?

Q. Did you raise any stock to sell?

A. Oh, yes; some, but we did not make it a specialty.

Q. Did you consume all the hay raised on the farm?

A. We did as a general thing.

Q. Did you sell any of it at any time?

A. We did sell a little, but as a general thing we did not. We sold about as farmers generally do. If they have a little more hay than they need they sell it, and that is about what we did.

Q. Was there much of that done here on the farm?

A. No, sir; we never made it a rule to sell hay. It is more the exception than the rule. It only occurred when we happened to have a surplus of hay, and then we always thought it better to sell it and buy other kinds of fertilizers.

Q. How much stock did you have on the farm during the winters you were here?

A. I never had more stock than our ordinary farm stock. We might have two or three steers to fatten and to sell, but we never made it an object to have a lot of stock on the farm for wintering purposes.

Q. Then you did not make it much of an object to make much manure on the place?

A. Oh, yes; we tried to accumulate all the manure that we possibly could. Sometimes we had a large flock of sheep of five hundred wethers.

Q. Well, the other part of the farm while you were here—I mean the part not taken up in experiments—was done about as the farming generally was done throughout your neighborhood?

A. Yes, sir; about the same.

Q. Was the farming all done under the directions of the professor of agriculture of the State College and by the local board of managers, or was it left to your own discretionary powers as to how to conduct the farm that was not included under the experimental programme?

A. When we first commenced here it was done under advisement, but toward the latter part of my superintendency it was left almost entirely to myself, that is, the farming outside of the plan of experiments sent from the college.

Q. Do you know whether the trustees or any of the authorities of the

college ever threw any obstacles in your way to prevent you from carrying out the programme of experiments, as far as the ordinary farming was concerned? I mean under the programme of experiments directed by the local board of managers.

A. No, sir; they never did.

Q. How often did the board of trustees come down here to visit you during the eight years you were here?

A. They never were here once as a board. Mr. Roberts, of Bucks county, one of your committee here, was a trustee part of the time. He was here occasionally, and a Mr. Holstein, one of the trustees, was also here while I was superintendent. I believe he was of Montgomery county.

Q. Did any of the board of trustees from the western, or central, or north-west part of the State ever visit you?

A. Not that I remember of. Judge Orvis was here once, but I don't remember whether he was a member of the board of trustees at that time or not.

Q. Well, you say they never visited you as a board of trustees or as a committee appointed by the board of trustees to pay you a visit?

A. No, sir.

Q. What suggestions have you to make with regard to the disposition of this farm?

A. I think it had better be sold. I think the College farm, the Western farm, and the whole thing is a regular Jumbo, and we have never yet found a Barnum for it. Mr. Beaver has a Jumbo on his hands, and he is not enough of a Barnum to manage it.

Q. Outside of the experimental plots, do you consider it remunerative?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you raise good crops?

A. Yes, sir: we raise good crops.

Q. Do you sell a good deal of what you raise every year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you consider that your system of farming, outside of the experimental plots, a benefit to the general community?

A. Well, I do not know that I can answer that question. I think, probably, we have done a good deal in calling the attention of new agricultural States. I think the farmers of South Carolina would have had to spend many thousands of dollars had it not been for some very useful suggestions they got from us. While the farm has been very unsuccessful, I think, at the same time, that the benefits we have received from the experiments tried on it will more than pay for the money it has cost.

Q. During the time that you were here did you devote any considerable attention to dairy food and feeding?

A. Yes, sir; we paid some attention to it.

Q. Were those experiments made public?

A. Yes, sir; at least they were to the community here, and I think they derived considerable benefit from it.

Q. How were you employed?

A. Exactly as Thomas M. Harvey was.

Q. At what salary?

A. \$1,000 a year.

Q. Your labor was all furnished you outside of that, was it?

A. Part of it was paid when we boarded the hands. Our experience was about the same as you have heard detailed by Mr. Harvey. Both of our agreements were that we were not to board the hands, but after we found out that we could do it more economically than we could hire it

done, we done so. Economy seemed to be one of the principal essentials in the management of this farm. For if we hadn't contrived and resorted to every means of economy I do not know where we would have landed at the end of the year.

Q. Have there been many improvements made since Mr. Thomas M. Harvey left the farm?

A. Yes, sir; part of this building was done during my stay here. The pig-pen was built during my administration. Part of this building fund, of which Mr. Jackson spoke, was expended during my administration.

Q. This office, as I understand it, was built while Mr. Harvey was here?

A. Yes, sir; that was all built when I came here.

By Mr. Hamilton:

Q. Mr. Carter, at the time you took charge of the farm did you receive a copy of the instructions made out by the board of trustees for experimental plots?

A. Yes, sir; it was here when I came here. I found it here. You mean Mr. McAllister's written programme?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir; it was here.

Q. Were you ever interfered with by the professor of agriculture at the college in any matters outside of that programme of experiments, or, in other words, did you not have complete and entire control of the whole farm outside of that programme of experiments, which was to be conducted under the instructions of the professor of agriculture?

A. Yes, sir; I operated under the instructions of the board of local managers.

Q. But I mean, Mr. Carter, there was no college influence brought to bear upon the management of the farm outside the programme of experiments prescribed by the board of trustees?

A. Not the first years.

Q. Was there at any time during your administration?

A. Yes, sir; there was.

Q. Go on and specify the time.

A. I don't know that I can.

Q. I would like you to specify the time, Mr. Carter.

A. I do not know that I can. I will not pretend to specify the time.

Q. What was the character of the interference, Mr. Carter?

A. Well, I don't know that I can specify the character exactly. It was always the understanding among us here that the board of local managers were to have control of the balance of the farm that was not taken up by the plots prescribed by the programme of experiments from the college.

Q. Well, in what way was the local committee interfered with by the college authorities?

A. Well, the experiments that were most depended on here, and that were of most benefit to us, were not carried out because the local board of management could not get any means from the college to carry them out, and in that way we were interfered with in the balance of the farming. The college authorities limited the means the second year I was here, that was appropriated for that purpose, and consequently that limited the character of our experiments, and the experiments that we were to carry out, sent from the college, did not do us any good here. They were such that our farmers were not interested in at all.

Q. You here stated that shortly after the time you took charge of the farm the public interest in the management of the farm began to wane, and things began to deteriorate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You stated that this was due mainly to the incompetency of the professor of agriculture?

A. Yes, sir; we always thought that you were not the proper person for that position.

Q. Then how could that be caused though my incompetency as professor of agriculture at the college? You have stated that the college authorities never interfered with the management of the farm outside of the programme plots; but since you took charge of the farm you say the interest began to wane, the farm began to deteriorate in value; now, will you please answer the question whether it was the incompetency of the professor of agriculture, who you say did not interfere, or the incompetency of the superintendent of the farm?

A. Mr. Hamilton, you have placed me into rather an unpleasant situation. You have asked me why I thought the public interest died out, and why the value of the farm deteriorated, and I have told you according to my judgment. I have nothing further to say than that you always have heretofore treated me as a gentleman, and I have always tried to treat you as a gentleman in our private affairs; but when it comes to matters of agriculture, and the manner in which to conduct experiments, I think your plans were the most impracticable of any that I ever knew to be promulgated by anybody, much less by any person who pretended to be a professor of agriculture.

Q. You have also stated that the college authorities were dilatory in remitting money belonging to the experimental farm?

A. Yes, sir; we always had trouble to get our money any time.

Q. Well, do you know that the college authorities ever kept back any money that was due the Eastern experimental farm when they had it in their possession, and could send it?

A. No, sir; I suppose that was the great difficulty with the business manager of the college—he didn't have the money to send when we most needed it. I have nothing to reflect on the business manager of the college in that respect, for I believe he always sent us the money with promptness when he had it; and if he did not have it, got it as soon as was possible. But in reference to the other question, the public lost interest here because the other experiments necessarily had to be dropped for want of means to carry them on, and consequently the whole thing necessarily had to degenerate on account of money.

Q. Did you not get the money that was promised you still at one time or other?

A. Yes, sir; some time; but it was like Punch's mother, who, it was said, was coming some time, but never knew when she would come.

Q. But you did get it?

A. Yes, sir; we got it, and everything was squared up, sir, some time.

W. R. SHELMIER, *affirmed*:

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. You were superintendent from what time to what time?

A. From April, 1879, until April, 1881; two years I was here.

Q. You were appointed by whom?

A. I was employed by the committee that was appointed by the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College and by twelve men of the club. They jointly appointed me.

Q. Had you a written contract?

A. I had no written contract the first year. There was three members

of the board of trustees down here at the time. General Beaver was one, Dr. Calder was another, and I think the third was Professor Wickersham. General Beaver did not make any agreement with me, except it was the same that had been with Thomas M. Harvey and John I. Carter.

Q. Were you ever connected with the college?

A. No, sir; never, except as superintendent of the farms here.

Q. Will you go on and state your experience here as superintendent of the farm?

A. I have here in manuscript what I have to say on the subject, and I think I can read it so as to take less time than any other way. [Statement appended to witness's testimony.]

Q. Mr. Shelmire, do you make this statement of your own knowledge as to what General Beaver stated before the legislative committee at Harrisburg?

A. No, sir; I saw that in a newspaper publication, and I state it from other sources that he had said so.

Q. I just wish to state, that if General Beaver made any such application at the last Legislature I do not know anything of it. I don't think he did, for I was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and I do not think he appeared before that committee during the entire session.

A. Almost everything I have said I can produce articles where I got my information from to state it.

Q. When did you go to this farm?

A. About the 1st of April, 1879.

Q. How many years were you here?

A. Two years.

Q. Will you go on and state what your relations with the college were—whether they were friendly or not—how you were treated by the college?

A. Well, the first year of my experience here on the farm was very pleasant and everything went along smoothly, but for the second year I can't say so much. When I first took charge of the farm I resisted the college, and I found everything very favorable. The trustees seemed very favorable to the farm, and so the others connected with the college. When I took charge of the farm the experimental plots were pretty much run down. I depended entirely upon the local committee for advice on this matter, so far as their authority went. That committee consisted of Milton Conard, now deceased, Benjamin Swain, and Nathan Sharpless. Through this committee I got my authority. They directed the programme plots to be plowed up. I wrote to the trustees of the college and received an answer, which they considered as indorsing our views, so I plowed them up, and was to arrange or locate them on another part of the farm. In the meantime the professor of agriculture and business manager arrived and put a stop to all these improvements.

Q. Do you say the programme plots had been plowed up by you?

A. Yes, sir; the plots had been plowed up. I was ordered to plow them up by the local committee, and I wrote to the board of trustees to ascertain their views on the subject. After receiving their letter, the agricultural committee or board of management considered it as indorsing our views of the matter, and they directed me to plow them up.

Q. Did the board of trustees visit you, or a committee consisting of members of the board of trustees, while you were superintendent?

A. No; there was none of the trustees visited me during the whole of my administration. I wish to state, also, that with regard to my agreement; when I came here my agreement was to have been the same as was Mr. Harvey's and Mr. Carter's, the two former superintendents, with the

exception that I was to have eight hundred dollars instead of one thousand, and it was not put in writing; it was left with General Beaver to see to it. At the beginning of the next year, the business manager wanted to know if I had papers showing my agreement as superintendent, and whether they were signed. After some discussion about the matter he said he would—we would have to have a written agreement for the next year. So I entered into a written agreement, and this agreement I would like to present to this committee to show you what it is like. [Copy of agreement appended to witness' testimony.]

Q. By whom is that agreement signed?

A. W. R. Shelmire and John Hamilton were the parties who signed it. Hamilton was business manager of the college.

Q. How much did the farm run behind, each year of your administration?

A. It did not run behind at all; my agreement compelled me to keep it up. If there was not any money to pay for certain things, I would have to let it go and do without. About the time I quit, eight hundred and eight dollars was due to the farm from the college, but I do not know whether it ever received it or not.

Q. How did you manage the stock and matters of that kind connected with the college?

A. I managed the stock the first year I was here according to the views of the committee; the second year I tried to manage it under this written agreement which I have just read. Under it I could not sell any stock from the farm unless the permission to do so was obtained first from the business manager, and by the time I could get his permission to sell, the sale could not be made, for the prices had fallen, so that nothing was realized from the sale of it. In the way of illustration, I had a calf for sale; there was a gentleman who lived out here that wanted it very badly, and offered me a very fair price for it. I wrote to see what the business manager would say about it, or the professor of agriculture, and it took two or three days to get to the college and for an answer to come back, and so by the time I got an answer he didn't want the calf; so it was with everything that was sold in the stock line.

Q. Did you sell grain?

A. Yes, sir; hay and everything we didn't need on the farm.

Q. How much hay did you sell off the place?

A. As near as I can recollect, I think last year there was about twelve or fifteen tons. You can see how much it was by the reports.

Q. In your statement you have referred to the Western farm; were you ever out there to visit it?

A. No, sir; I was never out on the Western farm.

Q. Then you speak entirely from hearsay as to that?

A. I am speaking of their reports that the Western farm sent in for several years.

Q. What is the value of this farm as compared with the purchase price of it?

A. Well, I think the value of the farm, taking the improvements that have been made here since it was purchased, would make up the difference in the value of the currency, so that the farm would be worth as much money to-day as it was when it was purchased.

By Mr. Hamilton:

Q. Did you sell any stock without authority from the college during your stay here?

A. Not exactly without authority. I tried to sell everything I could

sell in order to get the salary that was due me before I left the farm, but I didn't sell it without authority, sir.

Q. Did you have permission from the professor of agriculture or board of trustees to sell that stock?

A. No, sir; I do not know that I had.

Q. Could you sell any stock under that article of agreement made with the business manager of the college, without first obtaining permission to do so from the board of trustees or professor of agriculture?

A. I suppose if this agreement I have just read would have been in force that would have been so, but I considered that it was not in force at that time.

Q. Why not?

A. Because there had been a change made in the order of trustees in reference to the management of the farm. I wanted to sell some of the articles on the farm for the purpose of raising some money to pay my salary. I had tried to get it from the college, but I could not get it. I wrote to the president of the college in reference to selling some of the stock, and he wrote back to me to confer with Milton Conard, and whatever he said I should do, as it would be all right.

Q. The president of the college wrote back to confer with Milton Conard?

A. Yes, sir; the president of the college, President Shortlidge. I had orders to write to him on the subject after this action occurred, to the resolution passed on the 30th of June, 1880, a copy of which was mailed to me by the secretary of the board of trustees.

Q. Have you the original of that authority?

A. I have.

Q. Mr. Shelmire, you stated that during the first year of your administration here you had a pleasant time and everything went along harmoniously. Did you carry out the programme of experiments on the farm that year?

A. I did, as near as it was in my power to do so.

Q. Did you, or did you not, plow up a great many of the experimental plots?

A. Yes, sir; for it was not in my power to do otherwise. I was directed to plow them up by the local committee or board of managers.

Q. Did you recognize that the local committee had authority to direct you to plow them up, without getting permission from the board of trustees of the college to do so?

A. Yes, sir; I did, after the executive committee of the board of trustees had given the local committee authority to do whatever they thought was best in the matter.

Q. Did you not understand that their power was limited solely to the control of the farm outside of this programme of experiments, which were to be carried on under the direction of the professor of agriculture?

A. I understood that the local committee were the persons most interested in the farm here, and that the board of trustees had given them the power to direct the management of it, consequently I followed their instructions.

Q. Is it a letter that you received that gives that authority to the local board from the executive committee of the board of trustees of the college, to direct you to plow up the plots?

A. I say I have nothing to do with the executive committee. All I was to do was to confer with the local board of managers, and I did so.

Q. From whom did you get directions to submit to the local board of managers the management of this farm?

A. From the president of the college, Mr. Calder.

Q. Is that in writing?

A. I think I have it, sir.

Q. Will you produce it?

A. If I can find it I will. [Witness produces letter dated February 17, 1879.] This is a copy.

Q. Were there any permanent instructions printed by the college for you at that time?

A. Not that I know of. I had no instructions whatever from the college.

Q. What was your first contract?

A. My first contract was made between twelve men here appointed by the college, and the three men which I have mentioned—the same ones who made the appointment. It was left with them. They were the witnesses to it, and my salary was to be \$200 less than the salary of Messrs. Harvey and Carter, the superintendents who preceded me.

Q. Did I understand you to say that General Beaver was one of these three men?

A. I am not quite sure that General Beaver was one. There was one of the executive committee absent, but I am not certain whether it was General Beaver or Judge Orvis.

Q. Did you not state positively in your statement that General Beaver was one?

A. If I so stated that General Beaver was there, I am not certain of it now. I know that there was one of them absent. It may have been General Beaver.

Q. Were you interfered with at all that first year, in running the farm, outside of the programme of experiments sent you by the professor of agriculture?

A. I was not interfered with in any way. There was no interest taken in the place one way or the other.

Q. What was the occasion of this new agreement being made afterwards?

A. I think you can answer that better than I can.

Q. Well, I want to know what your understanding of it was.

A. I don't know what it was. I can't tell you why that new agreement was made. It looked to me that it was made for the purpose of getting more money to run the college.

Q. Did they reduce the appropriation that year, in consequence of the written agreement with you?

A. I do not know. I know that I did not get my salary at all until I sold some of the stock on the farm.

Q. That is not an answer to my question. I asked you whether there was any reduction made to the Eastern experimental farm for that year. I did not ask you what money was received under the appropriation. If the appropriation was made for the farm, the college was responsible for the money, and the farm would have to get it, and afterwards did get it; but I asked you whether you knew of any reduction being made in the appropriation.

A. I do not know of any reduction.

Q. Then, upon what do you base the statement you have just made?

A. I believe it to be a fact, but it is only a matter of belief with me.

Q. You stated you were up at the college before you made this written contract with the business manager. Was there any objection made on your part while there to making the contract with the executive committee of the board of trustees?

A. No, sir; there was not.

Q. Did you meet the executive committee of the board?

A. No, sir; I did not meet the executive committee of the board. I met the whole board.

Q. Did you meet the executive committee of the board in the spring of 1880?

A. Yes, sir; that was at another time.

Q. Was not then the agreement consummated that you have read here to-day?

A. Do you mean an appointment was made at that time for this agreement which we have just read here?

Q. I mean was that agreement made at that time?

A. No, sir; it was made after that.

Q. What was the reason?

A. Because we could not come to any agreement at that time.

Q. Do you remember the circumstances that attended that meeting; whether there was any effort made to make an agreement, and what was the reason that there was none made?

A. There was nothing done. It was a fixed matter of fact that the salary was to remain the same, \$800 a year, but with the running expenses of the farm taken off.

Q. When I came down here afterwards, was there any difficulty in making the agreement that has been read here?

A. Yes, sir; a great deal of difficulty.

Q. You, however, agreed to sign the agreement as it is written?

A. Yes, sir; I agreed under protest.

Q. You signed your name to it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you carry out the provisions of that agreement?

A. I did, so far as was in my power.

Q. Did you not state that you had sold off stock and material belonging to the farm, without orders from the professor of agriculture?

A. At the time I did so I did not consider that agreement was worth the paper it was written on.

Q. Why did you consider it worthless?

A. I had taken it to a lawyer, and I was told that legally it was of no account.

Q. When you left the farm, did you leave as much stock here as you found here when you came?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you leave sufficient food for the stock that was here when you left?

A. I don't know whether I did or not.

Q. Did you not sell off material from the farm so that food had to be purchased in order to preserve the animals that were left upon the farm?

A. No, sir. It made little difference to me. I sold off enough to pay off the debt that was on the place at the time, and pay me my salary.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Q. Were you not aware that the professor of agriculture was subject to the orders of the president of the college—also the business manager, superintendent of experimental farms—when you sold these things from the farm?

A. Yes, sir; I was. I think this letter covers that ground.

(Letter dated June 30, 1880, read.)

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. Had you directions from the president of the college to sell?

A. I had, under advisement with Milton Conard, and I advised with him what was to be sold.

Q. Did you sell this stock at full market value?

A. Yes, sir; I think I did.

Q. What kind of stock was it?

A. It was mostly old stock. There was a Jersey cow, "Sea Gull"—she was a very old cow—and an Alderney calf, and there were several other head of stock I sold. And then I sold some other articles of grain and feed.

Q. Can you state what they were sold for?

A. The books will show what they were sold for.

Q. Did you give notice of the sale, in the first place?

A. I can't state that without reference to the books. The books are all audited, and you can see for yourself.

Q. Were there many of those experiments carried on after you plowed up these plots?

A. Not a great many. Some few were carried on, such as we could outside of programme plots.

Q. Your operations outside of that, then, were simply to carry on the farming in an ordinary way?

A. Yes, sir; simply as in other farms in the neighborhood.

Q. You did not pay any wages to help out of your salary?

A. No, sir; but I had to carry the expenses of the farm on my own credit.

Q. Did you not think to run the farm in an ordinary way, as you say this one was run by you, at \$800 a year salary, as a pretty good salary to run an ordinary farm?

A. It might have been to run an ordinary farm, but we were required to keep up experimental plots, and there was a great deal of responsibility connected with it.

Q. But, I judge from the evidence you have given, you did not make many experiments.

A. Well, if I did not, it was not my fault, but it was the fault of the agricultural authorities in not giving me the means to do it with.

Q. But did you not think this salary was rather excessive, under the circumstances, for the payment of managing the farm as this one was managed by you?

A. Yes, sir; I considered it was rather excessive the way the farm was run, but I would consider \$800 a year a very small salary to carry out all the experiments that should be carried out on it.

By Mr. Hamilton:

Q. I should like to ask Mr. Shelmire a few more questions. You say you took possession on the 1st of April, 1879?

A. I came here before that.

Q. But your salary began at that time?

A. My salary began at that time; yes, sir.

Q. What was your salary to be at that time?

A. \$800 a year, and then I had the privilege of keeping a family in the farm-house from the products of the farm.

Q. You made out a report of your account on the 22d day of December, 1879, which was audited, and the time you had been on the farm was from the 1st of April up to the 1st day of December, 1879; that was the length of time for which your report was made out; but did you not credit yourself in that report with \$800, the full salary for the whole year, although you

had served less than nine months of the time for which you were employed and for which the \$800 were to be paid you?

A. Yes, sir; but that money was not received by me at that time. The salary credited to myself was the full amount of the salary for the year.

Q. When was that \$800 due?

A. Half of it was due on the 5th of August and the rest was due in February.

Q. You were to get \$800 from the 1st of April, 1879, to the 1st of April, 1880, were you not?

A. That was the whole year's salary; yes, sir.

Q. Did you not take credit for \$800, after having served not eight months of that time?

A. It was merely on the books as a credit to me, that was all.

Q. But so far as the books say, was not that credit due you and payable at any time, and could you not have collected it if you had nothing else to go by than the credit of the books?

A. I presume the books showed that, but it was not at all likely that I would receive my money before it was due me.

Q. But you have taken credit for your year's salary at that time when you knew it was not due until four months after that?

A. I presume, strictly, I should not have taken that credit, and it may have been a matter of error on my part for taking credit for it that time. It was the first report I made out, and I had no experience in the matter. I thought it was all right at the time.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Q. Why were those plots plowed up?

A. Because there was nothing in them. They were doing no good, and we did not consider experiments which were intended to be carried out on them amounted to anything. Another reason was, we considered the land in very bad order, and it necessary to plow them up and put them on good land.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. Mr. Shelmire, we would like to know what was the amount received for the stock you sold.

A. I could not tell you exactly any more, but I do not think it was over \$110. The books will show what I sold them for and what all I sold.

Q. Did you sell that at private sale or at auction?

A. I sold them at private sale.

Q. To whom did you sell them?

A. To a man by the name of Thadeas—a cattle dealer in the neighborhood here.

By Mr. Sharpless:

Q. I want to ask you whether this local committee did not have in their possession letters from the authorities of the college giving you permission to sell this stock?

A. I think Mr. Milton Conard holds letters showing their authority to act.

The following was submitted by W. R. Shelmire, as his statement.

W. F. REBER, *Reporter*.

Having once occupied the unenviable position of superintendent of this farm, and having been invited to leave by the powers that be and still are; and lest you should suppose that ill-will and hatred towards the college authorities prompts me to say what follows, I will endeavor to set the matter right in that particular first.

I have no such ill-will. I should rejoice to see such an eminent college under the patronage of our State, devoted to the improvements of agriculture and mechanic arts. I should be happy to see a grand successful institution, devoted to technology, belonging to the farmers and mechanics of this Commonwealth. I should like to see an institution rivaling the Stevens Institute of New Jersey, or the Scientific School of Yale, or the University of Michigan, or Cornell; but those things, however desirable, can, I believe, never come wholly from government funds. I believe the early history of every college is a struggle for existence, and mainly for the want of funds. The great universities of the world have had millions expended in them; but mainly through the munificence of many wealthy friends. But our State College seems not to have gained the favor of any one having money to dispose of in that way.

About the year 1868, Congress gave to each State a certain amount of public lands, the proceeds of which under, certain restrictions, were appropriated; I quote the law: to the "endowment, support and maintenance, of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." "The practical education of the industrial classes—not lawyers, doctors, and clergymen—but farmers and mechanics," in the several pursuits and professions of life. It was the plain intent of the National Legislature, not that this money should go to keep up the whole paraphernalia and expense of a huge college, but rather to the support and maintenance of a chair of agriculture and mechanic arts in such a college as was willing to subscribe to the stipulated regulations. For this purpose the \$30,000 belonging to the farmers and mechanics of this State is ample, and a large balance to spare to run our experimental farms or stations. In accordance with my humble notion of the thing, \$30,000 is a very meager sum with which to run a college to come in competition with the many excellent institutions already in prosperous existence.

The money already belonging to the laboring classes is sufficient for their purpose, if rightfully appropriated, while the same sum to the trustees of the State College may be, and no doubt is, very inadequate to run their machine—it is only that, and it takes a great deal of lubrication, too.

General Beaver has said that they were doing more with their \$30,000 than any other college with twice that amount. He should have said, were trying to do, and I would fully agree with him. But I should rather say they were trying to do more with this sum than any other college with ten times the amount.

Extravagance, indeed, has characterized the enterprise from the start, and there is no improvement of late years.

In the winter of 1879 and 1880 their huge factory of a building was heated throughout by steam, at an expense of not less than \$10,000. Five thousand dollars more was spent the same year in building (the fund, they tell us, allows of no such expenditure) a house for one of the professors. One thousand dollars was spent at the same time on the laboratory—all well enough in itself if there were sufficient pupils to warrant it. And these sums, be it remembered, in addition to the \$30,000 interest on the endowment. And, further, note the fact that this \$30,000 is the only visible means of support. The additional money of course comes from the notes indorsed

by General Beaver and others of the trustees. Very kind, to be sure, but **who** is to pay the fiddler in the end?

Let us compare General Beaver's pet with the Illinois Industrial University, to which Champaign county alone gave \$400,000. This successful college was established about the year 1872. Successive colleges and schools have been added as required, until four colleges, including twelve distinct schools, have been organized. These comprise the college of agriculture, of engineering, of natural science, of literature and science, of arts and design.

A fine art gallery was added in 1874. The steady aim of the trustees has been to give the agricultural college the largest development practicable, and to meet the full demand of agricultural education. The total number of pupils in 1880 was four hundred and thirty-four, of whom one hundred and thirty-one were in the preparatory department, which department was to be discontinued, the high schools of the State being sufficient for that purpose. Illinois does with an income of less than \$30,000 from the proceeds of her land grant fund, or about the income of our college. Whether the college receives more resources I cannot state; it is very probable it does; but it matters little, for the case is plain that it is accomplishing the results for which it was founded.

It graduated two hundred and twenty-seven pupils up to 1879, or on an average of nearly thirty-three a year. It received three diplomas and a medal from the Centennial Exposition, and a gold medal from Paris in 1878. If the Pennsylvania State College ever won a medal or diploma I never heard of it—excepting the two silver medals given to the Eastern farm for displays of fruit on two occasions.

Now, let us refer to the catalogue of 1880; I have none later, but this will answer for a fair average year, if not a maximum, of our great college: We find there are fifteen instructors and about one hundred and forty-four students, I have reason for believing, for there was not that many, only sixty-four of whom are in the college proper. They give but twenty-two freshmen, and half of these, in all probability, would go no further, and but five students in the senior class. We find they have graduated but one hundred and five students in twenty years, an average of only five per year, at a cost of \$6,000 a head; and of the entire number of graduates but eighteen are farmers, while fifteen are lawyers. There was eighty pupils in the preparatory department who could have obtained a far better education in the Philadelphia high school, or in any one of our State normal schools. The contrast of these two schools places our State College in a ridiculous light, and the only wonder to my mind is that it has not been pushed to the wall long ago. It has already absorbed \$350,000 of the State's money, in addition to its regular yearly income, and no doubt would like to have \$350,000 more. It is not my intention, however, to touch on the use and progress, (or rather continuance, for I fail to see progress) of this institution, but more particularly to show up the contemptible spirit and niggardly meanness manifested by the college authorities towards the Eastern farm in the particular, and all three farms in general, and to ask you, gentlemen, if there is no remedy whereby the farmers of this State can obtain their just dues.

There is nothing more apparent than the fact that the manner in which experimental farms are conducted, has been (and is) farcical in the extreme. At the time of the passage of the bill giving the Congressional funds to the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, there was a strong party in the Legislature opposed to this money going in that direction, and they advocated the plan that a portion of the same be used for experimental farms. Mr. McAllister saw there was no hope of the money going to Centre county,

and, although not favorable to the farm projects, was sharp enough to see that through it alone lay their only hope of success.

So a compromise was effected, and the money did go to the present recipients on the condition that they were to establish, support, and maintain three experimental model farms, &c. The spirit and the plain intent of the law was that the farmers should have a very considerable portion of that sum for experimental purposes. That the trustees at that time admitted this fact may be seen from their own reports—1869, page three.

“About \$10,000 have been expended by the public-spirited citizens of Chester, Centre, and Indiana counties in stocking the farms in their respective localities, and excellent results are expected to follow the working of them under a strict adherence to a well-considered formula adopted by the trustees. The sum of \$6,000 is set apart each year for the conduct of the farms, \$2,000 to each, drawn from the amount derived from the endowment, and twenty-five acres on each farm for experimental, the remainder of each to be farmed as model farms.” This sounds very high-toned; and in another report we are told that this small appropriation shall be increased.

The great mistake made was in not stipulating in the law the exact amount each farm should receive. The sum, so far from being increased, was curtailed, and difficult to get at that. For three or four years the Eastern farm received \$2,000 per year, then \$1,000 per year until 1880, and what it receives now I cannot state, or whether it gets anything. The money, too, was usually paid in notes, the farm being compelled to pay the discounts or wait until due.

I cannot now give the exact figures received by the other farms, but it is claimed that the Central farm almost runs itself. This is not hard to explain, when it is remembered that the twenty-five acres set apart for experiments is about the only part of the farm kept up. Certain is it that the Central farm receives very little “pap,” and it is equally certain it is very far from being model. In truth, the model business was never attempted but once. All three farms have so degenerated as to become a standing joke in their respective neighborhoods.

The Western farm was purchased for \$18,124 25 (so says the college report for 1869, page 79); but the truth is, that Harry White, Esquire, received but \$16,000 for it; the additional \$2,000, or thereabouts, was used for building purposes, notwithstanding the law of Congress expressly forbids the use of any money, directly or indirectly, for the erection or repair of buildings. By making it appear that this farm cost about \$18,000, it was hoped to evade this restriction.

But this is only one of the many underhand tricks practiced by those in control to deceive the public and the Legislature. The Western farm, too, ceased to be an experimental farm several years ago, and has been rented on the shares; but the renter is still catalogued as its superintendent.

The plea is that the farm must be divided and put in order before it is fit for experimental purposes. This may be true; but if the place had received its appropriation of \$2,000, as was due it, it could have been placed in excellent order long before this, and without any stretch of conscience or resort to any underhand methods. Of course, in that case, the money would not have gone to the main institution. It is only a question of time how soon the other two farms will follow the road of the Western. The truth is, the managers never accepted the stipulations in regard to these farms in good faith, and I know, from personal conversations on the subject, that they would gladly sell out the farms, or would give them away, if they could at the same time retain the money. They admit them to be a useless

burden on the college, and their problem is to treat them with as little consideration as possible; consequently, there has always been "a great ado about nothing" concerning that well considered formula adopted by the board.

The programme referred to here was nothing more than a shameless fraud fastened on the farms for the mere purpose of keeping up a semblance of doing something, and it has always been a laughing-stock to practical farmers. Carried on for a period of twelve years or more, they are utterly valueless in results, notwithstanding the statement of the former professor of agriculture. Two years ago this gentleman said, "I am about to begin compiling the results of the last ten years of experiments; and if, when they are published, they do not convey information upon the subjects upon which no set of experiments have been tried in this country, I will feel that time has indeed been wasted." And wasted it has been; for this valuable compilation has never yet, to my knowledge, seen the light of day. The present professor of agriculture—who is a man of much learning, a thorough chemist, and an experienced farmer—plainly asserts his disapproval of any such scheme, and fails to see wherein the "well considered formula" has been of the slightest value to the farmer of agricultural science. These programme plots have since been discontinued; but have we anything better substituted. I pray you, gentlemen, examine the details of this Eastern farm.

Do you find the latest improved machinery or the best thorough-bred stock, or buildings at all suited for a place that is to be an example to the farmers of the State?

Is there anything model about the old barn, or the rotting corn-crib, or the failing orchards? Is there anything to be gained by using expensive dried blood as a fertilizer, while the manure lies for two years rotting and wasting in the barn-yard? Is there anything to be learned by experimenting on the tail-end of a drove of cattle, some of which would eat a whole crib of corn and make no show for it? Is it to the credit of the place that weeds are allowed to run riot, the hay crop harvested full of bullet weeds and mullens, the fences not attended to, and a thousand and one other things should go undone, because enough help is not hired to do the work on the place? Don't let it be understood I blame the superintendent for these things. Not at all. He works the place to the best of his ability, and to the extent of the money grudgingly dealt out to him—if, indeed, he received from the college one cent more than the produce of the place the past year, or more than enough to pay his salary.

The college never did, and does not now, want to be hampered with these farms, and is not willing to give one dollar that can be avoided to their support and maintenance.

The establishment of the farms, under existing conditions, may have been an error, but this does not excuse the trustees for negligence; and certain it is that a portion of that money should rightfully be used for experimental purposes. Inasmuch as the State college has completely failed to conduct experimental and model farms, to say nothing else of its own failure to carry out the intentions of the land act, it is certainly in order to call them to account, and demand that the Legislature make a better disposition of the \$30,000, which was never intended should be expended entirely to run all the departments of an immense college—immense so far as ideas are concerned, but very small when practical results are taken into account.

It is not for me to say, in this place, what shall take the place of the State College or, rather, to what better use the \$30,000 investment can be

put. But I do say, most positively, it is a scandalous shame and disgrace to the State that the farmers could not derive more benefit from it. Whether the money be given to some other institution, or whether it remain with the present recipients, there is one thing the farmers demand, and that one thing, of all others, is an agricultural experimental station. These stations can very profitably take the place of our present experimental farms, and I do not exaggerate when I say that one of these institutions would, in a short time, do more good than the State College has ever done from its inception to the present time. Already South Carolina, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York each have experimental stations. Germany has two for every million of its inhabitants, and at this rate the United States would have one hundred and Pennsylvania *eight*. But we only ask for one, well endowed, and would be thankful for as many more as the generous Legislature would see fit to give us. If the farmers demand an experiment station, they also demand that it be placed under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture, which body has steadily grown in favor, and now commands the respect and confidence of the whole State. Indeed, it would be well—far better than the present plan—if the whole endowment fund could be dispensed under this hand and seal, and section five of the act creating the board gives them power to hold in trust, and exercise control over donations or bequests made to them for promotions of agriculture and the general interests of husbandry. Section three provides for payment of traveling expenses of the members, without which the board would be virtually without membership or its business, however important, placed in the hands of a few. This is one of the greatest defects in the organization of the State College. The trustees are compelled to bear their own expenses, and, consequently, but few farmers can afford to accept the position. Its affairs, therefore, fall into the hands of a small number of men located in its vicinity. The college people are continually harping on the idea that the farmers may, if they will, soon have its affairs in their own hands, whereas it is utterly absurd to think of such a thing—they have not a ghost of a chance. In the first place, it is necessary for our agricultural societies to send delegates to the college in Centre county to select trustees. This meeting is held in mid-summer in the midst of harvest, and from the very nature of the case a better plan to exclude farmers could not well be devised. The trustees are selected at this annual meeting, and of course they are by no means representative of the farming interest nor of the various sections of the State. When chosen they must bear their own expenses, and men of means only can afford to accept the trust. The board of trustees is totally wrong in its principal and organization, and not just exactly as the governing element of the college, but as a body who have the disposal of \$30,000 of the people's money.

Once more, and I am done. During last winter General Beaver took occasion, before a committee of the Legislature, to say the \$50,000 had been expended on the Eastern experimental farm; that the people in its neighborhood reaped great benefit therefrom, (meaning in a pecuniary sense,) that one of the superintendents made money enough out of it to buy a farm, and, finally, that the fuss then being raised was only a blackmailing operation. It looks too much as if the college people were growing desperate to stoop to such petty and untrue statements. They are hardly worthy of further consideration, and we can only stop to commiserate the extreme smallness of the mind that prompted them, or to inquire into the motive which inspired them that if it were just and possible. But I forbear these things, and will only say that it would not be surprising if it came to light some day that a prominent individual of Bellefonte holds a

heavy mortgage on the college property to cover the \$40,000, more or less, of indorsed notes, carried from year to year, now outstanding. The college does a heavy business in notes, and the indorsers of them no doubt feel an earnest solicitude for its welfare.

It was news to the neighbors of the farm to hear that they were making money out of it; especially to those who contributed so liberally to its support in its infancy, alas! to receive so small a percentage of benefit from it. If the people here are benefited in pocket by it, pray, why did the General ask the last Legislature for \$5,000 more to send to it. But then this was well understood to be only a . . . entirely too apparent, however, to be of any service to General Beaver, in this county, at least. The fling at the superintendent, who bought a farm on his retirement, is wicked, mean, and contemptible. It is very plain who is meant, and equally plain that the character of the one assailed is so far above reproach it cannot be impeached by any such blackmailing assertions. We shall probably next hear of the creamery started out of the proceeds of the farm, and of the immense Avondale warehouse built from the profits of two years' administration! But it is certainly true that such unwarranted and uncalled for remarks will finally revert to their author, and cause more harm to the institution and the individual who uttered them than to the persons they were intended to injure. The statement that \$50,000 has been spent at the Eastern farms is nearer the marks, but not in the same sense General Beaver would mean to convey. The idea implied was that the farm had received a great deal of money from the parent institution; but the truth is, the amount is so small, when compared with their own expenditure, that General Beaver was ashamed to mention it.

The following statements are approximately correct, and embrace a period of twelve years, from 1869 to 1880, inclusive:

Eastern farm received from State College,	\$14,537
From produce, donations, &c.,	27,286
From State for building purposes,	5,000

Total receipts,	<u>\$46,823</u>
---------------------------	-----------------

This money was expended as follows:

For permanent improvements,	\$2,457
For conducting,	9,911
For stock and equipments,	4,171
For living expenses and board,	3,626
For labor,	10,058
For superintendent's salary,	11,100
For building—State appropriation,	5,000

Total expenditures,	<u>\$46,823</u>
-------------------------------	-----------------

Does this not prove that the farm itself has been largely sustaining, notwithstanding the extra expenses of those useless programme plots the farm has been compelled to carry? Of the income of the farm, the college has not supplied one third, and not enough to pay the superintendent. During the same period the State College, under its various aliases, received:

From the land grant fund,	\$346,020 00
From other sources except State,	93,197 00

	<u>\$439,117 00</u>
--	---------------------

This does not include the various donations received direct from the State treasury to the amount of some \$50,000, nor a floating debt of some \$40,000, covered by those indorsed notes, making a grand total of some \$830,000, of which amount the Eastern farm has received the paltry sum of \$14,537 or about one and three fourth per cent. of the income of the college. These are the plain facts of the case and can be verified by reference to the college reports. It has been a necessity, by contract, to keep the Eastern farm free from debt, and I left it on the 1st day of April, 1881, not only free from incumbrances, but with \$808 due it from the college on the previous year's appropriation. The farm suffered in consequence of the want of that money, as it has always suffered for a like reason, but little the college authorities care for this as it is their gain. While their money has always been received promptly from the State treasury, the amount set apart from the yearly . . . , by the trustees, has been paid only when the business manager saw fit, and sometimes not at all, and generally the superintendent has had to accept a note for the amount at sixty or ninety days, and to run the place entirely on his own credit, and here is the conclusion of the whole matter: Let the farms, one and all, be sold out and give us in their place agricultural experiment stations, under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture, and remove entirely from the control of the State college.

W. R. SHELMIER.

CHALKLEY HARVEY, *affirmed*:

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. Will you state, Mr. Harvey, if you were ever connected with this institution, when you became connected with it, what relations you sustained to it, and what you know about the management of this farm—how it was conducted, and so on?

A. Well, I was here at the request of J. Lacy Darlington. He requested I should be a member of the committee from our locality, and I was placed here on that committee because I was selected as a member from our locality.

Q. You mean this advisory committee?

A. Yes, sir; the advisory committee. I was here some two or three years, I believe, and during that time the management of the farm, so far as I know, gave entire satisfaction. The agriculturists of the eastern portion of the State took considerable interest in it, and we had no difficulty whatever then with the trustees of the agricultural college; everything was harmonious, and the things went along smoothly. We supplied the farm with mechanical implements at our own expense, by our own free contributions. At that time we took some pains to have club meetings and at different times we had picnics, when there would be a large number of agriculturists here, and their families would join in these picnics. In the course of time there was a programme presented to us, purporting to come from the State College. After receiving them, and knowing what they were, we did not feel that we could carry them out with credit to ourselves, and, instead, filled the programme of experiments laid out that had been appointed previous to that by the agriculturists of the eastern portion of the State, and which had been carried out to the entire satisfaction of every person in the eastern part of the State. We did not care to have any other, and the trustees of the college did not seem to care how we were getting along. They did not visit us, but, notwithstanding all that, we never had any hard feelings toward the college—at least I don't know of any. I only remember of meeting the members of the college but once. That was Mr. Calder and Black,

and met with them here through an invitation extended to me by Mr. Thomas Harvey, and, I must say, we spent an hour or more in a very pleasant manner. So far as Thomas is concerned, I want to say, while he was superintendent of this farm he did his whole duty. He did what was satisfactory to every person in the community, and what he did he did in a most conscientious manner. We found him always willing to undertake anything that the local board of management would advise. He asked us, and all persons interested in experimental farming, to heartily coöperate with him. We censured him sometimes, in a good-natured way, when we thought he had not done exactly his duty, but we always thought that he was doing his utmost to make it a success, and the reason of its failure we could not make out, and we do not pretend to know or say why it was a failure.

Q. Mr. Harvey, you were one of the original board of local managers, I understand.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had your stated meetings, had you, while you were one of the members of that board?

A. Yes, sir; monthly meetings.

Q. You visited the farm in the meantime often, I presume.

A. I think some of the committee always did. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you have stated the trustees did not trouble you with their presence.

A. Not at all. I never had the least correspondence with the trustees during the whole time I was connected with the farm.

Q. Who was secretary of this committee, or who had charge of the correspondence, do you remember?

A. I do not remember. I think I was secretary for one year; I believe for two, but I have forgotten. My mind has been carried away, entirely away, from it for the past ten years, and I have not thought much about it since. Then I had no idea I would be called upon to testify before any committee of investigation, or I would have posted myself.

Q. What is your opinion as to the present condition of the farm?

A. I regard the farm very much run down at present, although I have not paid much attention to it of late years. When the farm was first bought I took a deep interest in agriculture, and especially did I interest myself in this farm, but after the college authorities attempted to introduce a programme of experiments that was of no use to us, or anybody of the eastern portion of the State, my interest slackened, and I have not taken much interest in the management of it since; nor do I know much about it in any way; but, from what I can learn about the condition of the farm at present, I consider the farm very much run down, and everything connected with it.

Q. Do you mean to say that the stock on the farm is run out?

A. Yes, sir; I mean to state that it is run out.

Q. What is your opinion, Mr. Harvey, as to the result, had the experiments which your local committee adopted continued to have been carried out?

A. I am vain enough to suppose it would have been a grand success. It was a success so far as we were permitted to go on with it, and if we had ever been permitted to continue it until now in the same way in which we started out, the farming interests of this section of the State would be far ahead of what they are now. I only give this as my opinion, but I will venture to say there are others here who agree with me on that point.

Q. Do you think it would have been eventually a financial success?

A. I do not suppose it would have been a financial success so as to be self-sustaining, as experimental farms require certainly a great many experiments to be made which result in nothing. Here is where money should be expended in making experiments in agriculture, so the people who are carrying on agricultural pursuits as a business will have the benefit of it, and thereby save money, by having the experiments tried on the farm kept for that purpose.

Q. How near do you live to this place, Mr. Harvey?

A. I presume about three quarters of a mile.

Q. You are a practical farmer, are you not?

A. I have been a farmer all my life.

By Mr. Hamilton:

Q. Have you ever been interfered with in carrying out the experiments of your own outside of this programme adopted by the trustees of the college?

A. No, sir; I do not know that we have.

Q. Did you refuse to carry out the printed programme furnished you by the college authorities as a board of local management?

A. I think so. I think we abandoned them.

Q. Why were they abandoned?

A. If my recollection serves me right, because we didn't think it would be at all satisfactory to the agricultural interests of this part of the State.

Q. Would the programme you had adopted been satisfactory to the western part of the State, or was it not simply for the benefit of the farmers in Chester county, for which that programme was adopted?

A. Why, certainly, we wanted something that would be of benefit to us here in our section of the State, and that was the reason that the three farms were selected originally, and the reason for their location in the eastern, central, and western part of the State, that each section of the State would have an experimental farm to try such experiments that were of most interest in the locality where the farm was located.

Q. After the introduction of the programme prescribed by the board of trustees, the programme adopted by your local committee was carried on also, was it not?

A. We continued to carry on our programme until the college authorities insisted theirs had to be also carried on. After that our programme continued to be carried on to no great extent, and it kept going down until it was abandoned altogether or mostly so, as the means which were appropriated for experiments were all consumed by carrying on the programme of experiments prescribed by the college authorities, and, as a matter of course, our programme had to suffer in consequence.

Q. Do you know whether an account has ever been kept of the programme of experiments prescribed by the board of trustees of the college—how much more it cost than yours?

A. Oh! no, I don't know anything about that.

By Mr. Hamilton:

I wish to say, for the benefit of this committee and those present, that such an account was kept, and it was discovered that the expenses of keeping up those experiments did not amount to over one hundred dollars.

Q. You thought the two experiments could not be carried on at the same time side by side, did you not?

A. Yes, sir; we felt it would be useless.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. What is the rate of wages for a first class farm hand, in this neighborhood per month, Mr. Harvey? I mean a fully competent hand.

A. From eighteen to twenty dollars, and boarded.

Q. The boarding of such a hand is worth how much, living in the family and boarding at the same table with your own people?

A. Oh! I don't know. One hundred and fifty dollars a year, I suppose.

Q. You would not like to board him for less than sixteen dollars a month, would you?

A. I would not like to board him for less than that.

Q. That would make his wages worth thirty-five dollars a month, or four hundred and twenty dollars a year.

A. Yes, that is about what a good hand would be worth on the farm here for a year. I would be willing to pay that amount, I believe, provided he found and boarded himself.

N. J. SHARPLESS, *affirmed*:

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. I would like you to go on and state, Mr. Sharpless, about your connection with this college farm, and what you know about it.

A. What I know about the college I can tell you in a very short time. At the time the committee of which Job Jackson was a member, I was a member of the Legislature, at Harrisburg. He came to me and I drafted the form of a bill, and, I think, that bill contained a provision that these farms should be model farms, as well as experimental farms. At that time the college was to receive one third, and two thirds were withheld, to be applied to conduct these farms. There was a good deal of feeling against the college, and with Thomas H. Burrows, who was president of the college at the time, for the reports showed he was running it into debt. In the first place, they had to erect an immense building there, which left about \$80,000 of debt on the college, and, at the time, there was a strong disposition in the Legislature to leave the whole thing go by the board. There came from the various colleges in the State solicitations for this land-grant fund, that they would provide a chair of agriculture in their institutions, in order to meet the requirements of the act of Congress, to legally entitle them to the fund. Mr. McAllister came there, and he and I had frequent conversations about the matter. Mr. McAllister, who was the great friend of the Agricultural College, at that time, and did not want to see this money, that the college was getting, taken away from it. He tried to get a greater appropriation out of this land fund than it had got. He did not want anything taken from his county, and, I think, Mr. Jackson, a member of that county, was attempting to gain control of this appropriation of two thirds for the college, but the majority of the Legislature was against it, and he fell in with the matter, holding fire for a long time, until it was finally proposed that three experimental farms should be established, to be located in various parts of the State, and be conducted by the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. Mr. McAllister, after he was advised of this plan, said he was satisfied. He said we agree to that proposition. They accepted the proposition, and I drafted a bill, which was that there should be established, conducted, and maintained three experimental and model farms, and I was always under the impression that the bill, passed at that time, provided for a model farm, as well as an experimental, but it appears that the model part of it had been cut out of it somewhere. This was accepted by the college, that they should have this additional appropriation, provided they would conduct and maintain three experimental farms, one to be located in the eastern, one in the western, and one in the central portions of the State.

Q. You were a member of the local committee here once, were you not, Mr. Sharpless?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Benjamin Swain, Milton Conard, and myself.

Q. And of your colleagues, one only is still living?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Swain is still living, but Mr. Conard is dead.

Q. When was this?

A. In the spring of 1880.

By Mr. Hamilton:

Q. Were you present at the time I submitted the new programme?

A. I was.

Q. Do you know whether it was gone over item by item?

A. I remember very well that it was gone over item by item.

Q. Do you know whether that programme ever went into operation here?

A. No, sir; I do not know that.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. What is the value of this property now, as compared with what it cost?

A. I do not know what they gave for it originally.

Q. \$175 an acre—that was in 1867.

A. I suppose that was a fair price for it at that time. I would say it was a very good price, although it is one of the most valuable properties in this section of the country. It had a good orchard of apple trees, quite a number of pear trees, and, I think, a peach orchard. The fences were all in good condition, and I suppose it would bring now \$115 or \$120 an acre.

Q. At this time?

A. Yes, sir; and it might, maybe, bring \$125.

Q. Would that be a higher price than farms around here would bring?

A. Well, yes, sir; the farms around it might not bring that much. There are a great many attractions on this place that you will not find on other farms. There is a beautiful arboretum down there as you drive into the farm from the public road, with quite a number of fine specimens of our trees in it, and with a very little attention and labor could be made a very beautiful place.

Q. Do you consider the property very dear at the time it was purchased from Mr. Thomas M. Harvey?

A. I do not know that I could give an opinion on it.

Q. What is your idea of it in a general way?

A. I do think it was a pretty good price. It may not have been too much, but I think it was a very good price.

Q. To what do you attribute the failure of the experiments, Mr. Sharpless?

A. Well, I think the first series of experiments that were conducted here were of great value to the farmers of this locality. The first six or seven years of its experience there was a great deal of interest taken in it by the farmers' clubs and agricultural societies in this section of the State. I know I was president of the farmers' club for over seven years, and during that time there was a great deal of interest taken in it, but after a number of years the same experiments were tried over and over again, the people became tired of it and lost all interest in it.

Q. By reason of having the same thing repeated over again and again, they became tired and lost interest in it?

A. Yes, sir; they tried the same experiments so long until there was nothing more to be learned by having them reported.

Q. Was not this whole subject of experiments in agriculture a new thing at the time it was started here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was it not necessary to repeat a great many of these experiments in order to find out if there was any value in them at all?

A. Yes, sir; but there was no use in trying experiments for fifteen years that the first few years proved to us that they were of no use. A great many of the experiments were abortive, but as soon as that was established, there was no use in continuing them any longer, and the usefulness of the others was established in much less time than that, and adopted and practiced by farmers for several years and more, and have been abandoned and new ones adopted by practical farmers, while they were still being carried on as experiments on the experimental farm here.

Q. Do you consider the experiments that have been tried here were of any value to the farmers of the State or more particularly to the farmers of this locality?

A. Yes, sir; I think a great many of the experiments tried here have been adopted by the farmers, and other things have been experimented on this farm which were utterly worthless, and, as a matter of course, that has proved of great value to the farmers, as it saved them the expense of trying themselves experiments, and thereby saved much time and labor to farmers in this community. While I think the farm has not been made as profitable to the farmers generally as it might have been, although we have, undoubtedly, received much benefit from it; and I do not think there is any one who will not think with Mr. Carter. His statement that the results of the experiments conducted by this farm were of more value than the farm had cost. Yet, that may be placing it a little high, but I do not know but that I almost agree with him on that point. That there have been some of the experiments on this farm of great importance to the farmers, I do not think, can be successfully controverted.

JOHN C. F. HICKMAN, *affirmed and examined* :

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. Mr. Hickman, will you state when you became connected with this farm, what your duties are, and whether any obstacles have been thrown in your way in the management of it, and what instructions or directions have ever been given you by the college authorities—first state when you were appointed?

A. Well, I presume the appointment took place six months before I came here, and I came here April 1, 1881.

Q. By whom were you appointed?

A. By the board of trustees of the college, or rather by the executive committee of the board of trustees.

Q. Who was the agent or the business manager at that time?

A. Professor Hamilton was business manager that year, when I became connected with the farm in 1881. Of course I have only been connected with the farm for one year, but I think, without taking too much credit to myself, that the farm looks quite different from what it did when I came here. When I came here, as you have already learned, I found the farm in a very bad condition. The fences were down; the gates were off the hinges; we found no feed here for the stock that was on the place, and that had not been sold yet. We were compelled to buy feed, but nothing to buy it with until I harvested my new crop of grain, therefore I was compelled to buy feed until harvest.

Q. What were the relations that were sustained between you and the college?

A. So far as the college is connected with the farm, ever since I have been here it has been without a president, and I was more particularly under the control of the board of trustees, through the directions of the business manager, than if it would have had a president, I suppose. I have had no difficulty whatever with the board of trustees since I came here. The appropriation always came at the time it fell due, and in the first place it came a little ahead of time, but the reason of that was, I suppose, because I had requested it, on account of there being nothing here with which to run the farm when I took charge of it. As to the instructions of running the experimental plots, I am entirely under the instructions of the professor of agriculture—Professor Jordan. Professor Jordan, of the State College, directs the management of the experimental plots exclusively, but the general management of the farm is left largely to own judgment. However, I usually ask his advice in the matter, because I have had no very large practical experience as to some things connected with farming.

During the winter we experimented as to the best manner of feeding stock. We took, for instance, corn meal and cotton seed, and fed it in different proportions, the object of which was to determine the proportionate value of corn meal mixed with cotton seed. We also experimented in feeding hay that had been cut at different periods of the season. For instance, timothy hay that was cut in June, when it was just coming into blossom, and then a second crop, fifteen or twenty days later, when the seed was about ripening. We did this for the purpose of ascertaining at what time timothy hay should be cut and at the same time retain the greatest amount of nutriment. This was carried on quite carefully from about the 1st of September on through the winter months. In carrying on these experiments we were very careful as to the quantities we fed, taking great care that we got the quantity every time, and in order to do this we had to weigh out the amount we fed every evening; and you only need to try it to find out how much work is connected with it. It made very close work for us all winter.

As to the experiments that were carried on here last season, they were not very successful, on account of the long continuous drought of last summer, and consequently were not of much value.

Q. These experiments were made by you on these plots, were they?

A. We have overthrown the old plot system and have adopted new ones. The plots, originally, were placed on the north side of the farm, but we have changed them from where they were formerly and made them smaller. Formerly the plots were one eighth of an acre, now they are only one twentieth of an acre, consequently this year we have just doubled the number of experiments that we have here before.

Q. How about the rotation of crops?

A. The rotation of crops was about the same as those that W. K. Shelmire has spoken of. I had to keep up the rotation of crops in that way according to my contract, which was similar to the one made with him.

Q. Did you have any authority to sell off the stock?

A. Not unless by the permission of the Professor of Agriculture or the board of trustees. According to the contract I could not sell any live stock, grain, or produce of any kind without first obtaining permission to do so, but fruit and things of a perishable nature I could sell.

Q. Did you do anything with fruit last year?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose we had at least three hundred bushels of pears here last year, which were sold and an account kept of them, which can be seen by referring to the books. I do not think we lost over ten bushels out of the whole crop.

Q. How does the income compare with the expenditures within the past year?

A. As you understood before that we had a great deal of expense in the fore part of the year in having to buy feed for our stock, but, taking all that into consideration, we came out, at the end of the year, forty dollars ahead. We also made some improvements on the farm; we bought a new drill and fanning-mill. These implements are all of the best kind, as we tried two or three kinds of drill last fall. I suppose there was half a dozen kinds of drills here; they were left here with the privilege of trying them, and we selected those that gave us the best satisfaction.

Q. Did you take a drill with a fertilizer attachment?

A. We took a drill with the fertilizer attachment; it was the MacSherry drill.

Q. Forced feed?

A. Yes, sir; forced feed. We also got a model roller.

Q. Is it iron?

A. Iron, sir. I wish to say something about this dilapidation of the barn, which has been a bone of contention in this neighborhood for some time, and which has been much talked of through the local papers, &c., &c., is a very small matter. The great repairing that the barn needed, I, with two hands, put in in two days after the timbers were ready. There is no farmer in the community that would not have fixed everything, and have made all the repairs that were necessary to have been made, in the same length of time, if the farmer living on the place owned the property himself. The main difficulty, I think, is this: that things have been allowed to go down, little by little, year after year, until they reached the condition they were in when I came here. After I came here we put up new spouting on the barn, so the water is now carried off without any damage to the buildings, and here and there a board was loose, which a few minutes' work would give it quite a different appearance. Now, little matters of that kind had been continuously going on, which, if attended to at the proper time, would not have been noticed scarcely by the most careful observer, but which, if neglected and left go on from year to year, would soon bring the most careless to notice it, and consequently a report of the deterioration of the farm. If these little matters—or what certainly must have been little matters at first—would have been properly looked after when they were first noticed, all this report of the great dilapidation of the farm could have been obviated. These little matters were evidently not looked after very much before I came here, as I learned from some of the hands that had been working on the farm the year before I came here. I worked two of the hands that had been here before, and I would not work them again for another year, notwithstanding I could get them at a very low rate of compensation. When I have men working for me on the farm, I want them to get to work before seven o'clock; I want them to get to work before seven o'clock in the morning. These men would very often not get to their work until half-past seven o'clock, and sometimes not until eight. They would generally quit at eleven or half-past eleven for dinner, and get to work again by half-past one or two o'clock in the afternoon, and then stop at six in the evening for the day. And on Saturdays they would stop at four or five o'clock in the afternoon. To work hours of that kind on a farm will not pay; you are losing too much valuable time, as anybody who has ever worked on a farm very well knows. The old adage, "To make hay while the sun shines," applies more particularly to farming, I think, than to any other vocation. When you have the weather to do the work in you must be up and doing, or else the grass will grow under your feet.

Q. How were the fences when you came here,—were they in good or rather bad condition?

A. Well, I should say they were in rather bad condition; they had been very much neglected, indeed. They were left go until you could not get along without fixing them, and then they were apparently only patched up in order to get along only for the time being. Patched up in that kind of a way they would not last any length of time whatever. If they had been taken when they required very little repairing—and the time when a thrifty farmer would have repaired his fences—it would have saved a great deal of work and the farm would not have had such a ragged appearance as what the people in Chester county have reported it to have.

Q. Do you know how many men, Mr. Shelmire, worked on the farm?

A. I only know what I got from the books.

Q. I mean men that done general farm work.

A. Yes, sir; for nine months of the last year that he was here he had four besides himself; for the balance of that year I was here myself; when from that time on I done the work with two men besides myself, and have been doing it ever since with that number of hands.

Q. What kind of rotation did you observe in the succession of crops?

A. Why, the rotation of the crops are about the same as farmers generally follow. We first plow down the sod for corn, then the following spring we put out the same ground in oats; if we do not put it in oats we fallow it and put it out in wheat in succeeding fall, as we also put out the oats stubbles in wheat in the fall; and generally after one, sometimes two, crops of wheat we get it in grass again, when it remains in grass for about two or three years, then it is either put out in corn again or it is fallowed by turning under the sod. That is about the way the rotation of crops are observed here on this farm now.

Q. About how many acres of the different cereals do you have out, or put out, in one season?

A. I have about eleven acres of corn out now, twelve acres of wheat, and, I suppose, about ten of oats. I left about six acres of corn stalks unplowed that I did not care to put in oats; we will fallow that during the summer, the early part of the summer or latter part of the spring, and put it out in wheat in the fall.

Q. Did you manure the soil any?

A. Oh, yes; we turn everything to manure that we can, on the place. But there was not very much manure left on the place here during the last year, as you have already heard that about all the hay had been sold when I came here in January, 1880, and some of the stock also been sold off; so, as a matter of course, there was nothing left here to make manure out of. Consequently, up to this time we have not manured very much. The manure we made last winter we will not use until this fall. Since I came here we have got a manure tank which catches all the waste water that would naturally run or drain from the manure yard, which is very valuable, and of which we catch a great deal these wet days. We have adopted the system of silo since I came here, and we do not turn out any stock on the place to pasture; in consequence of which we made considerable manure last summer; and, taking that with what we made last winter, we have a very large quantity of manure to use this coming fall.

Q. Did you fatten any cattle for sale?

A. Yes, sir; the experiments I told you about a little while ago were made upon cattle that we were feeding for market.

Q. Have you sold those cattle yet?

A. Well, yes, sir, they are sold; there were only three of them.

Q. What did you sell them at?

A. I sold them at six and one half cents.

Q. What did you pay for them in the fall?

A. I bought them at four and three quarters.

Q. What did they weigh when you bought them?

A. They averaged about one thousand and forty pounds, I think; something like that. Some of them are weighing now fourteen hundred pounds.

Q. What did your experiment in feeding them in the manner in which you did determine?

A. The whole matter is here in printed form. We did not have anything very satisfactory from the experiments in feeding this year, but we intend to repeat it and will have better facilities for carrying out our plans than what we had last winter. You will find a full statement of all the experiments tried and the results of them in print. I made out a full statement of them; that report has been printed by the college authorities.

Q. Did you try the soiling system last summer, too?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the average production of wheat, rye, oats, and corn, per acre on this farm?

A. Well, the wheat and rye that I harvested last summer were sown under Mr. Shelmire's administration, and I do not think that the ground was put in near as good a condition for sowing as it might have been. Nine or ten acres of wheat were put into the ground without plowing at all, but were simply run over with a double-shovel iron plow. Just stirred up in that way and then the wheat drilled in. It was never harrowed nor rolled; in consequence of that kind of farming there was not more than about seventy bushels of wheat on those nine or ten acres.

Q. Were you about this locality any time during the time that Mr. Shelmire was getting ready that ground to sow, or at the time he sowed it?

A. I was not here until in January, 1881. I know that this is only hearsay, but it was told me by one of my men who had also worked for him the year previous to my going there, and who also helped to do some of this very work.

Q. Was it afterwards confirmed by your own observation?

A. Yes, sir, it was. By the appearance of the farm when we came here it looked very much as if it had been done in that way. The surroundings of the place would indicate that the person who had been on the place was undoubtedly very slovenly, as everything had the appearance of it.

Q. What facts have you to sustain such an assertion of that kind?

A. From the simple fact that any man that would allow the fences to go down in the way in which I found them, would be very strong evidence to my mind that he was certainly very careless and did not care much how things were going on on the place. The fences would hardly turn an animal of any kind, and pigs could go any place all over the farm without any trouble. The hedge fence at the upper part of the orchard was ten or twelve feet high. It looked as though it had not been pruned for many years. These are a few of the instances of which I just now spoke, and these, I think, are sufficient to sustain, to some degree at least, the assertion which I have just made, that the appearances of the farm generally would indicate that the person who had had the management of it was a very slovenly manager; and then the farm had the appearance also of having had everything taken off of it without putting anything on it in the shape of manure, &c., &c. It looked very much as if the farm had been, or everything taken off that they could get off.

Q. How about the machinery on the place?—was it broken up and out of repair?—was it in such a condition so as you could use it?

A. The truth of it is, there was very little machinery here when I came. If you will take the time to go over the farm, you will find that you can see for yourselves all that I have stated is true, and, while we have made many improvements during the past year, you can still see where there is a great deal more to do and fix up. There is another thing of which I wish to speak here, and that is in reference to the plows you have heard mentioned here by Mr. Harvey. Of all the plows that were left here when he quit the farm, there is not one of those plows that has the original clevice on it. Now, in this one particular, there is evidence of great slothfulness. This would occur in this way: When a clevice, for instance, would break, they would not go and have it repaired at the first opportunity of doing so, but would go to another plow and take a clevice off of it, and would use it until the thing was also broken, or until it was worn out. This is the way they worked it, until there is not a plow on the place that has on the clevice that belonged to it originally. This, as you well know, could all have been avoided by having taken the broken parts and having had them mended at the proper time, and in that way each piece of machinery would have all the pieces that properly belonged to it. But the former superintendents of this farm went it very much on the principle of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Q. How about the threshing machines and corn shellers?

A. We got the corn sheller repaired that had been here in use, but the threshing had been hired done, I presume, for it was sold, it was said, because it was worn out, and they had not used it for several years prior to that; but it was said to have been sold at a sacrifice—that it was worth forty dollars, at least, when it was sold. The same way with the grain drill; I heard it reported was sold at five dollars; but I was told by one of the workmen that it could have been fixed up so as to have run all right for some time to come at a very little expense.

Q. Do you know whether the farm implements on the place were loaned out among the neighbors much—do you know anything about that?—or whether they were hired out and the superintendents received pay for such hire?

A. I do not think they were hired out—no, sir; at least I do not think that that was the case during the time that Mr. Shellmire was here, as I understand that he would not, during the last year that he was here, loan at all.

Q. You have stated that the manner in which the farm was managed last year, and the experiments conducted as directed by the professor of agriculture of the State College—that by following his instructions, notwithstanding that you had to buy feed when you came here, and made repairs and improvements of various kinds, and also purchased some farming implements—after doing all this, there was a balance of forty dollars in favor of the farm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have about the same amount of acres out in grain this year, including corn, oats, wheat, and rye, as you had last?

A. Yes, sir; just about the same.

Q. What is your opinion as to how the income will compare with expenditures for this year, taking last year as the basis?

A. I think, taking last year as the basis, when the farm was able to maintain itself with the small appropriation from the college, and the numerous extra expenses it had to contend with, and it came out forty dollars

ahead, I think the balance this year will be very much greater in favor of the farm. This year we will not have several of the things to contend with that we had last.

Q. Then, what would there be in the way to run this farm successfully without it being a drag on the college?

A. There is nothing to hinder it. We could run this farm successfully and have a few experiments going on all the time without any assistance from the college at all, I believe.

Q. Have you experiment plots that you are operating now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many have you?

A. Twenty-two in oats and twenty-two in corn.

Q. About how many plots do you say, in your opinion, could be run successfully on this farm?

A. That is a matter on which I could hardly give an opinion, because I have never given it any consideration. But I should think that the number of experiments which we are carrying on now would be about it. I would say twenty-two of wheat, twenty-two of oats, and twenty-two of corn. I think that that would be a sufficient number; that would not require more than about six acres of ground, and that number of acres, I should say, could be given all the attention the experiments would require, and at the same time have enough of time for the other part of the farm.

Q. You are a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College, I believe?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take the course in agriculture?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The four years' course?

A. I was four years in the college department and one year in the preparatory.

Q. Is your knowledge of agriculture based entirely upon information you got from the text-books which you studied at the college, or did you have other sources of information on the subject besides?

A. Nothing more than what I got from practical farming before I ever went to school.

Q. I notice in plowing in and around the trees in the orchard you did not plow up close to the trees?

A. No, sir, I did not, but I propose to dig that up with a mattock. I could not plow any nearer than that this spring when I plowed it, and I have not had time yet to finish it up. This brings to my mind another matter that has been left go down very much. The orchards have not been kept up at all, as they might have been. Wherever a tree has died, the roots or dead tree was dug up and its place left vacant, consequently there are a good many trees that are missing, and the rows look very thin at places here and there through the orchard. A great many of these vacant places I have filled by replanting trees, and I intend to continue doing so until all the places where trees were are filled up. I have already planted twenty-five pear trees since I came here, and if it had been properly attended to as the trees died off there would have been no necessity of having to plant twenty-five trees at one time, but it could have been kept up by planting one or two trees every season. I cite this also as neglect on the part of former superintendents of this farm.

Q. Have you made experiments of small fruits?

A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Where did you dispose of the various crops raised on the place—the wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, &c.?

A. The wheat is the only crop of which I had any to sell; the hay, corn, and oats are all fed on the farm, and we will continue to feed all the coarse grain on the place, as well as all the hay, for we intend to keep up our experiments of fattening cattle.

Q. Where do you sell at?

A. Right here in West Grove market. The prices here are about as good as they are in Philadelphia, after taking it there and deducting the freight.

Q. Do you have discretionary power to sell the crops, such as corn, wheat, &c.?

A. Yes, sir—except what is reserved to feed and fatten cattle. I can sell no stock nor farming implements, or anything of that kind, without first obtaining permission from the board of trustees or professor of agriculture of the State College.

Q. Will you explain about the farm accounts—what amount of money is received, how it is expended, how you keep your accounts, and how the matter is looked into by others?

A. Well, as to the financial department of this farm, it is simple enough, I think, for any one to understand by referring to the books. The board of trustees of the college, in the first place, set apart a certain sum of money to be expended on the Eastern experimental farm. That money is paid twice a year, in two installments, one of which is paid in February and the other in August of each year. That money, after it comes here, is placed in the hands of the superintendent of the farm, and the expenditure of it is left to his judgment and discretion. The superintendent's salary is paid out of this sum, and the agreement binds him (the superintendent) not to expend or pay out any of it without taking a receipt for it, and that receipt should show exactly what the money has been paid out for. These receipts he will keep, and at the end of the year, when the auditors will come around, he will have them as vouchers to satisfy the auditors that he has been acting in good faith, and also for the auditors to see for what the money has been expended. The books will show that this money is generally expended for labor, farming implements, and improvements on the farm.

As we have to take receipts for every cent of money expended, the accounts in the books and the receipts must correspond with each other, and it is the duty of this board of auditors, who are appointed at the close of every year, to see that they do so correspond. These receipts or vouchers are a check against any false entries that might be made in the books, from which you can see that there is no chance whatever to speculate on the part of the superintendent, for he must have a receipt to show for everything.

Q. These vouchers are bills of purchase, with receipts attached in all cases where the bills have been paid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The bills state what the money has been expended for, and the receipts show that the bills have been paid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you take receipts for labor performed on the farm, as you pay for it?

A. I took receipts for every cent expended on the farm, whether it was for labor, farming implements, or improvements made on the farm, or for anything else from which the farm received the benefit.

Q. What have the board of trustees to show for the number of bushels of grain sold; do they merely take the report of the superintendent, of the

number of bushels of grain raised, and out of that so many bushels sold, and so many bushels used—how is it about that?

A. That is left entirely to our own honor. The superintendent of the farm keeps an account of the grain raised, and also of the number of bushels sold, and at what price per bushel.

Q. Are you required to give any security for the faithful performance of these duties?

A. Yes, sir; I am required to give a bond with real estate security.

Q. In what amount?

A. In the sum of \$1,000, dollars.

Q. How much money comes into your hands at any one time?

A. I think the largest amount that came into my hands during the last year, was eight hundred dollars at one time, and six hundred at another. The books will show how much, as I charged myself with it as soon as I received it.

Q. Will you tell us something about Mr. Shelmire's accounts and vouchers—especially as to the amount of stuff that he sold, and at what time he sold it?

A. As to the stuff sold by Mr. Shelmire, I cannot tell the amount he received for each item—the items were not carried forward in the entry. I was one of the committee who audited his accounts for the last year he was here. We did not know the amount of money received by him the previous year, from his books. So the only thing that was done by the committee was to look over his credits, and compare them with his vouchers. We found that part of his account all right.

Q. Do not the books show the amount of income of the farm?

A. I do not know the amount of income of the farm; you could not tell that without you would go into every detail of the whole year; you have to find out how much wheat he had sold, how much oats, and so on; he had not carried them forward.

Q. Who beside yourself were members of that committee?

A. Thomas J. Edge and Mr. William Gawthrop.

Q. Was Mr. Shelmire sworn when he appeared before you?

A. No, sir; he was not.

Q. Did you have a scene before the committee, at that time?

A. No, sir; not on this occasion, but I believe there was, previous to this meeting of the committee.

Q. With regard to these bills you examined, did you find that he had bills and receipts for all these credits, for which he claims on these entries?

A. Yes, sir; we examined all of the items, and found that he had vouchers for all of them.

Q. What was the largest amount for expenditure that he had?

A. My recollection is that it was for labor. And that was between seven and eight hundred dollars. That is the amount he had paid farm hands, and he had receipts for that amount also.

Q. Was that outside of his own salary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that or did it not include labor in the house?

A. No, sir; it did not.

Q. What were the gross proceeds of the farm for the last year of Mr. Shelmire's administration?

A. \$1,756 56; that is, the entire proceeds including the cash received; that is only for the nine months of the year, because I had to put in three months of Mr. Shelmire's time.

Q. These nine months extended from what time to what time?

A. From the 1st of April, to the first of January.

Q. Now, what were the expenses for labor, during the nine months that you were here?

A. Well, from the 1st of April, 1881, to the 1st of January, 1882, that is for the first nine months of my time, the entire expenditure was \$890. That includes \$450 of my salary, which would leave a balance of \$440 for labor; that would make the expenses for the whole year, taking that as the basis, about \$1,153; then deducting my salary it would leave \$553 for labor. I only got \$600 for the first year.

Q. Did the hands board themselves?

A. One of the hands boards with me, but the other one does not.

Q. Did he pay you a consideration for his board?

A. Well, yes; the way we hired them they did. I was to pay him so much a month and board him.

Q. Did you employ in addition to that sometimes day laborers?

A. Yes, sir; we did in harvest, and occasionally have a man work by the day in the garden for a few days.

Q. Is that also included in this \$1,153?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you pay a man that works for you by the month?

A. One of these men I had hired to work by the month, and the other by the day. I pay the man who works by the day \$1 a day, and then he boards himself, and he had in addition to that the use of a garden and a potato patch. The other man is getting \$14 a month and his boarding.

Q. About how much does it cost to board him?

A. Upon close observation I find it costs about \$2.75 a week to board him on the farm with the rest of the family.

Q. This property is assessed with real real estate taxes, I presume, as all other properties are?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they tax personal property, too?

A. Yes, sir; they do.

Q. On what valuation do you pay taxes?

A. For the year 1882, the real estate was valued at \$9,400 and the personal property was valued at \$195.

Q. What is the rate of taxation?

A. For county purposes, it is three mills; for State tax, it is three mills on personal property only. The taxes last year amounted to \$110.41, that included, besides State and county, road and school taxes. In 1881, the real estate was valued at \$9,400 and the personal property at \$260; that was before Mr. Shelmire had disposed of these various articles, of which you have been already informed.

Q. What is your opinion as the township assessments for road and school taxes; do you think that the local authorities here, in levying those taxes, show any discrimination in favor or against this farm?

A. I do not think there has been any partiality shown.

Q. Do you think this farm could be run as a practical experimental farm, and be made to pay for its own running?

A. No, sir; it could not, not in experiments alone.

Q. What appropriation did you have last year?

A. The first year it was \$300, and this it is \$900.

On motion, the committee, at half past eight, P. M., adjourned to meet at the St. Cloud Hotel, in Philadelphia, to-morrow at ten, A. M.

Sub-committee met. Present—Messrs. Mylin, Alexander, Hall, and Roberts. George Blight, ex-trustee, was sworn and examined. Professor Shortlidge, ex-president, was affirmed and examined. Miss Belle Shortlidge affirmed and examined. Mr. Alfred Sharpless affirmed and examined. Mr. Hickman recalled, and Allison O. Smith, a graduate, was sworn and examined. Adjourned to meet at Bellefonte, Pa., on Monday, P. M., June 26, 1882.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

State College Investigating Committee met at St. Cloud hotel, Philadelphia, May 13, 1882, at 10, A. M.

Members present—Senator Mylin, president, Representative Hall, secretary, Senator Alexander and Representative Roberts and Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate McConnell.

GEORGE BLIGHT, *sworn* :

By Senator Mylin :

Q. Do you live in this vicinity, Mr. Blight ?

A. I live in the city of Philadelphia.

Q. Were you ever connected, in any way, with the State College of Pennsylvania ?

A. I was a trustee for a period of three years.

Q. During what time ?

A. Commenced in 1867 and resigned in 1870.

Q. Have you, or have you not, Mr. Blight, taken considerable interest in the experimental farm in Chester county, at West Grove ?

A. I have, from the time it was purchased.

Q. Now, will you go on and state, in your own way, Mr. Blight, your knowledge of the transactions between this farm and the college—just give us your experience as a trustee ?

A. At the time of my election as trustee, the farm had been already purchased, but not paid for. I was elected during the interval of the purchase of the farm and the settlement or payment of it. If my recollection serves me right, \$45,000 was the sum obtained from the Government, which was to be appropriated to the purchasing of three experimental farms, one to be situated in the western portion of the State, one in the central, and one in the eastern portion. We advertized in various papers and otherwise invited sellers of farm property, that is, announced the intention of the trustees to purchase these farms, but there were very few responses to the committee's solicitations. We went out to Indiana county, and looked at Mr. White's farm there, which, I think, was the only one we were invited to look at in the western part of the State, and another in Chester county. This farm of Thomas Harvey was the only one the board thought was suitable for an experimental farm. And in Centre county, General Irvin presented two hundred acres, and afterwards it was thought not to be large enough, and two hundred acres more were purchased. I was the youngest member on the board of trustees at the time. The other members were H. N. McAllister, Judge Watts, Morris Ellis—all gentlemen of the highest integrity and honest purpose, and, I presume, more faithful trustees could not have been found in the State. And in buying these farms, the trustees were obliged to purchase what was offered them. I do not know why it was, but there were very few farms offered. But that seemed to be the expe-

rience of the board. But to come down to the Eastern experimental farm. There seemed to be no hesitation on the part of the board in the selection of Thomas Harvey's farm as the farm best adapted as an experimental farm in the eastern part of the State. And after the purchase of it, everything went on pretty much as you heard it detailed yesterday by Thomas Harvey and the other person who testified. Mr. Harvey was put in possession of the farm. He was thought to be a proper man to be put there, and he went on to it and carried it on for three years. You have already his three years' experience there, and it is not necessary for me to go over that part again, only I will say he carried it on to the entire satisfaction of all the trustees and all concerned. He had the farm there under a high state of cultivation, and made many improvements in various ways. Everything had a new and tidy appearance about the place. The trees—the fruit trees were all in a healthy and thrifty condition. A large peach orchard, in full bearing. I suppose covered not less than fifteen acres, maybe more, which was in full bearing. There was a very handsome hedge all around the farm. The farm, when Thomas Harvey was there, was as attractive a one as you could well find, and we were all delighted with it. Just before Thomas Harvey withdrew from its superintendency, sickness in my family called me away to Europe, and as, upon inquiry, found I might be detained in Europe for an indefinite period of time, I thought I had better resign my trusteeship, which I did; and that closed my connection with the farm as a member of the board of trustees. But, as a visitor, I visited the farm for a considerable length of time afterwards. That was when I had returned from Europe, and John I. Carter was there, and, of course, being much interested in the matter of experimental farming, I took notice how things were managed, and how difficult it was to get money at the proper times, and how difficult it was to pay hands, &c. I believe that is about all that I can testify to in reference to this farm that you have not already heard.

By Mr. Mylin :

What do you attribute the alleged failure of this farm to originally ?

A. In my opinion, and the opinion of those with whom I have had conversations is, that the principal reason was the locality. That it is found to be in a too remote part of the State, and very inaccessible to those who were interested in agriculture not living there. Therefore, those living at any great distance from the farm lost sight of its institution, and those in its immediate vicinity were alone interested. In my visits to this farm I was obliged to stay the entire day. Why, to get there, I would have to leave in the seven o'clock train in the morning, and could not return until near eight o'clock in the evening, consequently it took an entire day to make a short visit to the farm and return; and in order to make this seven o'clock train I had to leave my home at six o'clock in the morning, consequently my interest became lessened. I could not give my time up for more than an hour a day to a matter of this kind. While I was still much interested in the success of it, but not being able to spend a whole day in visiting the farm as often as I should like to have spent an hour or so, I lost interest in the farm on account of its remoteness.

By Mr. Alexander :

You are speaking of the Eastern experimental farm, are you ?

By Mr. Blight :

The Eastern alone, sir. I made only one visit to the Western farm. The second reason why I think this farm is a failure is the want of adequate means. In fact, they were cramped in every respect. It seemed the money that belonged to these farms properly could not be had at the proper times.

By Mr. Mylin :

You think the trustees took care of the college in preference to or at the expense of the experimental farms?

A. That was the impression I formed—that was the opinion I formed—from all that I could learn and hear. The amount appropriated did not warrant such an extensive application, that the amount of outlay required by the college and farms was greater than the appropriations, and that the farms or something was obliged to suffer; and it appears to have fallen on the farms. They did not have the means to carry on all successfully. The college alone required all the money they received from the State in order to make it successful.

By Mr. Mylin:

Do you know why the corporation purchased so much land in Centre county—did you hear any discussion among the members of the board of trustees why they purchased so many acres of land in Centre county—what was the reason Centre county was selected?

By Mr. Blight:

So far as my knowledge goes, the reason why Centre county was selected, General Irvin said he would give two hundred acres of land to the trustees if they would establish the farm for the central portion of the State in Centre county, which they considered a very fair proposition and a reasonable thing for them to do; and after it was decided to locate the farm there it was considered insufficient, and two hundred acres more were purchased from General Irvin, making in all four hundred acres.

By Mr. Hall:

How long were you connected with the college, Mr. Blight?

By Mr. Blight:

Somewhere near three years—1867–8–9.

By Mr. Mylin:

I presume, Mr. Blight, you visited the Western and Central experimental farms frequently during these three years you were trustee?

By Mr. Blight:

Yes, sir; that is, the Eastern experimental farm.

By Mr. Mylin:

I mean the Western and Central experimental farms, Mr. Blight.

By Mr. Blight:

Yes, sir; I do not know that I visited those farms but once, and that was as trustee, and the farm here in Chester county I only visited once as trustee, but then I visited it frequently from the general interest I took in the experiments that were being made. I visited the farms but once officially.

By Mr. Mylin:

Did any of the other trustees visit this farm officially?

By Mr. Blight:

Mr. McAlister was here once during my term of trustee, and that is the time I refer to as having visited it officially.

Professor JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, *affirmed*:

By Mr. Mylin:

Mr. Shortlidge, we would like to have you give us the history of your connection with the Pennsylvania State College—the time you went there, how you came to go there, how long you staid there, and what transpired during that time, and in what capacity you acted while there.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

In April, 1880, or thereabouts, General Beaver telegraphed me from Bellefonte that he wanted to see me in Philadelphia, at the Girard House.

I went into the city in response to the request and the telegram, and I found him there in company with Judge Orvis, at the Girard House. General Beaver said upon the recommendation of some friends they had come to see me in reference to the presidency of the State College; that they needed a president, and wanted to know if I would accept the position of president of the State College. The matter was talked over for some time, when I asked them what salary they gave, when I think they told me what they had been giving. I then told them I wouldn't take it for that. Then they proposed to raise the salary a little, and made big promises for the future, as to what would be done. After they had agreed to do better than what they at first intimated, and made such faithful promises for the future, I accepted the position, and I was appointed to the position, I believe, on the 27th of May, 1880; I think it was the 27th of May, 1880.

By Mr. Mylin :

To take effect when—right away?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

From June 1, I believe. Three or four days after my appointment I commenced my duties as president of the Pennsylvania State College. I went to the college after I had accepted the appointment, but before I took charge, and I found things in a very bad condition. After I had made arrangements to sell out my personal property and real estate, and upon going there found things in such bad condition that I was out of heart, and felt very much discouraged with what the situation and its surroundings presented, and what I knew would have to be overcome and suppressed before I would meet with any success, I came home and told my friends that I felt very much sorry I had taken the position, and had a great mind to abandon it. But I had the bills out for the sale of my property, and, after consulting with some of my friends, I concluded I would try it. I went to the college under these circumstances. I found a great deal of disorder. The first night I went there I found the students were out late at night, making all kinds of noise, and the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed. They rang the college bell. They began ringing the bell at about eleven o'clock at night, and I believe it rang from that on till twelve and one o'clock. I heard them pounding through the building, and doing everything in their power to make a noise. I then and there got sick of it, and, as I sat there listening to the noise and tumult, resting upon my elbows, I resolved that I would not remain. I had fully made up my mind to resign the next morning. I informed some of my friends that I had made a resolution not to go back to the college; that I was sick of the situation there, and I could not put up with the outrageous conduct I witnessed last night by the students. I had a talk with some members of the faculty. I talked with Professor Smith about it, and he told me that he admitted affairs were in a bad condition, but he thought if I would agree to remain, and he insisted on me to remain, that I could overcome disorder and bring order out of chaos. I went back to the college, and saw Judge Orvis, one of the trustees, there, and I told him I would not remain at the college unless they made certain promises to me. I told him it would be necessary to expel about one half the students, in order to bring the college into order, from what I had seen of the students the night before, and the knowledge I had of them. He said "Expel the students, as many as you like; and, if necessary, we will change every member of the faculty." Then, when the board of trustees next met, I had them pass the resolution you heard read yesterday by Mr. Shelmire. I was informed, too, that the disorder and con-

fusion I had heard on the first night I had stayed there was in ratification of the event of Dr. Calder leaving the institution.

By Mr. Mylin :

Why did the board pass a resolution of that kind? Do you think it was a prudent act on the part of the board of trustees to place so much power in the hands of one man?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

It was intimated to me before I took charge of the college that Professor McKee had been very largely instrumental in having ousted Dr. Calder, and from what I had heard I knew, in order to run the college successfully, it was necessary to have a resolution of that kind passed; and I declined to have anything to do with the college unless they would give me more authority than what Dr. Calder had. I was not going to enter upon my duties there as president of that college with my hands tied as Dr. Calder had, and that was the reason this resolution was passed. I entered upon my duties knowing that this division was there. Victor Piolette, also one of the board of trustees, said to me: "If you get some of the members of the faculty down on you you will have trouble. They fought Dr. Calder while he was there until he was obliged to resign, and they will tomahawk you about in the same way if they get down on you, or you get into any dispute with them. He told me about Professor McKee—the kind of a man he was—and he called him a pretty hard name, using an oath with it, and told me he would have nothing more to do with him if he were me than what I had to. Before I was there a month I found out that both Professor McKee and Professor Hamilton were attempting the same thing with me that they had with Dr. Calder; they called on me and told me I was not doing what ought to be done, and that if I did not do so and so I would not get along with the students nor the faculty. The very first statement they made to me convinced me that Dr. Calder was a much injured man, although I had not heard a single statement from them against him. I knew what they had done for Dr. Calder, and they were trying the same game on me. So I checked it by telling Professor McKee, I think: "Gentlemen, I intend to be president of this college or nothing, and you may just as well know it now as after awhile." I soon found out they were the particular friends of General Beaver, and that these men had been opposed to Dr. Calder, and I found that they were working with Beaver against me. When the college opened for the fall term, the boys commenced the same system of order I had seen there when I was there on a visit. I had taken about one fourth of the students with me. I think I am correct in that statement. The students that had been there commenced to abuse the students I took there. One of them said that he would go home if they did not stop hazing him. They began hazing the students I brought there. I took in the situation at once, and saw who was at the bottom of all this. Hazing was carried on very generally, and I saw it had to be stopped, and I was determined to put an end to it if I had to use violent measures to do it. The students had no regard for anything, not even for chapel services. Soon after the term commenced, the first Sunday, we had services in the chapel, which the students were required to attend. There was a great deal of confusion and noise. I rebuked the students for this bad conduct, which seemed to have the desired effect at first. But soon I heard a thump, which I thought I knew where it came from; but in order to be sure of the person who was doing it I left it go by unnoticed, apparently, but I said nothing, for the purpose to see if I was correct in the person I thought had made the noise. I knew it would be repeated soon, and I kept a lookout to see if I was correct; and I had not long to

wait until it was repeated. I then got right up in the midst of services, and, in pretty strong language, told him that if the noise was repeated I would eject the party, for I knew who it was, although I did not use stronger language than the necessity of the case demanded. I would not have been required to use that kind of language any other place, but there it was necessary, for they were nothing more than a half civilized set of students. They were a little better than barbarians, and the strongest language you could use was none too severe for those students. I called a meeting of the faculty the next morning, and the student was expelled. They still continued to haze the new students, and I saw that they would drive away some of the best students at the college if it was not stopped, and stop they must. I told them if they continued to haze them, I will haze you—but the more I said seemed only to add fuel to the flames—after what I had said about hazing to these students; of course I then began in earnest to suppress it, but the students didn't seem to care. These boys, I was told, had the sympathy of Professor McKee and other members of the faculty. Professor Hamilton was also in sympathy with the boys, so I was told. I may have been incorrectly informed, but I do not think so, from what I saw by my own observation.

By Mr. Mylin:

Was this during the fall term of 1880?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

It was in the beginning of the fall term. About August 27th the term began, and this may have been three or four weeks after the term commenced. I heard that Professor McKee was conniving at hazing the students. I heard that from one of the members of the faculty. I heard the same of Professor Hamilton, although I do not think he was quite as active in it as Professor McKee. On Sunday night I understood that some of the students had been to Professor McKee's house. I wasn't a witness to this, but I believe it to be so from what I know followed. On the Monday night following they nailed up the doors, went up stairs and got horns and blew them—got a hold of the bell-rope and rung the bell, and made every conceivable kind of noise. They raised "cain" there until about eleven o'clock. I got up and went to the college. I admit I took a heavy hickory cane with me, in order to give them to understand that I meant business. I went up there and I could not get in. The doors were all nailed up. I went over to Professor McKee's house. When I got there I found he was over at the college. Mrs. McKee said to me: "Indeed, you had better not go over, for you don't know what they will do to you." I went over to the college, and I believe, on my way there, I was told that Professor McKee was over there by another person also, and I also saw there were no lights in the building. The lights had all been put out. I went over, and I found Professors McKee and Heston were there. I asked them some questions. They did not hesitate to tell me that they had more experience than I, and gave me to understand I was yet a novice in that part of the county with their students. They began to tell me that I could not get in to where the students were, for the doors were all nailed up. I said we had to get in here and find out who these rioters were, and I asked them for an ax to cut down the doors. I got the ax, but afterwards we thought the better plan was not to cut down the doors, and Professor McKee suggested that we had better go home and let the boys alone, and investigate the matter the next day. Then I prevailed on him he should assist me in putting down the noise: I prevailed with him that the noise should be put down. Before we left the college that night, Professor McKee began to condemn and abuse me, and told me that the noise

had never been put down, "and you can't"—meaning me—"can't put it down, either." I found out he was going to be against me, so I turned to Professor Heston, I thought he was in sympathy with me at first when I talked to him, but he thought we could do nothing that night, that the boys had the best of us. We left the college then, and I said, "I will catch these fellows to-morrow morning." I don't know whether they found out I was in the building that night or not. I went around and saw all the professors the next morning before breakfast; told them I was going to hold a meeting of the faculty the first thing that morning, and told them also what the purpose of it was to be. When I got to Professor McKee's house he began to abuse me; he began before I had time to tell him what I intended to do. The way in which he talked hurt me very much, and it wasn't a very promising outlook towards the successful management of the college. This grieved me, for I had heard that the college had a very bad name before I took charge of it, and I thought that it might not be as bad as it was reported, and under proper management it would soon have a better name, if not as good as any other college. When the faculty met and I came in, I found McKee abusing me, using very insulting language; I turned around and said to him—and I wasn't in a very good humor at this time—I says: "I know who my friends are here, and I want you to understand that I am president of this faculty, and I will conduct this investigation here to suit myself, and I do not want any interference on your part,"—meaning Professor McKee. That may not have been the precise language I used but it was something similar to that. That silenced him. That may have been a pretty rough thing to do, when he was a member of the faculty and vice-president of the college; but sometimes you have to resort to pretty severe means in order to do what is right. We then went on with the investigation, inquiring into the conduct of these boys, and by half-past eleven we had one boy expelled and there was a terrible outlook for a number of the other boys. The boys saw I wasn't going to back down in the matter, so they sent a committee to me to intercede for the transgressors, but I says to them, "Gentlemen, you will find that I will be as firm as a rock about this thing." They left me with very little encouragement, however. I filed their reasons, and I went around and talked to them. Well, the result of our investigation was we expelled one boy, and some of these boys I sent home to their parents, which I thought was the best thing to do, and not expel them permanently. We finally got the thing started again, and it was not long until I found out that Professor Smith and McKee were in correspondence with the members of the board of trustees without my knowledge. They had been placed by the resolution you have already heard, by the board of trustees, as subordinates to the president of the college, and by being in correspondence with the board of trustees they were transcending the scope of their authority. I thought they were in correspondence with some of the members of the board of trustees, and later developments convinced me of it. I discovered soon after I got there that the opposition on the part of Professors Smith and Hamilton arose from jealousy. I found out that Professor Hamilton had been an applicant for the position I was then filling, and Professor Smith, here, had been another applicant. I found out he had been visiting members of the board of trustees. He went over to Clearfield to see Mr. Gordon, one of the trustees, to see what influence he could have with him against me. I do not think he met with very much success, though. Then he went down to Williamsport, to see Mayor Starkweather. I don't know the conversation, but I know what the visits were made for; they were made to influence the board of trustees against me, for the pur-

pose of having me removed. So I found out that things were getting a little warm, and I was determined that I would watch the spies. While Smith was doing his part, Professors Hamilton and McKee were carrying complaints to Beaver, who were both favorites of the General's. We got the college started again, and were getting along some better, but pretty soon after this some of the students went off to a Granger picnic, some eight or ten miles from the college. I was in favor of their going. I thought it would be a perfectly safe place for them to go to. I think there was sixteen of them over there, and the most of them got drunk on their way back. One student, by the name of Potter, told me all about it. I didn't ask him anything about it, but he just told me of his own accord, and what prompted him to do it I could never conceive. There was some young boys, who were under twenty-one years of age, had got drunk, and he told me who had sold the whiskey, so I concluded to stop that kind of business; so I called the faculty together, and the faculty thought the proper thing for me to do was to have the men arrested who had sold the whiskey to these boys, which I did at once, and I had this fellow Potter summoned to give evidence, and, when I took him down into court, he denied everything he had said to me.

By Mr. Alexander:

What was Mr. Potter's first name, Mr. Shortlidge? I would like you to state it, if you please.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I do not know. I cannot tell you. I know his name was Potter.

By Mr. Alexander:

Do you know if it was Roger L. Potter?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I do not know. It may be it was. It may have been something like that.

By Mr. Alexander:

Well, his name was Roger L. Potter. I am familiar with the facts of the case, and know that was the student's name.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Well, I will not dispute that with you; it is quite likely that was his name. However, I said to him, when we came out, "You will pay up for that; you are either telling a lie here before this squire, or you told me a falsehood when you first mentioned this thing to me." I think I said he would be expelled. This was also carried down to General Beaver. I saw there were spies in the camp all the time. Everything was carried down to Beaver, and whenever I met Beaver he would have some fault to find with me; and I soon saw that General Beaver's sympathies were with my enemies and not with me; but after Potter had given me a clue to where the students got their whisky, I soon found another student who could be relied on to give evidence against the liquor sellers; and as we had the man arrested again, and this time he was bound over to appear at court, we took him to Bellefonte to have him tried and had students under age summoned to give in evidence that they had obtained whisky from this man and paid for it. Mr. Alexander was the man's lawyer, and was concerned against the college and me, (he is here now and knows whether I am not correct in my statement that there was such a case tried where he was on the other side.) Well, we had the strongest kind of evidence, and there was nothing to prevent the man from being convicted, had there been fair play. General Beaver was my attorney, and he did not challenge a single jurymen on the jury, which he ought to have done. Mr. Alexander knows if I am correct or not. There was on that jury a bar-tender, whose sympa-

thy, as a matter of course, would be with the whisky seller, and there was a hostler of the man who was being tried on the jury, a man identified with the hotel where the boys got the liquor, and two that visited the hotel of this man, and supposed drank there—I was informed they did. These men were on that jury. Beaver never challenged a single man that was called on that jury. He gave the case away because he refused or neglected to challenge those men on the jury, and the result was we had the cost to pay; although we did some good, even if we did lose the case, we stopped the sale of liquor to students—the public sale of it to the students of the college—but the conduct of the students whenever they went away from the college was very bad. They would sometimes, yes, generally, all get drunk; and, taking them as a class of students, they were very near the worst I had ever saw. As a matter of course, we had some very honorable students there. I am willing to admit that, but the generality of them were rough and disorderly. Well, then there was a case occurred a short time after that when one of the professors was standing up in the chapel to read a chapter in the Bible—we always had a chapter read in the Bible and prayers every morning—some of the boys began stamping their feet as other students came into the chapel. Of course the thing was just done in sport—at least I think it was, but one of them, after the professor, (I think it was the Rev. W. W. Campbell who was conducting the services that morning,) had read a chapter in the Bible, there was a noise as though some one had kicked against the seat—this during prayer. I raised my hand and that stopped the noise, and if the students had not about that time been in a state of rebellion I would not have paid any attention to it; but under the rebellion that existed there at the time, I could not let it pass by without notice. There was one of the members of the faculty sitting right close to his elbow, and told him what he had done, and I told him I would have to send him home a week for such gross misbehavior during the time of chapel services. The student denied it very emphatically. I told him that I could not possibly be mistaken, although I thought there might possibly be a mistake somewhere. I thought I had better investigate it a little, so I permitted him to bring one of his friends along in to see me, and if he corroborated him I would let up. The friend that he brought in said that he did not kick as much as the rest. That showed me that he did kick. Then, that I had this further evidence, I just told him that he must go for a week. The boy then appealed to Professor McKee, who was taking an active part in the boys' interest, and Professor Buckhout had his petition and handed it to the faculty, and I found they were going to take action upon it and call my action into question; but I told these gentlemen that I knew that I had a resolution of the board of trustees that gave me the authority, and I knew what I was doing. I do not think they knew of the shape of the resolution before this; that kind of got ahead of them, but I knew the matter would not stop there; the boy—

By Mr. Alexander:

What was the boy's name, Mr. Shortlidge?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I do not remember. Some one suggested Hunter as being the boy's name. (Reporter: Yes, Hunter was the name of the boy.) Well, the the boy went straight to General Beaver with his complaint, who turned right around and wrote a letter and sent it up with the boy, after hearing his story, not knowing anything about it except what the boy told him. He rebuked me in the letter, and said I had exceeded my authority, and from what he knew the boy was afflicted with some kind of nervousness,

and the noise he had made in the chapel was on account of that, and he could not help it. I soon after this went down to see General Beaver, and two of the professors were there, I suppose each to tell his story, and what they told him I do not know, but the General turned around and said to me, "You have exceeded your authority in sending home the boy Hunter—that you should have consulted the faculty first." I just warmed up and said, "General, I am going to be president of this college." I knew I had something to fall back upon. I knew I could fall back on the resolution of the board of trustees.

Newspaper Reporter :

Will you please repeat what you said to General Beaver ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I said, "General, I am president of this college, and I propose to let the students know it." This silenced the General for some time. He wanted to know what authority I had, and I informed him what authority I had from the board of trustees. This ended the matter for the time, but General Beaver lost no opportunity to let me know he was alive and kicking. Then I found out that there were a number of the members of the faculty, whenever we would come in contact, would run down to General Beaver and misrepresent things to him. General Beaver was opposed to me, but I never knew any reason for it except the misrepresentation on the part of these men. I found the same members of the faculty that had been identified with the opposition to Dr. Calder, my predecessor, were with the rebellious students. The thing went so far that I made a statement to him, and told him that Professor McKee was inciting the students to rebellion, and I thought he should be removed.

By Mr. Mylin :

Was this in General Beaver's office ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes; that he was continually carrying news to him—General Beaver—and misrepresenting things very much. General Beaver denied that he had ever been spoken to about it by any of the faculty. He went on and extolled Professor McKee, and said that he was a splendid man, and a better man for the place he occupied could not be found. I said, "General, did you not use your influence to make McKee president, or that he had offered him the position?" The General said he had never offered it to him, nor he was not fit for the position. So these misrepresentations continued to go to General Beaver as before. I knew that things were getting along no better, and I finally said to General Beaver, "General, I want to work for you." The first thing I said, I think, was that he was influenced by these misrepresentations. That there are a number of persons at the college whose influences had been brought to bear upon you, and you are influenced by them. The General said he was not, for no representations had been made to him. I said to him, "I knew that the first thing was that they would come and make these representations to him, and you are influenced by them. I want to work with you, General, and I say I am anxious to work with you, and I believe you are interested in the success of the college, and would do what was right if these representations were not made to you." He stoutly denied that they made any representation to him at all. I told him, "I know that there are, and I will not work with you if you believe the stories you hear from them." He then got mad, and emphatically and, in the strongest kind of language, denied that any person connected with the college had ever been to see him about the college since I had been president.

So I concluded I would catch up the General in his misstatements to me.

There was a young fellow there by the name of Reber, that had been in charge of the military department. He had a good deal of trouble with the students, and they would come to me to get excused from his control, and threatened to leave the college if they had to be under him. Well, now, I was anxious that we should have as many students there as possible, and if there was anything there that was a detriment to our students I was going to interfere and have it remedied. So I excused these students when they came to me with their complaints, and thought to reconcile them, and show them that they were not taking the right view of it. I intended to fix up the thing, so as we would have harmony all around, after I had inquired into the cause of the discontent. Well, young Reber went to General Beaver about it, and the first time afterwards General Beaver went for me about it. I told General Beaver that Reber was very unpopular with the students, and I was told he was very unpopular while he was a student at college with the students generally—not liked by them. I told him, not that I had anything against Reber specially, but I told him that Reber had been down there and made complaint to him—notified Beaver that I had excused students from military duty. General Beaver denied that he had been there at all. So I thought I would trap up the General this time. So as soon as I had an opportunity I got into conversation with Reber, and talked with him about one thing and another, and I says: "By the way, what did General Beaver say to you the other day when you told him about me excusing some of the students from military duty?" He said he did not say very much; that he asked him a few questions. I told General Beaver that Reber had been down to see him, although Beaver had constantly denied of him being there; so I put at Beaver what Reber had told me, and Beaver got very mad and said: "Do you mean to say I do not tell the truth?" I says, "I would not say that, but" I says "I mean you do not make correct statements;" and I tripped him up on what he had been telling me, by letting on to Reber I knew that he had been down to see Beaver, when Reber took it for granted that I knew that he had been there, and he never suspected that I was pumping him for information. Well, it was not long until the board of trustees met at Harrisburg. It met there in January, 1881. Hamilton, who was business manager, and had charge of the books, was sick, so I told the book-keeper that I wanted him to go down to Harrisburg and take along the books, and explain them so as the trustees could understand them, as he was best acquainted with them, and knew more about them than any one else—that Hamilton was not fit to go. I wrote a note to Hamilton, stating I am going to Harrisburg to a meeting of the board of trustees; that I directed the book-keeper to bring the books of the college down, and that Professor McKee would take charge of the college; that he was vice-president and would attend to my duties during my absence. Well, you can imagine my surprise when I went to Harrisburg and met Professor McKee. He had come down with the books from Bellefonte. I understood he had been down and notified General Beaver. I don't know, but I believe, General Beaver directed him to take the books to Harrisburg, after he discovered Hamilton was not fit to go, while I left McKee at the college to take charge of it and attend to my duties at the college. I found out afterwards from the book-keeper that Hamilton would not give him the books. Now, I was at the head of the institution, and he was only a subordinate, and he had no right to refuse to give those books to the book-keeper on my orders. As you well know, he was only a subordinate to me, by the resolution that you heard read yesterday. Well, McKee came there with the books, and I presented the case to the board of trustees. At once General Beaver

presents a letter that he had received from Professor Hamilton, the business manager, and I objected to the letter being read. Says I, "I left word with the book-keeper to have them books brought down here, and come along with them himself, so if there was anything the board of trustees could not understand he could explain to them, and gave directions to Professor McKee to take charge of the college in my absence, as he was vice president, and attend to my duties; and" I says, "in defiance of my order, he is here at the meeting of the board of trustees, where he has not been notified to be present, and where he is not entitled to be without being asked." General Beaver began at once to defend him, and said that Professor McKee was there properly—that he had been invited there. So I then, as a matter of self-defense, let out on General Beaver, and I used him up pretty well before I let up on him. I referred to the time he was going to kick me out of his office, as I just said to you, because I had shown to him, himself, the misstatements he had made to me; and I repeated to the board of trustees what I have detailed to your committee about the misrepresentations that were carried to him by Professors McKee, Smith, Hamilton, and others, and how I trapped him up through Reber. Of course it laid General Beaver out for that night. He never rallied from it that night, and he saw that the case was against him, and he gave me no further trouble just then. I then asked the board of trustees for a committee of investigation to look into McKee's conduct.

By Mr. Mylin:

What time of the year was this, Mr. Shortlidge, and what year?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

January, 1881. The committee came there and they commenced their investigation, and everything that they did was done in secret. I was not allowed to be present when the members of the faculty were examined; and I contend that, as a matter of right, I had a right to be present, for I was president of the college, and had solicited the appointment of the committee. They would not let me hear any of the evidence taken by the committee. Every member of the faculty was called in by himself before this investigating committee, and I was not allowed to be present to hear a single member of the faculty testify. The whole investigation was had in "star chamber" style. Each member of the faculty was brought in and examined separate. One of the members of the board of trustees told me it was a set-up job on me, and it was intended when they were appointed to make a report against me. I told him if they did not make a true report I would be ready to hand in my resignation.

By Mr. Hall:

What committee was this you are now talking of?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

It was a committee appointed by the board of trustees, and was composed of the members of the board. I wanted the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of some of the members of the faculty, and remove some that were totally incompetent to fill the position they were trying to fill. Professor Smith was one of them. He was professor of chemistry, and I found him incompetent to fill that position, because he did not understand chemical analysis; he could not explain certain principles of chemical analysis to the students, and they complained to me about it. I asked for his removal, because of his incompetency. I was convinced of this from what I heard of him among the students, and from my personal knowledge. I happened to be in Professor Smith's study one day, and I saw his brother-in-law, who was a student there at the college, bring him a borax bead that was colored, and it looked very much like

iron. I saw at once it was manganese; but I saw he hesitated, and, in a hesitating way, said he did not think it was iron, but still it looked like it. I spoke up and said, "Professor, is it not manganese?" He said, "Yes; that is what it is." Now, here was a test that came under my own observation, where his own brother-in-law, a student, too, who brought him a specimen of metal, and he could not tell him whether it was iron or manganese. This is what I saw myself that corroborated the objections the students were making to him. I was satisfied he was utterly incompetent for the position, and I prevailed on General Beaver to have him removed. I was informed by those who were in a position to know, that it was perfectly useless to attempt to induce General Beaver to oppose Professor Smith. Finally, I wanted to know why Beaver was so friendly towards Smith, and I began to inquire the cause of it from a certain party, and he said to me that he had been engaged to Mr. Beaver's sister, although you saw some of the statements in the newspaper where I should have said that Professor Smith was engaged to Mr. Beaver's wife's youngest sister, and expected to marry her. I never said that; and I think the reporter misrepresented me on purpose. I got the information from some friends at the college, and I have every reason to believe it true; and he told me that General Beaver would not remove Smith, because he had been engaged to General Beaver's wife's sister. Of course I admit it is a very unfortunate thing to bring out the whole story; for to speak about it, no doubt, brings up in Mr. Smith's recollection thoughts of pleasant hours; and to have the subject discussed before an investigating committee is, undoubtedly, unpleasant to Mr. Smith, and I would not refer to it were it not that it has gotten before the public and been very much distorted, and I owe it to Professor Smith to correct it, as well as myself and the memory of the lady; for, while Professor Smith was paying his attention to the lady, she died, and, of course, he married somebody else, which I knew at the time as well as I know I am here in this room testifying—that Professor Smith was married to a very estimable lady, some years ago. My friend told me, "You cannot influence General Beaver against Smith on this account;" and this it was that accounted for the friendly feeling between General Beaver and his brother-in-law: that was the information I got when I was there. Smith was married, and had been at the time I went there; but this happened long ago.

By Mr. Hall :

You have this merely from hearsay, Mr. Shortlidge, as I understand you?

A. Yes, sir; I have it from a very reliable gentleman. I got it from a very reliable source, sir; but I don't know that I will give his name unless I am obliged to.

By Mr. Hall :

I think we had better have the name of the gentleman who told him, (addressing chairman Mylin.)

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I don't know that it is necessary to have his name mentioned unless the case comes up.

By Mr. Mylin :

It will come up. We want to go to him with this evidence and trace it to its original source, otherwise we will have to discard all that is hearsay evidence.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

There is a person here that heard the same statement as I did.

By Miss Shortlidge :

I was present when it was told to Mr. Shortlidge, and I can corroborate him in that statement.

By Mr. Mylin :

Well, that does not serve our purpose, though. We were appointed a committee to investigate the Pennsylvania State College, and it has been said publicly that the committee was appointed for the purpose of "covering up." Now, we want all the evidence we can get on the management of the State College; and we want the best evidence that can be adduced. We want to get at the bottom facts.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I don't know but what I would rather let that point go against me. I believe I would rather have the case go against me rather than give the name of that informant, although I could produce a person that heard the same statement that I heard.

By Mr. Mylin :

You understand the motive of the committee, no doubt, in wanting the name of your informant, as we want to call him, and he may be able to give us additional information that might throw light on the matter we are investigating; we do not wish you to understand that the committee doubts your veracity, but we would like the name of the informant for the purpose I have stated.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir; I understand, but unless I am compelled to give the name I will not do it—I would rather have that part of my testimony go against me than to give the name of my informant. I am not going to draw anybody else into this. I would rather bear the censure myself than to do it, and, unless I am compelled to do it, I decline to concede to your request—then it may be a matter not under my control, and I could not do better than tell it.

By Mr. Alexander :

Mr. Shortlidge, the lady you refer to in your speech at Media, the other day, as being engaged to Professor Smith, was a daughter of H. N. McAllister's, and a sister of the wife of General Beaver.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir; she was a daughter of H. N. McAllister's.

By Mr. Alexander :

You said a younger sister of General Beaver's wife. Now, do you not know, Mr. Shortlidge, that the lady you referred to was an older daughter of H. N. McAllister's than Mrs. Beaver, and that she has been dead a number of years?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I understand he had a daughter older who died years ago.

By Mr. Alexander :

Do you know how long ago?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No; I do not know.

By Mr. Alexander :

Do you think it was the proper thing for you to do to speak of a lady—of an estimable lady, as I knew her to be—in a speech, in the manner you did. Is there any excuse for referring to such a thing at all in a speech?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Of course I think it is a very unfortunate thing to go over all this stuff here, and I never expected it would get into public print when I referred to it in my speech.

By Mr. Alexander :

There is also another daughter married to Dr. Hayes ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; Dr. Hayes, he knew well enough what I meant, and he distorted the thing in his communication to the papers for a purpose. He had a purpose in view when he distorted that, and misrepresented that thing, so if what I said was referred to or would come up before the convention at Harrisburg he could head it off, for if it would have gotten before that convention it certainly would not have helped his chances for the nomination of Governor, and he had it published in *Philadelphia Press* just before the convention.

Q. Was there a communication in the *Philadelphia Press* on the subject ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; the very day before the convention. On Tuesday, before the day of the convention, he published his distorted statement, so as to meet any opposition that might arise by reason of what I said.

(Members of committee withdraw for consultation as to whether witness should divulge the name of the informant, which witness declined and refused to give unless compelled to.)

By Chairman Mylin :

In regard to answering the question asked by the committee, in reference to the name of your informant of the matter you have just stated, the committee have determined not to insist on an answer at present, but have determined to hold the matter under advisement for the time being, so you can continue in your statement.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

You see I do not want the matter brought out any more than it already is.

By Mr. Mylin :

Were you acquainted with Mr. McAlister's family ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No, sir ; I did not nor do not know them. I never saw any of them that I know of ; I only know what was reported to me.

By Mr. Mylin :

Will you now proceed, Mr. Shortlidge ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

There was Prof. Hamilton, who had been professor of agriculture, and I saw from the condition the farms were in, that under his administration as professor of agriculture the farms were a failure. So far as practical experiments were attempted under his supervision, nothing was successful. I heard Prof. Buckhout state in the president's office before a faculty meeting was called, but whether several members of the faculty were in there at that time I do not remember, but I think they were ; he said there is not a single experiment that was attempted by Prof. Hamilton that can be relied upon. I said, " Why, they are published as certain results from experiments made ; " but he said, " There is not a single experiment in all of them that can be relied upon."

By Mr. Mylin :

Mr. Shortlidge, the committee would prefer you to confine yourself to your own views and judgment of the matter, and your own personal knowledge, instead of giving the opinions of third persons.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Well, I saw myself that the experimental farms were a failure under Hamilton. I heard him, as professor of agriculture, tell some of the work hands on the experimental farm how to feed milch cows. He told them

the proper thing to feed them was corn meal to make milk. Now, corn meal, as a matter of course, contains an element that will produce milk, but of itself it would not. You must mix it in order to obtain the highest results. If you want a cow to give the greatest quantity of milk, and are feeding her bran, as well as corn meal, mix it, and then feed most bran. Now, I heard Professor Hamilton give such instructions, and I object to the instructions, and I gave instructions to feed bran also. Now, these were instructions given by a man who was at the head of the agricultural department of the State College, and I merely speak of this to show the qualifications of Professor Hamilton. We had a little dispute about it, and he got up and was going to take down his chemistry and show me that the chemistry said so. Said I: "You do not need to go to that trouble. I do not care what your book says. You cannot tell me that corn meal is the proper thing to feed to a cow to give milk, instead of bran and corn meal." After considerable discussion the matter was dropped, and it rested at that. Then there was some of the old neighbor farmers there that told me that the farm was being badly managed under Professor Hamilton's administration; that they were raising about eight bushels of grain to the acre where they had formerly been raising forty. From what I saw, and from the information I could gather, I was satisfied that the land was run down and needed phosphates. I tried to persuade Professor Hamilton to experiment with phosphates, but I could not induce him to try it, nohow. He said he was using manure. Of course, I knew myself manure was good, but they could not get enough of manure for what they needed there. I was satisfied there had been good results of phosphates from other sections of the country, so I got three or four manufacturers of phosphates to give as a donation to the college some of their phosphates to try as an experiment, and they all cheerfully did it. So he began the business of phosphates. He used it, and the gain could at once be seen. There was such a difference in its favor that it was noticed by the farmers, and remarked on by them. I wanted them to try phosphate on wheat, but they had no drill there fit to be used for that purpose. It may have done to drill in wheat without anything in with it, but so far as the use of phosphates was concerned it was not fit for anything, and so that experiment had to be dispensed with. As a matter of course, the farmers there would not try it. I think Messrs. Alexander, of Bellefonte, had a car load of phosphates brought into that neighborhood, and I think they had the hardest kind of trouble to sell it. I think I got from a man there in Alexander & Co.'s office. I think he told me they gave most of it away on trial. So I got to work to convince these men—the farmers there—that phosphate was the proper thing to use. It could not be used on the college farm, for Professor Hamilton would not allow it to be done. I soon began to see what kind of farming was done there, and I made up my mind that Professor Hamilton was not the right man in the right place, and thought there ought to be somebody there that understood that business, and I spoke about having him removed, and insisted on it, and have his place filled by one who was competent. Well, Professor McKee opposed me in that. I found out that Professor Hamilton had been also an aspirant for the position of president of the college. His name had been offered to the board of trustees, but they were not fools enough to appoint. Then here comes Professor McKee next, who, perhaps, didn't care so much about president, but he wanted to run the college. If you could have a mere figure-head in there as president of the college, and allow McKee to run it, he would be all right. I found that he had talked with the students and had persuaded some to stand by him. May be it might be well for me

to state right here what I wanted him to do, but I don't know that it is of much consequence, but——

By Mr. Mylin :

I do not think we care about that, Mr. Shortlidge.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Well, as a matter of course, he used his influence on the boys, whose prejudices were easily moved. As a matter of course, he had these students with him, and, by their assistance, endeavored to oppose me whenever they could. I found out soon after I went there that Professors Hamilton and McKee were the friends of Beaver, and wherein I was opposed by General Beaver. This state of things continued for some time, and I was perfectly powerless to introduce any reforms which had to be carried out by the board of trustees, as General Beaver always stood in the way; and that which Professor Hamilton would suggest was generally listened to. Then I discovered that General Beaver was the State College; that whatever he said must be done. Everybody knuckled down to him, including the board of trustees. They did just as he directed. The board of trustees went there probably with the intention to do the right thing; but General Beaver being the only trustee living near, the college matters were left to him to look after at the college, and, as a general thing, they took his statements that he made to them as facts, and never investigated for themselves, to find out whether his statements were true or not. Consequently they would do whatever he told them to do. I do not find any misappropriation of the college funds. I do not think General Beaver or any of the trustees ever misused any of the college funds; nor do I think that any person connected with the college could be charged with making a misappropriation of any of the funds for their own benefit; and I think the funds have all been applied to the use of the college, and have, no doubt, been applied honestly and justly by those whose power it is to appropriate the funds; but there was a misapplication of the funds in that they were spent uselessly. Now, here was Professor Smith. The friendly relations between him and General Beaver were very warm, for reasons I have already stated. Well, Professor Smith concluded that he must have a house to move into. Professor Smith mentioned it to General Beaver, and the house was built. The contract price—I do not remember the exact amount of money, but I think it was \$5,000—was appropriated by the board of trustees to build the house; but Professor Smith concluded that he would put on \$1,300 more than was ordered by the board of trustees. That came up before the board of trustees, and, of course, was paid, which may have been all right; but Professor Smith, in getting a release from the mechanic, who, I understand, was paid by Smith's direction, the board of trustees got no release from the lumberman who furnished the mechanic the lumber. After the mechanic had been paid for his work, as well as for the lumber furnished, he did not pay the man he got the lumber from, and after this was all fixed up, and supposed to be paid, then comes in the lumberman for his money and filed a claim against it, on which there was a suit brought, and the college had to pay the second time by order of the court. Professor Smith had paid the bill once in full, but he had paid it to the mechanic, who failed in his turn to apply it to the payment of the lumber. Smith paid it to an irresponsible party, and the man who sold the lumber had not received the pay; consequently, to make himself sure, he presented to the court his claim against the house, and the college could do nothing better than pay it. It was all a mistake, as a matter of course, of Professor Smith in paying the money to the mechanic, consequently the money was paid twice: once by Smith

and once by the college; but I understand that Smith holds the college notes for the money he paid, and expects to get it back sometime in the future.

By Mr. Alexander:

You are speaking now of a mechanic's lien that was filed against the college. Can you name the plaintiff in the mechanic's lien?

Mr. Shortlidge:

No, sir; I can't tell you who they were, but the records of the court will show that. I am only speaking of one instance, to show how General Beaver's friends used the money appropriated to the college. That is my objection, to the manner in which the money is used, it is uselessly wasted. I found that General Beaver, by the representations made by his friends, always had some cross-examination to make of me whenever he saw me; sometimes he was perfectly tyrannical to me, and his manner was always domineering towards me. He has been very abusive to me in his office. He done things he had no business to do. There was an article published by the Legislative Journal which had been sent to Harrisburg by Professor Hamilton. These reports he reported to the Legislature, and they were afterwards published in the Legislature's Journal. As soon as they were published General Beaver come to me and censured me because I didn't get them and correct them. Says I, "General Beaver, the reports did not come to me, they were not submitted to me at all, I never seen a copy of them before—they were not sent to me, not even a copy" and he was very abusive to me. I saw him coming out of Hamilton's office, where a great deal of this vindictiveness was infused into him by Professor Hamilton; I made up my mind that there would be music in the air as soon as I saw him coming, from the style in which he advanced. There was fight portrayed in his countenance.

By Mr. Roberts:

What fund was that \$5,000 taken out of, Mr. Shortlidge, if you know?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Taken out of the college fund; you know there is a law to do anything of that kind, but no law to appropriate anything to the experimental farms, if anything of the kind is wanted.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. I want to know whether the \$5,000 was any part of the \$30,000?

A. I suppose so.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. Did you ever examine to see how that was?

A. No; but from what I saw; I am well satisfied that it was so.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Why do you testify to that then, Mr. Shortlidge, when you have no positive facts to predicate your opinion upon?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Because I was satisfied in my own mind that it was a part of that fund; but that is a thing you can look into, and examine yourselves.

By Mr. Alexander:

I think the evidence already before the committee shows that the \$5,000, or whatever has been paid, did not come out of the interest on the endowment fund, but it constitutes a part of the building rent of the college. That is what I think without referring to the evidence.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

There is five hundred dollars come out of the thirty thousand dollars, appropriation that went to pay the lien against the college.

By Mr. Alexander :

Do you say the six hundred dollars that were paid for lien that was filed for lumber, was paid out of the thirty thousand dollars ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Well, I will not be too positive about that ; you can ascertain that from another source.

By Mr. Mylin :

What do you know about the manner in which the experimental farms were conducted ? Let us hear what you have to say upon that subject.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

When I went there the experimental farms were in a bad condition. There was a good bit of dissatisfaction about that. The committee from the Experimental Farm Club at West Grove wrote me a letter stating that there ought to be something done ; that the buildings needed repairing, and everything was going to destruction, which I presented to the board of trustees of the college in the meeting about the 1st of July. There was a committee appointed to go down and visit them and see if we could not do something to satisfy the Experimental Farm Club at West Grove. General Beaver, Victor Piolette, Thomas J. Edge, and myself, were appointed on the committee. We went down there and there was a public meeting held. What was called there a farmers' picnic was held at the experimental farm. General Beaver made a speech there, and told them in his speech that no part of the funds of the college could be taken to repair the buildings, that the money for that purpose had to come from another source. He read the law to them out of a book, at least what I supposed was the law at the time, and I guess a good many others thought it to be the law, but some that were there said it was not ; but I did not have a copy of it ; but I afterwards discovered that there was a large grant fund of about eighty thousand dollars that the Legislature had donated, and that the interest of that, I understand, was to go to the experimental farms ; they were to be kept up out of this experimental farm fund. But, however, I afterwards discovered that General Beaver had read just as much of the law as suited his purpose, and the rest he left out, and that matter was a common thing of conversation after his speech among the people there, and everybody was familiar with the fact that he had not read all of the law in the way he made his speech. He proposed to those who were at that meeting, that when the Legislature would meet he would apply to the Legislature to get \$5,000 for each farm, which would put this farm and the Central and Western experimental farms into good condition. That proposition seemed to satisfy a majority of them.

Q. What time was this ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

This was in August, 1880, the 19th day of August, I think the meeting was held. After that we went back to the college, and I think the first next meeting our committee had was on January 7, 1881. But we were present at the next meeting of the board of trustees, and at that meeting there was a proposition made to sell the farm and bring the money to the college. I objected to it. I stopped it. In the first place I thought I would not vote, but when I found it would carry I voted against it, and defeated the proposition, and by me voting against it the thing was dropped. General Beaver then introduced a bill in the Legislature. Mr. Alexander says he introduced the bill ; but after that the thing was dropped, and I never heard nothing more of it. In March General Beaver came up to the college just at the time we were getting out our new circulars for the college, for the purpose of endeavoring to get new students, and to work up a

general interest in the college all over the State. Says I to him : " In our endeavoring to get students it is necessary to stop this clamoring in Chester county against the college, and to do that, that appropriation for the farms must be got, and " I says, " it is necessary for somebody to go to Harrisburg to see that that bill goes through making the appropriation for these different farms. " He turned around and said to me : " I never intended that bill to go through—I only introduced it as a blinder. " That was after he had told the Experimental Farm Club, at West Grove, that he would put that bill through. I do not think he ever intended, at the time he said it in his speech that that bill should ever go through at all, for the first meeting after that speech, of the board of trustees, he just turned around on the question and wanted to sell the farm, and bring the money to the college; and he would have carried his point had I not voted against it. This was a settlement of the matter of \$5,000 for each farm to my mind, and it was so, too, for I never heard it afterwards. He told them at that meeting, at which he made a speech at the Eastern experimental farm, that the law would not permit them to use money that went to the college, but I afterwards found out that it was not so.

By Mr. Mylin :

What time of the year was this conversation had ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

In March, 1881. My idea was that he wanted——

By Mr. Mylin :

Now, Mr. Shortlidge, are you not speaking what your ideas are, and are not stating facts to us ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I was going to tell you what my ideas was about it.

By Mr. Mylin :

We do not care much about your ideas, Mr. Shortlidge ; we would like to have the facts, and the committee will draw their own inferences. Was there any person present during this conversation ?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. Mylin :

What do you mean by a " blinder ? "

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I do not know—ha ! ha ! ha ! You will have to judge for yourself. It was not hard for me to interpret what he meant.

By Mr. Alexander :

What do you mean by that, Mr. Shortlidge ? You say that General Beaver said to you that this bill was " only a blinder. " What do you mean by that ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Those were the words he used.

By Mr. Alexander :

Were you and General Beaver on bad terms then ? Is that your opinion only, that the bill was introduced as a " blinder, " or did he tell you so ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Those were the words he used ; there can be no mistake about it ; he said he " never intended that bill to go through ; he only introduced it, or had it introduced, as a ' blinder. ' " Those were the words he used ; now you must draw your own inference.

By Mr. Alexander :

I introduced that bill myself into the Legislature, at the solicitation of General Beaver, and I understood the bill was introduced in earnest, and General Beaver never told me that it was to be introduced as a blinder. I

know I never was more in earnest in my life in introducing a bill and advocating its passage, and from my conversation with General Beaver in reference to that bill, I believe he was, too.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Of course there is a good bit that is dirty and nasty in this thing. I was not anxious to come here. You have brought me here against my wish, to testify; you have asked me to state what I know about this thing, and I have done it; and in doing so I intended to tell all I knew about it, and suppress nothing.

By Mr. Mylin:

Will you go on, Mr. Shortlidge, and finish your statement in reference to the college?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I don't know that I have any more to say; I do not think I have.

By Mr. Mylin:

Are you a practical farmer, Mr. Shortlidge?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I wish to state further, that General Beaver's opposition grew very rapidly; he was worked up to such a point that he would have cut my head off, but he dared not do it, because he had at that time already his eye on the Governorship of Pennsylvania, and two presidents resigning in one year would hardly have helped his chances in that direction; indeed—

By Mr. Mylin:

Mr. Shortlidge, I asked you whether you were a practical farmer. Do you know anything about farming? We would like to hear from you on that point.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I do not know whether I am a practical farmer or not; I do not know that I could say I come under the term of a practical farmer or not; I know something about it, though; I have done something of it in my time; I have done the thing for years, and I done it to my satisfaction, and have had good results. Of course, I do not say that I kept the farm in the best condition, for I have a school in connection with it, and it has my first claims; yet I think I raise as good crops as anybody in the neighborhood where I live. I do not know that I do things as neat as my neighbor farmers, but I believe I have as much income, in proportion, as they have; I think I have as good a stock of cattle as you can find in my neighborhood; I think I have some of the best cows in that neighborhood; I think I have the reputation for that, and I did some farming in connection to that. I have about eighteen acres of land, and I raise crops with the rest of the farmers. Some years I farm right along as they do, but I always make my farm duties subordinate to my school. Sometimes my school interferes, and I don't get my crops into the ground as other people do, and cannot give them as much attention in cultivating them as I should, but I always do something towards it, and when the time comes to reap the harvest, I am generally up to the average. I know what little farming I do always has paid me for my time and labor.

By Mr. Mylin:

Have you paid any attention to the subject of agricultural chemistry, Mr. Shortlidge?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I have; yes, sir; theoretically; I have never experimented to a great extent.

By Mr. Mylin :

But you are not a professor of chemistry, I understand you ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No, sir ; I would not set myself up as a professor of agriculture, although I have paid attention to the theoretical part of it.

By Mr. Mylin :

Do you not think it is necessary to have a practical knowledge as well as theoretical to be a successful professor of agriculture ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Oh, it don't require a person to know much about farming to be a professor of agriculture. [Laughter.]

By Mr. Mylin :

Do you mean to say that a person, to teach agriculture successfully, does not need a practical knowledge of farming, and is that not exactly what you have been finding fault with at the State College ? Is that not the reason why you wanted Professor Hamilton removed ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I mean this : That, although I may not be familiar with all the minor details of farming, yet I have the capacity and ability to employ men who can do that part of the work, or in turn employ subordinates who will do that part of the work ; but I have a pretty thorough knowledge on the subject of chemistry. I have taken a course with Dr. Williams, of Philadelphia, in chemical analysis. I have some testimonials from him that I went there, and what I did while there under his instructions. I took a course in qualitative and I took a course in quantitative chemistry. I have some boys whom I have given lessons to in chemistry who have become pretty good qualitative chemists. Of course I have experimented and taken great pleasure in such things connected with farming ; but I would not want to publish any of my views as being correct results of any experiments I have tried, although they have proved satisfactory to myself ; but Professor Hamilton would publish his results as being correct, whether they were or not, and I was told that not one of the published results of his experiments could be relied on.

By Mr. Mylin :

How often did the board of trustees meet during your connection with the institution ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Three times.

By Mr. Mylin :

You had access to the board, then, to make statements as to the condition of things, had you ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir.

By Mr. Mylin :

Did you make any ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, I made statements. They always wanted me to make my statement first.

By Mr. Mylin :

Your only means of reaching the trustees of the college was not, then, simply through General Beaver ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Oh, no ; I never reached them through General Beaver.

By Mr. Mylin :

What means have you of knowing that matters were carried to General Beaver by his friends ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Because he would make statements to me that he could not have known anything about unless that was the case, and because some of them would tell they had seen him.

By Mr. Mylin :

Can you name any of the persons who told you ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Well, Professor Osmond was one. He pulled out a letter once to prove to me that General Beaver had directed otherwise. I made some arrangements which I had a perfect right to make under the resolution of the board of trustees, at their meeting the last of June, which interested or concerned Professor Osmond. When we got into a discussion about it, he pulled out a letter from General Beaver which was favorable to Osmond, and ignoring me altogether. He was one of the faculty. Then I detected Reber at a time he was not suspecting anything. I knew this thing was going on. I was satisfied that Reber had been to see Beaver, and when he came back I asked him what General Beaver had said to him, and from what he told me he admitted he had been to see him. I took this means of laying for him to trap him, when he did not know what I was after. So, when Reber saw that he had been caught up, he confessed it to me.

By Mr. Mylin :

How many professors were against you at the college, and how many were favorably disposed towards you ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Well, I do not know whether I can answer that question.

By Mr. Mylin :

We want to know, and if you cannot tell us, we will have to find out from some other person that does know.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I think, as far as I can learn, during that investigation of the board of trustees, every member of the faculty but two went in there and had the same story to tell—told the same thing—that is what I was told by one of the board of trustees; that every member of the faculty except two had a set-up statement to make before the board; that they had agreed upon what to say before they went in, and as one came out and another went in to make his statement, it would fit right in where the other had left off, and it went on in that regular way until they had all said what each one had to say.

By Mr. Mylin :

What member of the board of trustees told you that, Mr. Shortlidge ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Mr. Leonard Rhone said that to me, and Victor Piolette told me that they came there with that determination, that Hamilton and McKee should be removed, and it appeared from the way they treated Victor Piolette, they were a little uneasy themselves. I will give you this for what it is worth. I understand that they had put a bottle of whiskey in Mr. Smith's laboratory, and that they took it and gave it to Victor, and soaked him thoroughly. They gave him that and took all the starch out of him, and then it was an easy thing to handle him. Now, that is the way they managed Piolette. I was told by a member of the faculty that they kept him under the influence of whiskey all of the time he was there; of course, when he was drunk, he would do just what they would want him to do.

By Mr. Hall :

Who were the two professors that were friendly to you, Mr. Shortlidge ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Professor Jackson, Professor of Mathematics, and Professor Campbell, and, I think, Heston was, but I would not like to say ; he may have been on the fence, ready to jump either way ; and I thought Mr. Reeves was ; I thought so then, but I would not like to say he was now. These men wanted to hold their positions and, as a matter of course, were going to go to the strongest party.

By Mr. Hall :

Did you make any effort at all to get them out of their position ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No, sir.

By Mr. Mylin :

Mr. Shortlidge, will you tell us how you came to resign or sever your connection with the Pennsylvania State College. We would like to know what you have to say on that point.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

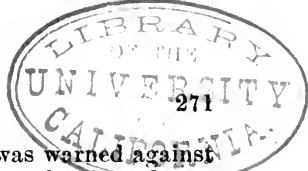
I handed my resignation in to the board of trustees, and made them this proposition : That if they would remove Professors McKee, Hamilton, and Smith, I would not resign, but that I had intended to do so, for I could not have this division in the faculty meetings. The meeting was a full board ; there was a quorum of the board of trustees there. I laid these conditions before them and told them those were my conditions upon which I would stay. I supposed every member of the board talked to me about it that was there. Poilette talked to me about it, General Campbell talked to me about it ; Piolette and General Beaver talked to me about staying there then, until they could get another person to take my place. They talked to me about it from sometime in the morning until two o'clock, although I think that General Beaver wanted to get me out, but he was afraid, as General Beaver then had his eye on Governor ; there was a prospective governorship of Pennsylvania. He either wanted me to go or else have the power taken out of my hands,—tie my hands for me,—so as I would be unable to do anything, and then have Hamilton and McKee to run the college, and then when he was elected Governor, then he would chop my head off, as he did not like the idea of having two presidents of the college resigning in one year ; he knew that would not help him in his gubernatorial aspiration.

By Mr. Hall :

Mr. President. I should like to ask Mr. Shortlidge why that resolution was passed, giving to him, Mr. Shortlidge, entire power over every person connected with the college and on the farm—I mean the resolution of June 3^d, 1880 ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I told you once, I think, why it was passed, but I can tell you again. I was told by a member of the board of trustees that Hamilton was running the college, or had run it while Dr. Calder was president. That Hamilton—that is the gentleman sitting there—had charge of the experimental farms, which had been so very unsuccessful under him ; and he was also business manager of the college, and that Dr. Calder was not to do anything towards employing and paying men on the farms. Hamilton employed all the men and paid them. Now, the objectionable feature of it was, that everything was done by Hamilton, connected with the State College, all the business transaction with the college or anything in the way of advertising the college was had under Hamilton's name, and still the president of the college was responsible for all this to the board of trustees, and that by reason of all this authority given to Hamilton. Now, in



order to keep down this division in the faculty (and I was warned against this trouble) I had this power conferred on me, knowing that in order to make the institution a success it was necessary for it to have a responsible head.

By Mr. Hall:

Did you, in introducing the resolution, dictate what it should be?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

No; I made some suggestions.

By Mr. Hall:

Was the passage of that resolution part of the promise spoken of by you at the beginning of your testimony?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

No; I do not regard it as a part of the promise you refer to, but while the board of trustees wanted to stop the division among the members of the faculty, they had to put the power in the hands of the person where it belonged.

By Mr. Hall:

Do you remember whether General Beaver was present at that meeting of the board of trustees?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

No, sir; he was not present. He did not know it until I told him. Then he made it appear that it was not according to law, and he read part of the law to me, trying to convince me it was contrary to law for the president of the college to have so much power as that resolution gave me; but I got the law and read it myself, and there saw he was trying to impose upon me, as he did the people at West Grove meeting. I saw that the president was the head of the institution. I always supposed the president of a college was the head of the institution, and I thought it was a queer law, if it was not the case, in this. I found, upon reading the law in this case, that the law was all right, and that General Beaver was all wrong, but still, after Beaver was made acquainted that such a resolution existed, the fight between the faculty and the president continued about the same as before.

By Mr. Alexander:

Is it the law of Congress or of Pennsylvania that you refer to?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

The law of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Mylin:

Do you think it is advisable for the head of a college who has to attend to the duties of it which legitimately belongs to the president of a college, should also engage or employ the labor for the experimental farms, or have management of that kind thrust upon him in addition to his duties as president?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

No, I do not think he ought to maintain his supremacy that there should be no one engaged about an institution but what should be responsible to the head of the institution.

By Mr. Mylin:

Has not a president enough to do in running a college without devoting any of his time to outside matters, such as this would be, to his duties as president?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

My opinion is that he has enough to do there, but he ought to have other authority there to make those understand him who are removed from him by reason of the remoteness of their relations or positions through others,

like the general who is at the head of an army. He has authority and power over the private soldiers, yet he does not come personally in contact with them. He transmits his orders to the privates through his subordinates, who are under his control just as much as the private soldier is. I have a school now in Delaware county, but I would not think of having anybody around there that would not be subordinate to me.

Q. Could not the authority be divided, giving the president authority to be commander-in-chief over the faculty and college, and delegate the authority over the farm connected with the college to some one else to manage them and look after the hands?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I do not believe that it can be done as long as they are united as they now are. If they were separated they could be, I think.

By Mr. Mylin:

How often did you visit these experimental farms while you were there?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I never visited the Western farm at all. I was at the Eastern farm once. I understand the Western farm was doing nothing. I heard they were burning up fence rails for fuel, and that everything was going to sticks.

By Mr. Mylin?

Taking into consideration the duties that devolved upon you as professor at the college, how much time would you have to visit and superintend the experimental farms, one lying in the western part, one in the central, and the other in the eastern part of the State?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I would not have much time. I do not hold that it would be necessary for a president to do that, nor would it be expected of him.

By Mr. Mylin:

I see by this resolution that even the ordinary day laborers would be subordinate to the orders of the president of the college.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I will explain that, sir, if you will allow me. While Dr. Calder was there, it was said so, at least, among the board of trustees, that if Dr. Calder wanted a man to do the most trifling thing about the college, and he would ask the farm hands or any ordinary laborer around the college to do it, that man or hand wouldn't do as commanded by the president of the college, but he would first have to consult Professor Hamilton. That thing was fully discussed, and it was decided by the board to give me full power and let me control it myself—make me the head of the institution, as it should be.

By Mr. Hall:

Were you present at the meeting June 30th, when that resolution was passed?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Yes, sir; I heard it discussed, and was present when it was passed.

By Mr. Hall:

You had not assumed your duties at that time, as we understand.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Well, I do not know about that, either; my duties commenced on the 1st day of June, but out of respect to Dr. Calder I did not enter upon active duties until after the collegiate year had closed. He had been there the whole year preceding, and I thought in justice to the Doctor he should be allowed to conduct and take part in the closing exercises for that year, so I acted upon that idea and allowed him to finish up the term.

By Mr. Mylin :
Had he resigned before that ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :
His resignation was to take place whenever I took charge.

By Mr. Mylin :
On the 1st of June ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :
Yes, sir, I suppose it did ; his resignation must have taken place when I took charge, for there could not be two presidents at the same time.

By Mr. Mylin :
Then in June he was there by your solicitation and permission ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :
I requested him to remain and finish up the term.

By Mr. Mylin :
What suggestion would you have to make about the management of the farms so far as it affects the presidents of the college ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :
I think the president ought to be at the head of everything, authority to control everything, although he should not be allowed to do much but to direct what should be done.

By Mr. Mylin :
Supposing the president did not know much about farming, could he then be a proper person to direct work on a farm ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :
Then I do not think he ought to be there ; but then it is not necessary for a man to know much about farming to be at the head of that college. [Laughter.] I mean by that because he has not much to do. But he could employ men who did understand the business of farming in its details, and they could direct the work on the farms ; but he should have the authority and power to say to those men that are not acting properly what to do, and remove them if necessary. I do not know how to teach the Chinese language, but I know how to employ a man that can teach it, and the same was true in farming. There might be a certain part of it I did not understand, that which I do not understand. That is what I mean—that men can select men to do these certain things which they do not understand how to do themselves.

By Mr. Mylin :
Did you give Mr. Shelmire any directions as to what he should do on the Eastern experimental farm while you were president of that institution ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :
Only once upon consultation with the executive committee, and that was with regard to selling off the stock down there. General Beaver and I talked about it, and about sending Dr. Hamilton down there. The people down there were very much down on Dr. Hamilton, and we knew it ; and in reply to the suggestion to send Hamilton down there, General Beaver said you might as well send a dose of arsenic down there at once as to send Mr. Hamilton ; so we contrived a plan to keep him away, and I was directed to answer what Shelmire wanted to know. I wrote to Shelmire to consult one of the committee that was down there, consisting of Milton Conard, Benjamin Swayne and Nathan Sharpless ; I was directed to do this, and whatever was thought proper to do Mr. Shelmire was to do, without consulting Hamilton at all.

By Mr. Mylin :
Did you give any orders to him that he ought to ignore his contract with the college ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No. Well, he said this resolution ignored the contract.

By Mr. Mylin :

I know Mr. Shelmire said so. He was then speaking of the legal effect of it. But I am asking you whether you, at any time, informed him, in any way whatever, that, by virtue of this resolution, he could ignore the terms of his written contract, made with the business manager of the college, and that your orders were paramount to anything contained in that contract, where your orders might come in conflict with any of the terms of the written contract?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I never interfered with him but the once that I have already mentioned.

By Mr. Mylin :

How often were you there while Shelmire was superintendent of the Eastern experimental farm?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I was down there three or four times while he was there. I never interfered more than I had to. I did not want to come in conflict with Hamilton, and if possible I did not want to do it. I never did it but once of my own accord. There was a political meeting at Bellefonte. I think Republican mass meeting, and the boys wanted to go down to Bellefonte to the meeting. I told them that would not do, it would interfere with their farming. They probably had their plans made about their work, and to disarrange them would not be the right thing to do, and, more than that, the members of the board of trustees are representatives of both political parties. I told him it would be impossible to allow them to go down there with the college teams; it would be encouraging one political party to the detriment of the others, and the students belonging to the opposite party would, by rights, have to have the same privileges accorded to them, and it might be utterly impossible to concede to their demands. I told them to go and see if they could not hire a team, and I think I told them I would help pay for it. Well, the boys came back and reported they could not hire any team, and they said one of the objections I offered would not be good now, for the Democratic boys wanted to go as well as the Republican boys, so they cannot bring that as an argument against you. I was rather anxious to see the boys go, and so I went and consulted the farmer about it. He made some objection to it, and said it was against Hamilton's orders, and that they had some grain that had to be brought in that day yet. Well, it was then been three and four o'clock, and it was a question whether, at any event, they could get in the grain, or whatever was to be brought in that day. So I said to him, "You can bring in that grain to-morrow." So he made another objection, and said he knew if he left the team and wagon go there would be some fuss about it, and he did not want to have a fuss with anybody, that he might lose his position, or something of that kind. I left him then, and thought the boys had better not go; but the boys would not let up, and they wanted to go very badly, so I made up my mind and went back to the farmer and told him he should let the team and wagon go, that I would take the responsibility, and I asked him if he had a man to take charge of the mules. He said he could not go, but he says, "Yes, there is a man to go along with them that would take good care of them." And they went and come back, and the boys had a good time, and no damage done that I ever heard of; but Mr. Hamilton and I had a dispute about it the next day. He said I directed the team to be taken off the farm, and I was charged with the use of the wagon and four mules to Bellefonte in my account, and he wanted me to pay for it. I told him

no, that I did not do anything but what I had authority to do. I referred him to this resolution. We both got pretty earnest about it, but there was no hard words used. But it was finally stricken off the charge he had against me for it. I believe that was the only time, as far as I remember,—that was the only time I came in conflict with Hamilton. Well, on the following week the Democratic boys were treated in the same way.

By Mr. Alexander :

Well, were not the boys who were Democrats allowed, a few evenings after, the privilege of going to a Democratic mass meeting in Bellefonte, with the same team and wagon ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, they were ; but Hamilton let them go that time. They did not come to me, and I was very glad they didn't, for it let me out of a dilemma very nicely.

By Mr. Mylin :

Did you ever have any serious conflict with any of the members of the board of trustees, except what you have mentioned ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Nobody but General Beaver. The rest of the members never interfered and appeared to be friendly.

By Mr. Mylin :

How far did they authorize you to change the curriculum of the college ; to make any change in that you saw fit.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

You have the resolution there, you can see for yourself.

By Mr. Mylin :

But I want to know your understanding of it.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I do not know that it had reference to any changes in the curriculum of the college ; I never considered it had.

By Mr. Mylin :

What suggestion have you to make to the committee in reference to the management of the college ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

In the first place I say that \$30,000 is too small a sum to run the college ; but the way it is run there with \$30,000 there are not as good results produced as are in the colleges or in the best academies of Pennsylvania which are self-sustaining.

By Mr. Mylin :

Whose fault is that ? Would that not be the fault of the instructors and not of the management ? I see by the course of study as laid down it is pretty thorough.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Part of it is the fault of the instructors. There are some of the men whom I consider are incompetent to fill the position they now occupy, and they should be removed. I think there is no other way to put that college in a proper condition than to do as they did in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and, I think, as they did with a college in Kentucky about a year ago, where there was an entire change made in the management and the faculty of the college. There are some of the members of the faculty that should be removed in this college. They been there too long, and have become a kind of a chronic disease to the college, and it should have relief by having them removed. My plan would be to make the college a successful institution, to put out every member of the faculty that is now

there,—some might be engaged,—and re-organize the whole thing ; re-organize the board of trustees, and have a new deal all around.

Q. Would you say it was advisable to put out every member of the board of trustees ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No ; there are some of the members of the board of trustees that should be continued, and the members of the board of trustees be allowed a compensation for their services, at least enough to pay their expenses.

By Mr. Mylin :

How about the faculty—would you remove all the members of it, or would you put out some of them only ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

There are two or three men in the faculty that ought to be put out, and there ought to be a new faculty formed, and the element of faction destroyed by putting out these faction men.

By Mr. Mylin :

What seems to be wrong about the methods of instruction, as you say some of our academies throughout are more thorough than the State College ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

It is not so much the method of instruction as it is some other things. The opposition you meet with in making improvements and adapting new ideas is what keeps back the progress of the institution. The college has got into old ruts, and if you propose anything new are opposed by these persons, who have become fixtures of the college. I never made a proposition for a change in anything that I was not opposed by these men that were running the college. You never could succeed in anything with some of the men that are in that college. Their policy is either to rule or ruin it, and the board of trustees is run by these men, through General Beaver, and there is no chance of a change being made, except by special legislation.

By Mr. Alexander :

You speak of persons connected with the college whose policy is either rule or ruin. Do you mean General Beaver when you say that ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I had reference to the members of the faculty more particularly, but I could very properly include General Beaver in that class. That is his policy, too.

By Mr. Alexander :

Mr. Shortlidge, to come down to the naked truth in this matter, are not these differences between you and the faculty and General Beaver, as to how the college should be conducted, a matter of judgment on their part, and do you not think they are trying, according to their own judgment in the matter, to do the best thing that can be done for the college ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I do not know what it is. They have held the reins of government so long that when any one suggests a new thing he is met with the strongest kind of opposition, and the fact that they *do* do this is an evidence of their incompetency.

By Mr. Mylin :

Are there any of the members of the board of trustees that receive a compensation for their services in any way ?

A. No, there is not ; and in that there should be a change, for the very men that would take the most interest in the thing are not able to pay the

expenses. There should be something that would induce them to take an interest in it, connected with the position of a trustee.

By Mr. Mylin :

Is it not a fact that the board of trustees do not all attend to their duties as they should ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

There are two or three men near the college that go there and do the business, and they do it as General Beaver directs them to do it.

By Mr. Mylin :

About what is the proportion of the number of trustees that generally attended ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I think at the last meeting there were six or seven, and it was about as full a meeting as we had while I was there.

By Mr. Hall :

What is a quorum of that board ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

There are twenty-one members of the board of trustees.

By Mr. Mylin :

You did not tell us what all you had to do outside of teaching, Mr. Shortlidge. Would you please tell us about your other duties as president ? What did they consist of ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

As I understood my duties, they were to look after the instruction of the college ; to see that the classes were properly conducted ; to visit the class-rooms, and, if there were any deficiencies in any way, report them to the board of trustees. I remember they were very particular about that, as they said Doctor Calder had not visited the classes in the class-room and they were very particular that I should do that, and, in addition to that, see if anything was needed outside, report it the board of trustees, and anything that was not attended to by those who had authority over the college building and farms, and report whatever came under my observation that I thought was of such importance that should be reported to the board of trustees.

By Mr. Mylin :

Did you buy any of the stock on the farm there ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No.

By Mr. Mylin :

Did you make any purchase for the farm in any way ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No ; I had very little to do with the farming interest.

By Mr. Alexander :

You approved the bills that were presented to the college for payment, did you not ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No ; I signed the checks to pay the bills ; the approving of the bills was left entirely to Mr. Hamilton. I did not know much about the bills ; they would come to me approved by Hamilton, and I would sign a check for the amount of the bill on the First National Bank of Bellefonte, where they were paid. Some of the persons having bills would come to me direct ; I being president of the college, would naturally think I was the person to go to ; but I would send them over to Mr. Hamilton, the business manager of the college, who would approve them, and I would then give a check for the same.

By Mr. Mylin :

Had you anything to do with the auditing of accounts ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

That was a part of my duty. I assisted once in auditing some of the accounts on the Eastern experimental farm, but I did not at Harrisburg.

By Mr. Mylin :

What was your manner of auditing the Eastern experimental farm ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

We had their statement there of debts and credits, and compared them with the vouchers they held.

By Mr. Mylin :

These vouchers were in the shape of bills and receipts, were they ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir.

By Mr. Alexander :

Mr. President, Mr. Shortlidge, in his testimony, which he gave in a narrative form, made allusion to a case that was tried in the courts of quarter session of Centre county against Mr. Haag for a violation of the liquor law, wherein General Beaver was counsel for the prosecution and the law firm of Alexander & Bower, of Bellefonte, of which I am one of the members, were counsel for the defendant, and the trial of the case resulted in acquittal of Mr. Haag by a jury of twelve men of Centre county. He intimated that in the conducting of that trial on the part of General Beaver, who was for the college, and myself, who was for the defendant, especially General Beaver had not acted honestly, and I had not acted fairly towards Mr. Shortlidge, who was the prosecutor. Now, I desire that Mr. Shortlidge should be more explicit and put himself fairly and squarely on the record as to what he means—whether there was a collusion between General Beaver and myself on the trial of that case, or whether he puts the blame on the jury of twelve men of Centre county, who were the judges of the law and facts in the case.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I say that them men were on that jury whom General Beaver ought to have challenged ; that these men's sympathies were entirely with the whiskey-seller, and it would have been impossible to have a conviction with these men on the jury ; and I say General Beaver did not do his duty as an attorney in the case by not challenging those men off the jury, and I told Mr. Alexander, at the time, that he had not acted in a proper spirit in the trial of that case towards the college, and had not treated me with due respect in the way in which he argued and made his speech to the jury.

By Mr. Mylin :

Do you mean to say that in the management of this whiskey case there was any collusion between General Beaver and Senator Alexander ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I have given you the facts in the case, which plainly shows, and you can see for yourself that their sympathies seemed to be with the whiskey seller, or why did General Beaver not challenge a single juror ?

By Mr. Alexander :

That is all I desire, Mr. Chairman ; I only wanted Mr. Shortlidge to place himself squarely upon the record ; I will only add that, in the trial of that case, as in many others in which General Beaver and I were opposing counsel, which were a large proportion of the cases tried at that bar for the last twenty years, General Beaver and I never colluded in a single case ; and I am sure that General Beaver never mentioned the case to me, nor do I

think he did to my partner, Mr. Bower, nor I to him, until we sat down to the counsel table to try it; and I used in the defenses of my client in that case, as I have always endeavored to do in all other cases, due fidelity toward my clients, as well as the courts—and done my utmost to acquit him.

By Mr. Mylin:

How did you come to leave this college, did you resign or were you invited to resign?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I asked for the removal of Professor McKee, but they refused to remove him. I was satisfied that as long as Professor McKee, Professor Smith and Professor Hamilton were there I could do nothing there; I had been told this before, and I was now satisfied of it. Thomas J. Edge came up there once during my stay there; he says, "From what Dr. Calder tells me, Shortlidge, you can never do anything with McKee and Hamilton here." I soon began to see that myself, and that he ought to have placed Professor Smith on the list also. I found out they were not my friends—at least I was satisfied they were opposing me at every step; although Professor Smith had professed to be very friendly to me when I first went there, and told me that I would quite likely have hard time to get along with Professor McKee, as he would want to run the college; I just came to the conclusion that either they must go or I would. I asked for the removal of McKee. I never asked for the removal of the others, but I was lying in wait for their removal, and would have had them go as soon as I got rid of McKee. I found that after I had asked for the removal of Professor McKee, that General Beaver went before the board of trustees. I have this from Victor Piolette, who was a member of the board, and plead with them not to remove McKee. Piolette told me they were going to remove McKee. General Beaver opposed it, as a matter of course. After discussion, it was decided not to remove him. Piolette told me also they had determined to remove General Beaver at the same time from the chairmanship of the executive committee; that there had been charges made against him, but the General plead not guilty to the charges. I believe they reprimanded McKee for his former conduct, and concluded to let him remain; but I think they would have removed him, notwithstanding, had they not soaked Piolette with the dose in Smith's laboratory; they soaked Piolette, and then fixed it up to suit themselves. After I heard of the action of the board of trustees in the matter, I came to the conclusion I would get out of this, and I offered my resignation to take effect on the 8th of July; but in my resignation I had stated, and which ought to appear on the minutes, "that I saw I was not going to get justice at the hands of the board of trustees, therefore offered my resignation, but I peremptorily refused to do so. General Campbell, he came out and tried to induce me to withdraw, but I told him, no; I told him that I believed that what I said in my resignation I believed was true, and I did not need to be ashamed of the truth; I was told that unless I would take out that part of it, "that I saw I was not going to get justice at the hands of the board of trustees," they would square my accounts with the college at once. I did not want to say anything. I thought and concluded I would not say anything, but they saw by my earnestness that I would not do it. Then they passed a resolution accepting my resignation at once.

Q. When did your resignation take effect?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I had written my resignation to take effect on the 8th of July, 1881, but

my connection with the college closed right away, upon the passage of the resolution. They would have accepted my resignation to take effect on the 8th of July, but I would not withdraw the objectionable part, as the board requested me to do; consequently, they passed the resolution closing my connection with the college immediately.

By Mr. Mylin :

What is your opinion as to the course of instruction there?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I think the course as laid out is a very good one; there could be more efficiency in some of the departments; there is room for that in some of the departments.

By Mr. Mylin :

What, in your opinion, should be done with the college?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I believe if they do not make a local institution of it, and that is my opinion what should be done with it, for the community and neighborhood needs the college there very much, but if the State can't make its appropriation for a local institution, then I think the college should be more to some central point along the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, either at Altoona, Philadelphia, Lancaster or almost any of the points along the main line; if that could be done and the appropriation increased, I believe that five hundred students could be had attend it in a very short time.

By Mr. Mylin :

You mean by that, that the college, as it is at present located, is inaccessible?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I mean if the State can afford to make a local institution out of it to do so, and leave it where it is now; but if the State cannot afford to do that, then it is in the wrong location.

By Mr. Alexander :

Do you know the fact, Shortlidge, that a railroad has been located, and when finished, will run within a quarter of a mile of the college buildings?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes; I know that, and I done all I could while I was there to have that railroad put through. I went round to see if going among the farmers—to see—if this could not be done to put it through, but they said they had enough money in it already, and had lost what they had in it.

By Mr. Alexander :

Coming from the western termini of that road from Tyrone, is not the railroad complete and trains running daily on it from Lewisburg to Spring-mills?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir; I believe so, but Mr. ————, who was president of the road, said they would never lay a foot of track through until the farmers there would give them some releases for the right of way or something.

By Chairman Mylin :

If there are any persons here who desire to ask Mr. Shortlidge any questions before he leaves the witness stand, they have the privilege of doing so now, as the committee desires to make this an open and fair investigation for everybody that is interested.

By Professor Smith :

I wish to ask Professor Shortlidge some questions, with permission of the committee.

By Professor Shortlidge :

I object to questions being asked outside the committee; I prefer not to answer such questions unless I am accorded the same privilege.

By Mr. Mylin :

You will have the same privilege accorded you, Mr. Shortlidge, if you desire it.

By Professor Smith :

I wish to ask you, Professor, when your prejudices against the members of the faculty began ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I do not know that I had anything or prejudices against the members of the faculty. Now you asked me the question, I am going to ask you one. When did your prejudice against me begin ? Answer that ; you see I am going to give some heavy shots if you keep on.

By Professor Smith :

Did you not tell me in the evening of your visit to the college, in June, that you had been warned against certain members of the faculty, and were prejudiced against them ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

No, sir ; I did not tell you I was prejudiced.

By Mr. Smith :

Did you not tell me you had been warned against certain members of the faculty ?

By M. Shortlidge :

I might have told you that, that I was told, and it might be I told you that. I submit I do not think it is very probable I told you I had any prejudice against any member of the faculty. I do not think, as a matter of prejudice, I would hardly tell you.

By Mr. Smith :

You stated you took about one fourth the students to the college when you went there.

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; I did.

By Mr. Smith :

How many did you take ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Twenty-three or twenty-four.

By Mr. Smith :

How many did you take away ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Well, I took a good many of them away. I don't know just how many of them, but what did not go when I went, left at the end of the term.

By Mr. Mylin :

Do you mean the students left when you did ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; they went right out of the college, and went with me to my school in Delaware county. The people at the college tried to persuade them to stay, but they said they had treated me meanly at the college, and they did not intend to stay there.

By Mr. Smith :

Do you think it was proper to make the remarks you did, and use threatening language to students of a college, as you admit you did in your testimony-in-chief ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

I think it was proper to make them to those students.

By Mr. Smith :

Do you think that such remarks were necessary for any student ?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Only to those students. It would not be necessary to make those remarks to any other student.

By Mr. Smith:

What authority have you for making the statement that Professors McKee and Smith were in consultation with members of the board of trustees?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I stated that you had written him a letter, and pretended to act without me in the faculty, and said I had suspended a student without a meeting of the faculty. General Beaver admitted, himself, that you had written him a letter.

By Mr. Smith:

Do you make that as a statement, coming from General Beaver, that I corresponded with him in that manner?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Yes, sir; General Beaver admitted it to me. In what matter do you mean?

By Mr. Smith:

In the matter of the rebellion you refer to.

By Mr. Shortlidge:

Yes, sir; General Beaver admitted to me that you corresponded with him in reference to that, but I did not know at that time that you were a candidate for president of the college. At that time I was told that you fought Dr. Calder for that reason. I spoke to you about Professor Hamilton being an applicant, at the time I visited the college, and you said he was not fit for the position, and had been appointed you would have——

By Mr. Smith:

What authority have you for saying that Professor Smith was an applicant for president when you were?

By Mr. Shortlidge:

I got it from one of the members of the board of trustees.

By Mr. Smith:

Q. At what time was that application made?

A. You made your application at the time I resigned.

Q. Will you state, Mr. Shortlidge, who the members of the board of trustees were that told you that?

A. I think Mr. Rhone will testify to that.

Q. He was the member, was he?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who has been acting president since your going out?

A. I do not know. I have not been there since. I think it was a great mistake they did not make you president when you were an applicant for my chair. I advocated your election at the time I learned you were an applicant. I told the board of trustees it would be the proper thing for them to do; that they would get rid of you pretty soon. You and Professor Hamilton were working together, apparently, in your opposition to me, but you were trying to cut his throat for the presidency.

Q. You stated, I believe, the grounds upon which you believed I was incompetent, in your testimony?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you, in every case, in the class-room, at the time of instruction, answer every question that is put to you by the students?

A. When students come to me and tell me I have certain teachers employed who talk about everything but the subject they are teaching, and

complain that they do not get the information they desire, and then, if I happen to go into the class-room myself, and find that same teacher does not answer some things in my presence, I then consider that teacher incompetent.

Q. When a student is engaged in an examination, do you think it proper to answer a question in such a way as will enable him to answer the question, in class, without any effort on his part to inform himself of it by the aid of his text-books and own judgment?

A. I think it proper to answer the question when there is no examination being had.

Q. The case you cite was a case of term examination?

A. No, it was not a case of term examination; it was a class examination that was going on day after day.

Q. One of the complaints you made against me in your speech at Media was that I had my kitchen carpeted.

A. No, sir; I never said such a thing. Where did you see that?

Q. In the published report of your speech, in the Delaware county or Chester county paper.

A. Well, it is not true. I never accused you of that, nor of any extravagance except in the building of the house in which you exceeded the contract price by \$1,300.

Q. Did you make the statement that is given here that Professor Smith has built a house through General Beaver's favor?

A. You said that Ham lton had nothing to do with it; that he did not go inside of the house while it was being built, and you spoke of your entire independence from him—that you were entirely outside of him. You rather triumphed over him, and the only thing you seemed to be working together in was in opposing me. That you had got ahead of him in the building of that house; that you run the expenses up to \$1,300 more than the board of trustees had appropriated, and then there was \$600 of this lien, which had to be paid in addition, making the cost of the house \$1,900 more than the price contracted for. And while you may not have exactly said that General Beaver permitted you to do this, you got enough encouragement from him to go on and add the additional cost of \$1,300, and you should not be stuck for it. You rather boasted that you had the inside track of Hamilton in the building of that house, and he could not restrict you in anything, although he was business manager of the college.

Q. Did you make the statement that in the building of that house I sacrificed \$2,900, which General Beaver ordered paid?

A. No, sir; I did not say that. I said you didn't confine the building of that house inside of the price contracted for—that you over-reached by \$1,900.

Q. Did the trustees ever appropriate \$5,000 for the building of that house? Did they limit the appropriation at all?

A. I did not say so. I did not give that as exactly the amount.

Q. Did you oppose the passage of the bill which allowed me \$1,202 and some cents for expenses, which I paid for myself, in the building of that house?

A. I do not know whether I was there at the time. It may have been passed at the first meeting I was there, and at that time I did not know enough yet to be acquainted with the details of the college.

Q. When you made the assertion at Media, in your speech, that I retained my position by favor of General Beaver, were you aware that I had tendered my resignation as a member of the faculty?

A. You may have tendered your resignation. I don't know that, nor

did I know it; nor have no positive evidence of it now. I don't know whether you are a member of the faculty of the college now, or not. If you have resigned, I think it is a good thing for the college, that is all.

Q. You stated in your testimony, Professor, that you thought the head of an institution should have the power of selecting the teachers and men to fill certain positions, and that you thought if you were called on to fill them that you were capable of doing so?

A. Yes, sir; and I say so now. I have some very good selections that I have made as precedents to establish that fact. I have a man in my school now that is a first-rate music teacher, and I am no musician whatever, and do not pretend to be, still I selected an excellent man to do that for me. I think I have the capacity to do that kind of work.

Q. Did this proficiency show itself in the selection of a musical teacher for the Pennsylvania State College by you?

A. I selected that musical professor upon the recommendation of John Dodge, of New York, who was the organist in an Episcopal church in New York. Professor Dodge wrote me that Professor Hayden was all that could be desired, &c., and, of course, I took him upon the recommendation of one of the best musicians of New York city. I think I made a failure there, but I did it upon a very strong recommendation. The appointment was made, and he had the qualifications required, but he got drunk, and that destroyed his efficiency. Even then I went to John Dodge, and stated the fact to him, that our professor of music had become very much intoxicated, and asked him what we were to do about it. Mr. Dodge said that he was not acquainted with the habits of Professor Hayden; that all he knew about him was his musical qualifications, and that he considered him a very proficient musician, and upon his qualifications as a musician alone he recommended him.

Q. What part did you have in the selection of a professor for the chair of agricultural chemistry?

A. Professor Jordan was very highly recommended for that position by Dr. Caldwell, of Cornell University, and was very highly spoken of by others who knew him. I was very favorable to his appointment; in fact, he was—owed his appointment principally to me; but I afterwards found he was only another link in the chain to keep up the supremacy of the rebellious power in the college. After he had come there, I found that my enemies in the college had recommended him to come there for the purpose of helping them oppose me. I saw at once that that man came there with prejudices against me, which originated through members of the faculty.

Q. What facts have you as basis for opinions of that kind?

A. Because he did just as you did. He ignored me whenever he had anything to bring before the board of trustees; but would go to Bellefonte and lay his complaints before General Beaver, instead of presenting them to the president of the college, who was the proper person for him to have dealt with.

Q. Was it not a fact that the other members of the board of trustees failed to come there, and it was incumbent upon General Beaver to do the business that required attention, because there was no one else to do it?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. Was there any other trustee who lived near the college but General Beaver?

A. Judge Orvis and General Beaver lived in Bellefonte, and Leonard Rhone, who lives at Centre Hall. They were members of the board of

trustees, and were also the executive committee. I believe that General Beaver wants the college to succeed, but he wants it done in his own way. That this policy of the board of trustees is either to rule or ruin, and General Beaver is the board.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. On what do you base that charge, that General Beaver's policy is either to rule or ruin?

A. That has been my experience with him, sir.

By Professor Smith:

Q. At what college did you graduate?

A. I got my diploma from Yale College.

Q. When?

A. I got it in 1880.

Q. You graduated at Yale College that year?

A. I do not think it is necessary to answer that question.

Q. I want you to answer the question. I want to show the committee that you never graduated at Yale or any other college, and——

A. You are not testifying now. Wait, and your turn will come. If I decline to answer a question, I do not want the likes of you to answer it for me. I am the judge whether it is a proper question.

Q. Mr. President, I desire the question answered.

A. If it is a proper question I will answer it.

By Mr. Mylin:

The committee think it is a proper question to be answered by you, Mr. Shortlidge.

A. I entered Yale College some years ago, and was troubled, as I am now, with weak eyes, which interfered with my studies very much, and I was also short of funds, and on account of financial and physical disability I came back to Pennsylvania. Dr. Pugh, my cousin, was then president of the Pennsylvania State College. I then could have had the position of professor of mathematics of Pennsylvania State College. I was also offered, about the same time, the position of principal of Farewell Institute, which I accepted, and I think I got about \$1,800 a year. Of course, I felt as if I had got a very good thing. I had no money. I started in life without anything, so I staid there for the time. I met with very good success there. I then went from there to Maplewood Institute, and took charge of it. But during all this time I continued my studies, and I walked as much as eight miles on my way back to see my French professor when I came to Philadelphia on business, or in reference to the studies I was pursuing. I took a degree with Dr. Williams, of Philadelphia, in qualitative and quantitative chemistry. Keeping on in this way I made application for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Yale College. I did not succeed the first time. I continued my studies, and I think I made application the second time for the degree, and showed them what I had been doing and offered to undergo an examination, and I made my third application in 1880, and they gave me the degree of Master of Arts without examination.

By Mr. Smith:

Q. Was that degree granted upon representing to them that you had been elected president of the Pennsylvania State College?

A. I may, of course, have told them that I was elected president of the Pennsylvania State College, although I gave them other testimonials in addition to that.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. Do you consider that degree as an honorary degree, conferred by that college, or not?

A. You may place it whatever way you want to. I suppose, of course, it is an honorary degree. An honorary degree is generally unsolicited, while I solicited the conferring of the degree upon me, and presented eight or nine testimonials as evidence of competency towards obtaining, and I had been there to see about it.

By Professor Smith :

Q. I want to know, from Mr. Shortlidge, whether he considers he can write an intelligent business letter ?

By Mr. Mylin :

I don't know but what some of these questions are getting rather personal, and we can not allow personalities to be indulged in, as that is not what we are investigating here.

By Professor Smith :

Q. Did you make application for this position of president of the Pennsylvania State College, Mr. Shortlidge ?

A. Yes, sir ; I sent in a formal application.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. And I suppose you used the ordinary influences to bear upon the board of trustees to secure it ? Or, in other words, you sought the position or did the position seek you ?

A. When I heard of the vacancy I presented my name for the position, and it was offered to me ; but I think afterwards, when I backed out, I learned what the true situation was, then, I think, the overtures came from the other side.

By Professor Smith :

Q. Did you draw any salary out of the college fund for yourself and others for services that were not rendered ?

A. What do you mean ? I don't understand you ?

Q. I mean for services not rendered, sir.

A. I don't know, but I suppose they computed my salary up to the 8th of July, 1881, while I left on the 8th of April, 1881. I was not there for three months, for which I was paid. I suppose that is what the gentleman means.

By Mr. Hamilton :

Q. What grounds have you for believing that I was ever an applicant for the position of president of the Pennsylvania State College ?

A. Mr. Piolette told me, sir, that you were. He told me that General Beaver came to him and opposed your name. Piolette says to him, " There are a hundred reasons why you should not be elected president," and General Beaver said, " Yes, there are a thousand reasons why you should not." And it is about the only time that General Beaver exhibited good judgment, for that was true ; you really were not fit to be president of any college.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. Was this the time that " Victor " was in the laboratory ?

A. No, sir ; Piolette said it occurred in Bellefonte on the very day I was elected. I understood him to say it was that day.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. Was this the time that " Victor " was in soak in Professor Smith's laboratory ?

By Mr. Shortlidge :

A. No, sir ; Piolette said it occurred in Bellefonte on the very day I was elected. I understood him to say it was that day.

Miss BELLE SHORTLIDGE, *affirmed*:

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. You were a resident of the State College at one time, Miss Shortlidge, were you not?

By Miss Shortlidge:

A. I was; I went there as a member of Mr. Shortlidge's family when he moved there, and remained there until the time of his coming away, which was about the 23d or 24th of April, as you have already heard. I was there for several weeks after the term commenced in August for 1880, which was the last Friday of August, I guess; it was so expressed in the catalogue in 1880. I was there, perhaps, for six weeks after that term began before I had any connection with the college as an instructor. There was then made vacant a position which had formerly been filled by Professor Downy, who received a position in some Western institution, and resigned the one in the State College. While he was connected with the college he had under his charge the class in elocution. Upon his leaving, there was no one to take charge of it, and, consequently, left without an instructor. Elocution was my *forté*; I had paid much attention to that subject for years, and took great pride in teaching it. Having been a member of Mr. Shortlidge's family at the time he was elected president of the State College, and it being necessary for me to go along with him at the time he moved to the college, and being very fond of teaching, and there being no other way to entertain or amuse myself, on account of it being away off in the back-woods—way from society—taking all these things into consideration, I thought I could not do better than ask for this position, and concluded to do so. Through Mr. Shortlidge, application was made, and I was appointed as an instructor of elocution by the executive committee of the board of trustees, which was afterwards confirmed by the board of trustees. I took my position as teacher in elocution in the preparatory department, and as an instructor to the college classes in rhetorical exercises. They had their rhetorical exercises in their literary societies, in which they were required to be drilled for such exercises in the meetings of the society. I had charge over these, in addition to my duties in the preparatory department; so you will readily see that by these means, and being, at the same time, an inmate of Mr. Shortlidge's family, I had an opportunity afforded me for a period of about eight months to learn and know something about the working and management of this institution.

By Miss Belle Shortlidge:

I had some experience as a teacher, and I have come in contact with some of the best educators of this and other States. I have gone through some of the best institutions, and I have failed to see any so poorly managed as this institution or school which they honored with the dignified name of Pennsylvania State College. But I would state that although I could not put my finger just on the facts and give reasons for this mismanagement in detail, I can state it to give you an idea of it that you can readily understand what I mean. I can give you the symptom of the disease, but you will have to call in the physician to prescribe a remedy; but, be that as it may, I pronounce the college, as an educational institution, a failure; particularly do I pronounce the preparatory department a failure; I pronounce it a failure both as to the instruction of children morally and intellectually. This I might state more specifically, but I may do that as I proceed in saying what I have to say about the Pennsylvania State College.

By Mr. Mylin :

I understand the time you went there was in the fall term of 1880, and left when Mr. Shortlidge did ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir. I was connected with the college about eight months.

By Mr. Mylin :

During that time what were your observations as to the management of the college ? We would like to have your ideas on that subject more particularly.

By Miss Shortlidge :

With all due deference to the board of trustees, who pretended to manage the institution, but, in fact, the institution is managed, and the board of trustees controlled, entirely by one man : General Beaver is the board of trustees who manages the college ; and I would say that it is very badly managed. The management of the college, as I saw it, I would say, without hesitation, that the \$30,000 appropriated by the State are wasted. I cannot let this part of the college go by without giving it a touching notice as I pass by. I cannot let the money of the State of Pennsylvania be squandered as it is there without lifting my voice against it. The interests I have in the educational affairs of the State of Pennsylvania, to see that amount of money taken annually out of the pockets of the public, I could not be constrained to be silent and know that this money was not being applied as it might be to the purposes for which it was appropriated. Although I say \$30,000 is a small sum of money to run an institution as large as they would like to make that one, I do not think any man could take that amount of money and run an institution that pretends to be a first-class college in every particular. In the first place, I do not think it was contemplated by the act of Congress of the United States to make the institution a first-class college—such a one, at least, as they have been endeavoring to make out of this one, but which the results show that they have come far short of. So far, they have been unable to make it even equal to a first-class academy or a first-class school. I am not exaggerating when I say that the junior and senior classes of that institution could not compete, and could not be compared with, the students who graduate at our first-class academies, or even with the classes of some of our public high schools. Perhaps the want of money had something to do with that ; but the management of the college is not excusable for trying to carry on an institution for doing that for which they have not means or authority to do. But the great trouble in that institution was, I think, that arises from dissensions in the faculty. About my personal relations about the college I have very little to say that is objectionable. I think the institution was crippled in every way by influences which I consider obnoxious and ruinous to any institution. When I say this, I hope you will remember that I am speaking of the college as an institution of learning, and in view of its moral surroundings, and I make the assertion that I do make based upon facts. I went to the institution feeling a great interest in its success ; first, because it was an institution maintained by the State ; and, secondly, my cousin was president of it ; and I heard a great deal about it as having been very unsuccessful in the past, and having a very unenviable reputation. I was very anxious that it should succeed, because I was very much interested in the educational interests of the State. I was satisfied that the institution was laboring under a great disadvantage by having the preparatory department connected with it soon after I came there. The preparatory department ought to have done more than what it did. I thought, at first, that the professor and principal in the preparatory depart-

ment labored faithfully to do what he could, and I saw that there was a great number of students in that department, and that he had more than he could attend to. The department was crippled in various ways by disorder and confusion, and the facilities for instruction. I tried to confer with him, to help him out of his difficulty, as it was my duty to do as his subordinate, and I agreed to take classes in addition to what I already had. I wanted to do something to help along the institution, and that was the reason that I was employed in the first place to teach elocution. He told me that he was scarce of teachers, and he did not know how to arrange matters in his department so as to do justice to the students, unless he could get additional help. I told him I had some unemployed time that I would be very glad to devote to some additional teaching to what I already had, and said, further, that if he would entrust me with some of it, I would be very glad to assist him. I wanted to help him bring out his department; and, from the prospects that were there, and knowing what could be done by our combined efforts, I really grew enthusiastic over it. I saw that if we worked together, even with the limited facilities we had, we could make that department a success. After consulting with him on the subject, he agreed to give me, and I consented to take, in addition to what I already had, a grammar class in his department. I did all I could to help to make his department successful, and I believe we would have succeeded had he been true to himself.

I felt at the time when I was working with this man that he was all that he represented himself to be, but all to my sorrow one thing after another came out showing that he was not as true at heart, and not as earnest about his work as he would have had me suppose him he was. I was satisfied after having been there five months that all I tried to do would be labor in vain. I saw that the great trouble was the internal dissensions and bickering among the faculty, that the president of the college and the majority of the members of the faculty did not work harmoniously together. But I thought I could surmount all these so far as myself was concerned. I wanted to convince the people, and have them see that I was interested in the institution, that it would be to their interest to have me there. I wanted to so carry myself that they would realize that the teaching was a matter that I was interested in, and that their opposition was of minor importance to me. I already said that there was a quarrel there among the faculty; this quarrel was continued from Dr. Calder's administration. Some of the members of the faculty were constantly carrying reports to me of this quarrel, but I did not care to know anything about it; in fact, I would have been far more content had I known nothing at all about it. I told them on several occasions that I wished they would not bring this matter to me, that I knew enough of this quarrel, and more than that I did not want to know anything about it, and in that way I tried to steer clear of all prejudices. I satisfied myself after being there for five or six months that all quarrelings and bickerings among the faculty, and between the president and the members of the faculty, was a great impediment in my success there as a teacher and I wanted to do something to counteract this. I was not admitted to the meetings of the faculty, because I did not fill a regular chair in the institution. I applied for admission and for a seat in the faculty, where I could express my views on the subject on which I was personally interested, in regard to teaching in the preparatory department. But I was secluded, and said to Mr. Shortlidge, who was president of the faculty, that if you remain here another year I would not teach in the institution. I told him I was satisfied that my teaching here is not appreciated, that there was an opposing element here to the presi-

dent of the faculty and the elements are too strong to overthrow, and when there are elements in opposition to you strong as this one is you might as well bump your head against a stone wall as to try to fight it. There was such a strong feeling there against the president of the college by members of the faculty, that they even refused to return my salutations when I would meet them on the walk in going to or from the classroom. I could contribute this to nothing else but their enmity to the president of the college, and it was extended to me because he was a kinsman of mine. This is personal, of course, but it is not worth while to stop and discuss of whom the discount comes off. There was the strongest kind of prejudice against him among certain members of the faculty who did everything in their power to oppose him, and, as a matter of course, this feeling extended more or less towards me, and I felt as if I wanted to be out of it.

I felt very much discouraged with these surroundings. I could not teach in the manner satisfactory to myself because of the want of coöperation with the faculty. I saw that there was not a particle of management in the preparatory department, and because I was excluded from the meeting of the faculty, I was utterly powerless to make an impression. The results showed this at the examinations. They were required to have a full hour for recitations, but on account of the unsystematic management of it they only got from twenty minutes to half an hour. So there was one half of their time wasted. The reason of this was, that they never had their lessons prepared when they came to the class-room for recitation, and, consequently, they had to spend just half their time in getting their lessons. The time that they should have occupied in the preparation of their lessons they spent in running through the hall and around the college grounds, and such disorder as you can conceive they made. This was every day and every day, and the results of it all was, that nothing was accomplished. I considered it a gross waste of time and money. The blame of all this I laid on the quarrelings and bickerings of the faculty. I do not think that these bickerings and quarrels between the members of the faculty and the president of the college were going on for less than twelve months, but I think they have been going on for the last decade, and have had more to do with the institution being unsuccessful than the want of funds or anything else.

They existed during Dr. Calder's term, and I say here, without fear of contradiction, that they had not their advent with the coming of Mr. Shortlidge when he became president of the institution. There are members of that faculty who should be removed. They have been there for so long a time that they think everything must be done that they dictate. The institution was gotten into a rut by having attached to it these persons, and whose ideas are unprogressive and far behind the day, and I say this, that unless that element of rule and ruin is removed from that college so long will that institution continue to be a failure that it is to-day.

If the time ever comes that a power will arise strong enough to eradicate that element of dissension and wipe it out of existence, then there will be an opportunity afforded for revolutionizing the institution and introducing new machinery, and it may then be made a success as a local institution. I said I was secluded from the faculty meeting. I was not considered a member of the faculty because I did not fill a regular chair; that was the ground upon which I was kept out. I wanted to be a member of the faculty because I had been a teacher long enough; that there was a proper place to bring up matters connected with the system of teaching. I had an ax to grind. I wanted to get at that preparatory department, to make

suggestions, and see if I could not have the faculty adopt them. I thought that if a woman was admitted as a member of that faculty, that not only some of the things connected with the preparatory department but with the college proper, might be straightened out. Some of the members were favorable to it, but the majority overruled them, so I had to remain out. I would gain admission sometimes to the meeting of the faculty, but if I did make any suggestions or remarks, they never had any effect, because, I was told, I was not a member of the faculty, and had no right to make any suggestions. I felt that I had a right to be admitted to the faculty, because the teaching that I had done was important, and I had a right to the views of the other members of the faculty in reference to what I was teaching, and I felt I had a right to express my views in connection with the preparatory department. I was present a few times in the meeting of the faculty; but on one occasion when the president of the faculty was absent, and I think the vice-president also, I went into the faculty meeting, and I was ignored altogether. I think it was the time of the meeting of the board of trustees at Harrisburg, which Mr. Shortlidge, in his testimony, has detailed to you. You can no doubt see why I was anxious to be in the faculty meeting. I was very anxious to bring out that department of the college, and the way things were going on I saw that it was retrograde instead of progressing. I was desirous of helping along the principal of the preparatory department, and if I was admitted to a seat in the faculty I could do so at a much better advantage. I thought perhaps also, if a woman were admitted, there were a few things more particular of a moral character that might be straightened out.

Q. Was there no woman in the faculty at all at this time?

A. Yes, sir; there was. She was entitled to a seat in the faculty. She was the principal of the young ladies' department. I went to the faculty meeting again and again, but they would never recognize my right there. I saw it was utterly useless in attempts to get recognition at the hands of the majority of the members of that faculty. There was one case in particular that I desired to bring before the faculty. I had a class of thirty-two in elocution in the preparatory department, and there was one little urchin who annoyed the class very much. I referred the matter to the principal of the preparatory department, who referred me to the faculty. I wanted him to expel the student, but he said he was powerless to do anything. I therefore made application to the faculty for a hearing, but I was refused it.

Q. Did they never give you a hearing before the faculty at all?

A. They never recognized anything I said. I suppose if I would have gotten up a petition with signers to it, and gone through with a great deal of red tape, I might have had some of my grievances acted upon by the faculty; but that was something I had no right to do, for I considered I was entitled to a seat in the meeting of the faculty.

By Professor Shortlidge:

Am I permitted to ask a question here?

By Chairman Mylin:

Yes, sir; certainly.

By Professor Shortlidge:

Was there not an appeal made that you be permitted to be present at, and take part in, the meeting of the faculty, and was it not objected to by the opposing element to me?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Yes, sir; it was. I found that the feeling in the faculty was too strong against my admission, and the element that opposed my admission to the

faculty was the element of prejudice against the president of the college; so I left the matter rest for the time, and thought that, perhaps, when the white heat of this trouble was over, there would be no objection to me being present at the faculty meeting, and express my views on the various questions which are properly brought before the faculty meeting. On this occasion, when the president of the faculty was absent, and at a time I was ignored altogether, I did not feel very agreeable at the treatment I had received, which they seemed to impose on me when my kinsman, the president of the college, was absent or, in other words, they took advantage of his absence in keeping me out of the faculty. "And like somebody's wife, I nursed my wrath to keep it warm." I did not tell the president of the faculty of this, and thought I could settle it myself. I went repeatedly after that to have my wrongs redressed, by seeking admission to the meeting, perhaps, fourteen times, and fourteen times I found the opposing element too strong for me; so the meeting of the faculty always remained a sealed book to me. I laid my complaint before the investigating committee that was sent there, but without avail.

Q. Was that the committee of the Legislature?

A. No, sir; it was the committee of the board of trustees, appointed at the instance of the president of the college, for the purpose of having Professor McKee removed, but that committee was the same as the board of trustees, and was, as a matter of course, controlled by General Beaver, and it was more for the purpose of whitewashing than anything else, and merely went through the form of making an investigation.

By Mr. Mylin:

Q. You believed that the committee knew what they were to report before they went there to make their investigation—appointed as a matter of form?

By Miss Shortlidge:

A. Yes, sir; I did believe it to be a matter of form and, as I realized afterwards, that it was a committee appointed for the purpose of paving the way for something else. I must say I was rather favorably prejudiced towards the college as an institution of learning, at first, and wrote several letters to the eastern part of the State, recommending it as a good place to receive an English education. I stated what I considered its advantages were, but before I had been there long, I found that I had been guilty of gross misrepresentation of the facts. I wish also to hold myself responsible for having imposed upon my friends by writing those letters.

The facilities for obtaining an education are anything but what they should be. The equipments with which the college is supplied are miserably poor. There is nothing in the laboratory of any value, and what material is in the possession of the college is worthless, and I consider it good for nothing. I do not make this assertion from mere prejudice, but of what I actually have seen. I saw it myself, and know that the facts are as I have stated them. And they are satisfied to take in the college any student that applies, whether they are qualified to enter any of the classes in the institution or not.

By Mr. Mylin:

Did you say that they do not require students to pass an examination to enter into the college proper?

By Miss Shortlidge:

No, sir; I do not think that they are required to pass an examination to enter the preparatory department, and after they pass sometime in the preparatory department they are admitted to the college classes then, I think, without passing an examination, and I say, without fear of contra-

diction, that there are public schools, under the system of public schools in this grand Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that are far superior to the preparatory department of that institution. Children coming to that college who should, at the age they were, be better cultured, and who were so deficient in the principal rudiments of an English education that they could not write an ordinary English sentence correctly. Many of the young men that were in the Freshmen and Sophomore classes in that institution did not acquire, in their attendance there, the first elements of a thorough English education. I know young men who have attended some of the best academies, who would put to shame the average student in the Sophomore class in the institution which your committee is now investigating. The standard of the institution is very low.

By Mr. Mylin:

How about the Junior and Senior classes of the college—do or do they not compare favorably with the other colleges?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Well, from my knowledge of the institution, I am constrained to say they do not. There was one student that was a senior while I was there that could not correct a sentence in false syntax. Of course, there were some worthy men there, who studied hard and did a great deal of thinking for themselves, and in that way attained a high degree of efficiency in their studies; but that was more the result of their own industry and perseverance than the result of the facilities that the institution afforded to them for pursuing their studies and completing their education. Students had not the facilities there for pursuing any course of reading, either classical or scientific, in connection with their studies. They had no books of reference but their text-books, and, in consequence of that, labored under great disadvantage.

By Mr. Mylin:

You were a teacher in the preparatory department only?

By Miss Shortlidge:

No, sir; I also taught classes in rhetoric in the college classes. I drilled them for their rhetorical exercises in their literary societies, and had a great opportunity of ascertaining and knowing what the element was that composed the college.

By Mr. Mylin:

Have you been a teacher for some time, Miss Shortlidge?

By Miss Shortlidge:

I have been a teacher for seventeen years, and I had largely to do with the organization of classes, and I made that part of the teacher's requirements a specialty. I have taken very much interest in it. I have labored hard to fit myself for special branches in teaching, and have selected elocution and mathematics as that specialty.

By Mr. Mylin:

Do you think the college proper is made too much of, to the disadvantage of the preparatory department?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Well, I think, of course, that the college proper takes too much money to run it for the number of students it has. You will allow me to say this: I do not want to give my opinion in any way to consider it as a criterion for you to go by; but it seems to me that it is very evident that the results would indicate that, for the few students that are in the college proper, and the number of graduates that it has turned out, there is too much money sent on that department. I think the institution is needed there; it certainly is needed there in that community, and it could be

made a good local institution, and by doing so the preparatory department should have better facilities than it now has, and the college proper should not be run at its expense, as it now is.

By Mr. Alexander :

Why can it not be made a good State school or college, if it is managed properly ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Well, why can it not be ? that's the question. One answer to that question is that it's location is too remote.

By Mr. Alexander :

It's too remote from Chester county.

By Miss Shortlidge :

It is very handy to Centre and Clearfield counties. It cannot be reached by railroad, except by the way of Bellefonte, and after you get to Bellefonte it takes a two hours' drive to get to the college. It's location might not be such an objectionable feature if the railroad that has been laid out near it is once completed

By Mr. Alexander :

Is it not as near in the center of the State, geographically, as it can well be ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Geographically, it may be, but in this age of progress and invention distance is annihilated by steam power, and the furthest part of the State is often of easier access than the center part of it.

By Mr. Alexander :

Miss Shortlidge, do not a great many of the students who attend the State College come from a distance ? Do not some come from other States—from Ohio, and some as far off as Texas, and did not a great many come from other counties than Centre and Clearfield—as you were pleased to say that these were the two counties that were not remote, but very handy to the college ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I say that when Mr. Shortlidge went there he took nine tenths—yes, I may say, without fear of contradiction, ninety-nine one hundredths—of the pupils there that did not live in the immediate vicinity of the college. I do not know what it was before that, but, judging from the number that were there, that it never had been much better. The students taken there by Mr. Shortlidge were from Philadelphia, and some from Chester county, and, I venture to say, there were more pupils there from a distance from the time Mr. Shortlidge was there than had ever been before, and these students did not remain after Mr. Shortlidge left.

By Mr. Alexander :

How many did Mr. Shortlidge take there ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

When we went there, there were twenty students went there from Chester county. The best students in the college, and some of the best in the State, were taken there by Mr. Shortlidge, and, with the exception of some children that attended there of the neighborhoods surrounding the college, these students taken there by Mr. Shortlidge composed ninety-nine one hundredths of all the students that attended the college, while Mr. Shortlidge was president, from a distance. These all came away, with the exception of five or six, when Mr. Shortlidge left, but these five, or six followed at the close of the term.

By Mr. Alexander :

I think you stated, Miss Shortlidge, that there was another lady taught there. What was her name ?

By Miss Shortlidge :
Miss Cooper.

By Mr. Alexander :
Was she a member of the faculty ?

By Miss Shortlidge :
Yes, sir ; she was. She was known as the lady principal.

By Mr. Alexander :
To which faction of the college did she belong ?

By Miss Shortlidge :
I will be answering that question with candor and truth, that if you wanted to keep your head on your shoulders, at that college, you would go to the strongest side. She knew which side to go to. I have nothing to say about the lady, except what is good and respectable. I believe her to be competent to fill the position which she holds, and I believe she did, or at least tried to do, what was right and proper.

By Mr. Mylin :
You were never refused permission to appear before the faculty, were you ?

By Miss Shortlidge :
Oh, no ; I did not put it in that shape. I claim I had a right, and still insist I had a right to be a member of that faculty, and entitled to a seat in it. My object was to get admission as a member of the faculty meeting, so as to get enough influence to have some few things corrected in the preparatory department. I would have been willing to work there for the same salary, double the number of hours I did, if I could have gotten some of these great evils connected with that institution under subjection.

By Mr. Alexander :
That is a subject we would like to have you give us your views on. Did your observation, while connected with the college, lead you to form an opinion as to the moral tone of the college ?

By Miss Shortlidge :
This is the matter I intend to speak of more particularly than of any other thing connected with the college. It is on that point I wish to testify most emphatically. The immoral tendencies that came under my observation while connected with the college have been of the most disgraceful character. I am almost afraid to touch on that part of the case, because of the earnestness I feel in it, but I trust to my womanhood and presence of mind that I may not say anything but what is the truth connected with this subject. Among other things that were of an immoral tendency was the use of tobacco. I consider the use of tobacco one of the grossest evils. I think that it is even worse, in some respects, than the use of the intoxicating cup. It is a question, in my mind at least, whether it is not the greater of the two great evils. I mean the great evil in the use of tobacco is where it is used by children. The extensive use to which tobacco was put in that college is simply astounding, as well as disgraceful.

Little boys, ten or twelve years of age, would be seen smoking pipes in the corridors and hall ways of that college ; they would stagger into their classes in a gross state of intoxication caused by the use of tobacco and rum. There was one little fellow came into my class one day so drunk from the use of tobacco and rum that he could not sit on his seat ; he fell from his seat during the recitation hour. He was considered one of the most disorderly boys in the college, and always managed to make more noise and confusion than any other boy in any of my classes, and I at first reprimanded him, but soon saw that there was something the matter with the boy, so I excused him from the classes. He had been smoking a pipe,

but it was a very common thing to see a boy twelve years of age walking through the halls with a pipe in his month.

I felt very badly about this little fellow, whom I had sent out of the class-room, and spoke to the principal of the preparatory department about it, and I went to see him in his room and it was like going into a grog shop; the atmosphere was saturated with the smell of liquor and tobacco. Many a time I could have gone into a grog shop and I would not have been nearly so suffocated as I was with the fumes of liquor and tobacco that would meet you upon entering the class-rooms; it was a disgrace to the institution to tolerate such things. This is one of the reasons why I would have liked to have some influence with the faculty, to see if I could not have corrected some of these disgraceful scenes which would be seen there from day to day.

Another instance was a young boy who was taken home on the plea that he was home-sick, but, from what I afterwards learned, he got home-sick from smoking. I learned afterwards that he had been smoking for two days without eating anything, and the result of it was that he was taken home when he had delirium tremens.

By Mr. Mylin :

Was that occasioned by the use of tobacco, did you say ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

So the physician stated when the father brought him back.

By Mr. Mylin :

What was the name of the boy ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I do not care to give the name of the boy. I know the boy's name, but I do not think it is necessary to give it. I did not think there should be any more disgrace attached to the little fellow than there already is.

By Mr. Hall :

I think we ought to have the name of the boy, so we can follow up this charge made by Miss Shortlidge; if such a state of things exist we want to know it.

By Mr. Alexander :

Yes; I think, in justice to the boy's father, we ought to have the name so as to get at the bottom of these facts, and also where he was from, so that we can reach him with a subpoena.

By Miss Shortlidge :

Well, sir; the boy's name was Mancky or Mackey. He was from Williamsport. I think his name was Manckey.

By Mr. Alexander :

What was the physician's name ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I don't know his name at all.

By Mr. Alexander :

Was he a resident physician in the neighborhood of the college ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

No, sir; I think he was employed in Williamsport by the boy's father.

By Mr. Alexander :

Would you know his name if you heard it; was it Dr. Dale or Dr. Wood ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

It is not Dr. Dale.

By Mr. Alexander :

You met the physician at the college, did you ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

No, sir ; I did not see him at all ; it was so stated by the boys when he was brought back.

By Miss Shortlidge :

I wanted to get into the faculty meeting to see if this great evil could not be cured. I wanted to have this matter investigated of the boys using liquor and tobacco. I wanted to see if we could not stop it, expel them if necessary. We were discussing, in the faculty, the propriety of dismissing one of the boys for drunkenness, and I insisted on his being dismissed. I heard, at that time, a member of the faculty say in the faculty meeting, that if you commenced to expel boys for getting drunk you would soon have no one in the college.

Q. What member of the faculty was that ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Professor Smith. I was present at that faculty meeting myself and I heard him say that. I am sure that was what he said ; these were the very words he used ; I am not mistaken about it.

By Mr. Alexander :

Are you familiar with the several acts of Assembly in relation to the college, Miss Shortlidge ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I have read them over, yes, and I think I know pretty nearly all what they contain.

By Mr. Alexander :

Do you know whether or not there is an act of Assembly that prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors of any kind within two miles of the college—that there has been special provisions made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to guard against the use of intoxicating drink at that institution ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; I knew that act. That was the act of assembly under which the president of the college had the whiskey-seller arrested and tried in court—the man whom you defended, and was acquitted. That is all the good the law does. The laws are of no good unless you carry them out in the spirit in which they were intended to be prosecuted.

By Mr. Mylin :

How did the boys get this rum ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

The boys would get it in Bellefonte. Generally some of them would go into Bellefonte and lay in a supply, and then distribute it among the students at the college on their return. I have seen some of the college students so drunk on the streets of Bellefonte several times that they would stagger from one side of the pavement to the other. I have witnessed this with my own eyes on the streets of Bellefonte.

By Mr. Alexander :

Bellefonte is thirteen miles from the college, is it not ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

About twelve miles, I think.

By Mr. Alexander :

Is that not something that occurs in every institution in the land, that when students get away from college grounds they indulge rather freely in the use of beverages of one kind or another, and does it not occur at Lafayette, at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and all the larger institutions in the country ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

It may be. I am not prepared to say that it is not ; but I have never been able to find any one that it did exist to such an extent than it does at the Pennsylvania State College.

By Mr. Mylin :

You have heard the statement made here, by the preceding witness, of hazing having been carried on and practiced to a great extent at the Pennsylvania State College ; what do you know about that ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I never saw more than what school-boys would indulge in until I went to the State College, and it was a matter that I do not know much about, and do not know to what excess it was carried on at the Pennsylvania State College, except I can corroborate what has already been said that there was a great deal of disorder there among the students.

By Mr. Mylin :

Your connection with the State College was the first institution with which you were connected where the majority or all of the students were boys, and where they came from all sections of the country ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

No, sir. I have been ten years in one institution and seven in another. For seven years I was in an institution in which there were a hundred and five boys, and they were from all parts of the country, but I never saw one of these one hundred and five boys under the influence of liquor.

By Mr. Mylin :

Did they never make any attempts to prosecute the violators of the liquor law at the Pennsylvania State College ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

They did attempt it once, but the result was as you have heard it detailed here to-day ; because of the insincerity of General Beaver, who was the counsel of the president of the college, the whisky seller was permitted to go unpunished for his offense. But this case, though it did result in a mis-trial, and the whisky-seller's offense was condoned and he left to go unpunished, it stopped the sale of intoxicating liquors to students to a great extent. It did that much towards breaking it up, for the whisky-sellers in Bellefonte were more particular to whom they sold, for fear they might get into the clutches of the law. For they believed there was a person at the head of the Pennsylvania State College who would not submit to have them shower on him the burning shame of being at the head of a college of drunken students.

By Mr. Alexander :

The case you refer to now was a prosecution against a man by the name of Haag, who keeps a hotel at Pleasant Gap, about four miles from Bellefonte, in which the president of the college, Mr. Joseph Shortlidge, was the prosecutor.

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; that is the case I refer to. I do not know how far he lives from Bellefonte.

By Mr. Alexander :

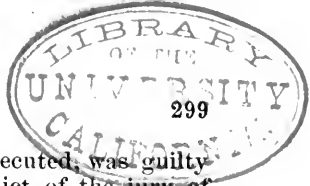
You were present and heard the evidence as it was given in court in that case ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I was not in court. I had nothing to do with it, and, of course, do not know what was said there.

By Mr. Alexander :

Do you pretend to say that without hearing any of the evidence what-



ever in the case that Mr. Haag, the man who was prosecuted, was guilty of the offense charged, notwithstanding that the verdict of the jury of twelve sworn men was "not guilty," after having heard all of the evidence? Do you, in the face of that verdict of twelve sworn men, say that he was guilty and that their verdict was wrong?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Oh, no; but I heard boys, and boys who were minors, say they had bought whisky from him. I heard that said myself, and there is no doubt but what it is true, and the man should have been punished for the offense, if the laws which make it an offense are worth anything; and if they are not worth anything, they are a disgrace to the statute books.

By Mr. Alexander :

You not being present in court at the trial, did not hear the boys upon the witness stand, and therefore you do not know what they testified to there.

By Miss Shortlidge :

I do not know what they testified to there and did not hear it, but from what I did hear there is no doubt whatever that the boys got the whisky at that grog-shop, and paid the whisky-seller for it.

By Mr. Alexander :

What was the name of the young man that should have gotten whisky there that was a minor?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Philip Throemorton.

By Mr. Alexander :

From Philadelphia?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir.

By Mr. Alexander :

Yes, sir; the very same boy, and a bright young fellow he was, too, and the story he detailed upon the witness stand as to how he obtained the liquor, or beer I think it was, that he stood back of another student who was drinking at the bar, and who was of age, that he slipped the glass of beer from the bar where they were drinking, and went back of the ice-cooler and drank it. He admitted on cross-examination that Mr. Haag was very busy at the time, and did not see him take it. He said after he drank it, he slipped the glass and money back on the counter in the same way, and by himself testified that Mr. Haag never saw him take it at all, for he knew if Mr. Haag would see him that he would not get the beer. Now, the jury believed this state of facts, and as a matter of course did not convict on evidence of that kind.

By Miss Shortlidge :

I would say, Mr. Chairman, that these facts came under my personal observation; and, as you have asked me to state facts only, I have stated them only as I know them, and my judgment would be that under the facts, as they were represented to me, the whisky-seller in that case should have been convicted, and no doubt would have been, had not the sympathy of the jurors and counsel been with him in the trial. I say it is a disgrace for many of the friends of the college to have insisted on anything else than a conviction in that case.

By Mr. Hall :

You have spoken of the immoral tendencies of the place; are there immoralities of other kinds other than those which you have mentioned?

By Miss Shortlidge :

The immoral tendencies not only of the college are bad, but of the sur-

rounding community also, and are not what they should be in the vicinity of a college where young men are sent for the purpose of improving their morals, as well as improvement intellectually.

By Mr. Hall:

Miss Shortlidge, the committee would like to know if there are any other immoral tendencies connected with the institution as there are in attendance students of both sexes—immoral practices or tendencies could exist now—we would like to know whether there are immoralities of any other character than those you have mentioned?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Not so far as I know. When speaking of immoralities, I mean only the use of intoxicating drink and tobacco.

Mr. Hall:

Well, that was confined solely to the boys of the institution. The girls or young ladies, we hope, did not indulge in the use of tobacco?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Yes, sir; it is confined to the male students exclusively. I would state that this boy who has been referred to by the preceding witness—the boy who made some disturbance during the chapel services—he was a very bad boy, the leader in almost every kind of mischief, and very disorderly. He took special delight in giving the members of the faculty as much annoyance and trouble as he possibly could. He was called and known among the college boys as one of the “bummers” of the faculty, and if there was anything going on in that building, he was sure to be one of the parties; and had a character among the boys at college for being one that could always be depended upon if they wanted to cut up in any depredation. He was always in for having a good time. It was I that informed the president of the faculty of his misconduct during chapel services. I saw him kick the back off the seat with his feet, after the boys had been told that further noise at that time was out of place. Professor Campbell was the professor in charge of chapel services that morning. He stood there with his Bible open, ready to read, when this noise was repeated by this boy. I happened to be sitting from where I could see him. I saw him in the very act in kicking or scraping his feet, and, if ever there was a thing done on purpose, that act was so done, most undoubtedly. I heard the scraping of feet, which first attracted my attention, and felt then he was not doing the right thing, so I watched him, to see how much further he would go. I spoke of it to the president of the college, who, after having satisfied himself by interrogating the boy, sent him home without further ceremony. He did this as a punishment for his misbehavior, and because the other members of the faculty would not consult with reference to the boy's dismissal from the college. They took a part, however, in having him re-instated, by writing to General Beaver. If the president would have called a faculty meeting to have had the boy suspended for a short time, they would, no doubt, all have agreed with the president of the faculty that the best thing to do was to send him home for a few weeks—just what was done by the president of the faculty, without consulting them. They questioned Mr. Shortlidge's right to do this, but this Mr. Shortlidge had a right to do, as president of the faculty, under the resolution adopted by the board of trustees, at their meeting in June preceding. It was in this respect that Doctor Calder was unable to do more than he did. In reference to Doctor Calder, I was told by a member of the senior class of the year in which we were there, who was friendly towards the doctor—he said he believed it to be a fact that certain members of the faculty had done all in their power to have Doctor Calder removed,

while he remarked, further, in a very reserved manner, that he believed Doctor Calder to be very much injured by the misrepresentations of certain persons connected with the college. I concluded from all that I heard said against Doctor Calder, if it was all true, that he must have been an egregious mass of blunder. Why a set of intelligent men—among them some of the most prominent men of the State, who comprised the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College—would have picked up such a number of blunders as these men represented Doctor Calder to be, I could never understand; it certainly did not display good judgment on their part, if all these representations were true.

By Professor Smith:

In speaking of Dr. Calder—of the representations made against him—in which you say he was represented as being a bundle of blunders, did you read Dr. Calder's testimony taken before a former investigating committee?

By Miss Shortlidge:

No, sir. I never spoke to Dr. Calder about it; nor did I ever ask a question about him one way or the other, and all that I heard was given voluntarily on the part of the persons with whom I came in contact. It was entirely unsolicited on my part; but I heard so much about him and against him that I believed very little what was said, and made up my mind that he was certainly unjustly abused.

By Professor Smith:

The question I asked you was whether you had read Dr. Calder's testimony taken before a former investigating committee, and after having read it, whether you were not justifiable in coming to a conclusion whether he was a bundle of blunders?

By Miss Shortlidge:

I do not know how that may be. I would not like to reflect so much upon the trustees of the State College as to lay to them the charge of having selected a man as the head of that institution who was so manifestly unfit for the position.

By Mr. Hall:

Do you know these things of your own knowledge, Miss Shortlidge?

By Miss Shortlidge:

No, sir; I never saw Dr. Calder to know him. I only know these things that were brought to me voluntarily by those who were opposing him, and what was said by his friends to me.

By Mr. Mylin:

What was this boy's name that was sent home by the president of the college for making the disturbance during the chapel service?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Hunter was his name. I do not recall his first name.

By Mr. Mylin:

You stated a while ago that you taught in one school ten years and at another seven years; what was the age of the students attending at these schools?

By Miss Shortlidge:

At the institution where I was seven years we had twenty-five boys there, whose ages ran from about fifteen to twenty-three years. Among many of them were young men, and many of them to-day fill prominent positions in this and other States.

By Mr. Mylin:

How about the other school?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Their ages ran very much the same as in the other one. I was also connected three or four years with public schools, and we had students there of various ages, as you are no doubt familiar with the ages of students who attend public schools generally.

By Mr. Alexander :

In the earlier part of your statement to this committee you spoke of this institution being in the back woods, away out of the reach of society, etc., etc. What do you mean to convey by that? Do you mean to say that we are a sort of wolverines or desperadoes up in Centre county, living away from the wholesome influences of refinement and highly cultured and intelligent society, such as you people in Chester county are blessed with, and that we have not yet arrived at such a stage, in this modern age of progress and improvement, as to be classed among the civilized and enlightened people of this country?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Perhaps I should modify that. You will understand what I mean by that when you know that I had always lived near a line of railroad and near Philadelphia. After having had all of these advantages during my whole life, and then moved twelve miles from any railroad, and in order to take a railroad train for any place you would first have to travel twelve miles in a vehicle, it seemed very much to convey the idea to me of being in the back woods.

By Mr. Mylin :

You did not mean that, then, as a reflection on the morals of the community in which the college is located?

By Miss Shortlidge ;

I think it is not as an intelligent community as many others that I have been in. I think that there is very little society there, and what is there, amounts to nothing. There is no society there with which students of the college can associate with any profit to themselves. The people living throughout the country there are ignorant and uncultured, and the students would derive no enjoyment, neither moral nor intellectual benefits from intermingling with the people that live near and around the college. As a matter of course, if you get to Bellefonte it is different. Bellefonte is at a railroad, and the people living there have all the advantages of modern improvement, and are intelligent and respectful, but it is quite different out where the college is. The people out there are common people, who require very little education and intelligence to get along in their plain way of living. I do not care to have another such experience. I was very unhappy out there away from home and society with whom I could converse intelligently and with pleasure, and I think that is one of the strongest evidences with the college or any institution of learning as being needed there very much. I say it should become a local institution.

By Mr. Alexander :

Your speaking of the locality of the college, and that the locality in which it is located is not noted for its intelligence, do you not think that that would be the proper place for an agricultural college, then?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir, it is a proper place for an institution of learning, and I said that I wanted to see it become a local institution, and I stated that the community needed an institution of learning there very much.

By Mr. Mylin :

What have you to say about the buildings; are they well adapted for the purposes of the college?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I have this to say, that I do not think the sanitary condition of the buildings is, by any means, what it should be. But I suppose the time these buildings were planned, they were first class for the purpose intended. The buildings have not the modern improvements, in many respects, that might have been placed there with some of the money that has been wasted in running the college. There are a good many facilities there if used properly, and some good work could be done. I think that the grounds around the buildings could be beautified and made more attractive by a little attention, although I think the appearance of the grounds show that they have been carefully attended to. When I was there, of course, they did not look so well, for I went there in late summer, and came away in early spring.

By Mr. Alexander :

What have you to say about the healthfulness of the locality ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I think the healthfulness of the locality is everything that could be desired.

By Mr. Hall :

Have any epidemics or contagious diseases visited the country to your knowledge ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

No, sir.

By Mr. Alexander :

Are you familiar with the supply of water furnished to that college, and how does it compare with other first-class institutions ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

No, sir ; I think they get their supply of water from artesian wells. There is a great deal of lime in it ; bear that particular. The water is very good, and I guess there is an abundance of it ; but that the management of the college farms is not what it should be is evident from the general appearance of the place, and no management would allow the bickerings and dissensions in any faculty that are in that one.

By Mr. Mylin :

If the management of the institution is in any way defective, to whom do you attribute the fault ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Well, I do not know that I can answer that question. You say the result of the college, the results having been the same for a number of years, and a college which produces no better results than the Pennsylvania State College has in many years, there must be something wrong somewhere, without producing such results.

By Mr. Mylin :

Well, where would you place the blame—on the board of trustees ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

That's where it belongs, I think, and there should be a new board of trustees created.

By Mr. Hall :

Where does the power rest that elects the board of trustees in that institution ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

It is said to rest largely with the agriculturists of the State.

By Mr. Mylin :

So, then, if there be anything wrong with the management of it, the agriculturists are greatly to blame, are they not ?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Well, I do not think that the agriculturists had much to do with it. The other element that composes the board of trustees is the element that runs the college, and the members of the board of trustees who are agriculturists are in a minority at the meeting of the board of trustees generally.

Q. Do you know how many members compose the board of trustees?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Twenty-one.

By Mr. Mylin:

How many of these members does the agricultural society of the State elect?

By Miss Shortlidge:

I do not know exactly; I do not know what proportion of the twenty-one members they are entitled to. The graduates of the college are also entitled to elect some of the trustees.

By Mr. Mylin:

The alumni are also represented by the board of trustees, are they not?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Yes, sir; I believe so.

By Mr. Alexander:

The Governor of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society are the members *ex officio* of the board of trustees, are they not?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Yes, sir; but as they are connected with the institution they mean nothing, so far as the running of the college goes. They never attend (with one or two exceptions) any of the meetings of the board of trustees.

Q. Do they never attend?

By Miss Shortlidge:

Some of them, I think, have been known to attend some of the meetings of the board of trustees; but as a general thing they are like all *ex officio* members—they do not take much interest in the institution. I would like to say this about the committee of investigation that was sent there to investigate the trouble that was at the college while we were there: They came there and made such investigation as they saw proper. It was conducted on a very secret plan. They called in one member of the faculty at a time, and what they testified to was known to no person except the members themselves. They got through in a very short time, and went away.

By Mr. Mylin:

What committee do you refer to?

By Miss Shortlidge:

I refer to the committee appointed by the board of trustees.

By Mr. Mylin:

Who were the members of that committee?

By Miss Shortlidge:

General Campbell was one; Mayor Starkweather, of Williamsport, and Gordon was another. He was a graduate of the college.

Q. Do you know who elected Mr. Gordon as trustee? Was he elected by the alumni?

By Miss Shortlidge:

He was a graduate of the college, and, I think, was elected by the

alumni. I have just this to say about the committee, that nothing more resulted from it than a court-martial of one man.

By Mr. Alexander :

Is the man you refer to Mr. Joseph Shortlidge ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir.

By Mr Mylin :

Is it then, not in your opinion, the fault of the board of trustees, and does not this college owe its failure more to the manner in the trustees performing their duty, than any other cause than you can attribute it to ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Well, I am not willing, that I do without qualifying it. If the board of trustees, as a board, would take the management of the college in hand, and not let it be at the mercy of one individual, I do not think it would be as bad as it is. I have this to say, from my own personal observation, that I consider General Beaver the board of trustees, and everything that he advises, let it be right or wrong, was done. The other members of the board of trustees do whatever he says, and, outside of General Beaver, the board of trustees amounts to nothing. I am satisfied with this, that the \$30,000 expended there every year, in maintaining that institution, could be, by far, better expended than what it is

By Mr. Mylin :

How did you come to leave the college ; did you resign your position as a teacher ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; I did. I resigned. I did not want to hold a position under a constant personal aggravation. I was very courteously asked, by the committee, to remain in there, as they said to me that I could do some work there that would be very serviceable to the college. I declined to do so, peremptorily, after the treatment I had received at the hands of certain members of the faculty, and the second objection was of the immoral tendencies of the place. The two were more than I could endure for another year. It would take quite a different programme, and the hardest kind of work and perseverance, to make that preparatory department, morally, what it should be, without reference to the advancement of the intellectual part of it. I value my reputation as a teacher, and I will not teach when the results are not what I think they should be. I say this, that I value my reputation as a teacher too highly, that an offer of \$5,000 a year of salary could not induce me to go back into that preparatory department.

By Mr. Mylin :

Are the preparatory departments connected with colleges not always a secondary consideration ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; I think they are, to some extent. The preparatory department stands below, but at the same time it should be allowed some privileges. to have the time spent in the preparatory department of more service than what it possibly can be the way it is conducted at the Pennsylvania State College.

By Professor Hamilton :

I want to know, Miss Shortlidge, whether in the examination held by this committee of the board of trustees, that was designated in your statement as a court-martial, whether or not all the members of the faculty did not have an opportunity to be heard before it ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; they were, but all the examinations were conducted in secret ;

the persons who preferred the charges were not allowed to be in the room while the examinations were being had, and I do not think that there is a grain of justice gleaned from the proceedings of such a kind.

By Professor Hamilton :

Did that committee convey any intimation at the time they were holding their investigation that they were expecting the president of the college to hand in his resignation ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I do not know, sir, whether they did or not.

By Professor Hamilton :

You have intimated that the manner in which the recitations were conducted in the college were very unsatisfactory, and the results showed great deficiency of certain members of the college—what opportunity did you have of knowing of your own personal knowledge what the manner of instruction was in that college in the various departments ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I was present at the recitations.

By Professor Hamilton :

Were you ever present at the recitation in physics ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

No, sir.

By Professor Hamilton :

Were you ever present at the recitations in chemistry ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

No, sir.

By Professor Hamilton :

Were you ever present at the recitations of mathematics ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir.

By Professor Hamilton :

How often ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I don't remember how often.

By Professor Hamilton :

Were you ever present at any of the other recitations ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I guess I was.

By Professor Hamilton :

What ones ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I don't remember what ones now.

By Professor Hamilton :

You have said that you heard a member of the faculty say that if you would commence to expel students for drunkenness you would soon have no students left—what idea do you mean to convey by that ? Do you mean to say that the faculty winked at drunkenness and disorder ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

I mean to say, sir, just what I did say—that I heard Professor Smith say, in a faculty meeting, that if you commenced to expel students for drunkenness you would soon have no students left in the college.

By Professor Smith :

Can you name the student that was referred to as being drunk, that led me to make that remark ?

By Miss Shortlidge :

Yes, sir ; I think I can.

By Professor Smith :
Who was it ? Was it Potter ?

By Miss Shortlidge :
No, sir.

By Professor Smith :
Will you name him, if you please ?

By Miss Shortlidge :
It was the boy by the name of Cartwright.

By Professor Smith :
He has since deceased ?

By Miss Shortlidge :
Yes, sir ; I understand so.

Statement by Professor Smith :

Mr. President, I want to explain the statement made here by Miss Shortlidge, as to what I said at the faculty meeting, that if you commenced to expel students for drunkenness that you would soon have no one left in the college. I do not think I used that language.

By Miss Shortlidge :

Those are the very words you used ; I heard you use them.

By Professor Smith :

I don't think I used that language exactly, but what I meant by saying what I did at that time was, that I would rather excuse any number of students for drunkenness than expel one student for that offense and let the liquor-seller escape. My idea was to get at the bottom of this evil, and strike it where it would most effectually strike.

ALFRED SHARPLESS, *affirmed and examined :*

Q. Mr. Sharpless, you are a practical farmer, are you, or have been at one time during your life ?

A. I have been farming some, for a few years only ; I was raised upon a farm.

Q. You are no doubt interested in the subject of agriculture ?

A. I have been, very much. Although I am not farming at the present time, and I only farmed for myself personally for a few years.

Q. Will you go on and state what you know about this Eastern experimental farm—what you know about the management of it, and so on ?

A. I know very little about it, except what I have heard ; I have no story of my own to tell, as I know so little about it personally. I was raised upon a farm, but I came here to Philadelphia when I was about nineteen years of age, and remained here for ten years or more in the railroad business, during which time I paid very little attention to practical farming. But part of the time afterwards I was connected with the Schuylkill Navigation Company. I had charge of two farms belonging to that company, which I run myself, but after running them for a number of years without being successful, I abandoned them, and left them for some one to run who could run them more successfully than what I had run them. I am willing to admit that my management of the two farms of the Schuylkill Navigation Company was not successful. I resigned my management over them, and went into Chester county and bought myself a farm, and staid upon it myself about five years, I think, although I am not positive about the exact time I did stay upon it. But I think I superintended for about five years on the farm myself. I then became dissatisfied with it. I removed to West Chester, and put my farm out—I rented it out, but still owned it. That is about the extent of my practical farming. But I have myself taken much interest in agricultural pursuits. Even

whilst I was here in Philadelphia, which was a good many years ago, people with whom I was acquainted—and I was acquainted with farmers through Chester county very well—they took great interest in agricultural affairs, and I would occasionally go down to their meetings. I was there at some of their meetings after this farm was purchased by the agricultural college, and took part in them, but I never had anything to do with the management of the farm.

Q. You have visited this farm, then, since they have been carrying on experiments there?

A. Oh! yes; and they would come and ask me my opinion about it, and we would talk the subject over among us.

Q. But you were never connected officially with the farm?

A. Not at all, in any shape or form; I have gone there with men who were interested in its success, and at the same time was also interested in it myself.

Q. Did you attend any of the club meetings that Mr. Harvey spoke of yesterday in his testimony?

A. Quite frequently, sir.

Q. Would you take a part in the discussions that took place in these club meetings—express your opinions, etc.?

A. Yes, sir, I would; the meetings were open for all to take part in, and you could express your views the same as you would in a meeting of a grange; the farmers would talk on all subjects—what ever they were—as they presented themselves, and no doubt they were very instructive and highly edifying.

Q. Have you ever visited the State College?

A. I never was at the college, sir.

Q. Have you never been to the Central experimental farm at the college?

A. No, sir; I never have. I was never up through that country but once, and then I was as far as Bellefonte. That was some twenty or thirty years ago. Since then I have not been west of Harrisburg, on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make with regard as to what should be done with this farm? If so, we should be pleased to hear them.

A. I do not know that I have any suggestions to make other than what have already been made. I have talked a great to agriculturists about it. They all seem to be of one opinion about it, and that is, that the farm had better be sold unless it can be made more successful than what it has been in the past. It seems to be the universal opinion that the farms have been more or less neglected by the trustees of the college, with a view to making the college too much an institution of varied learning and losing sight of the original design the founders of the "Farmers' High School" had in view. The management of the college seems to have strayed away off from its original purpose and is not carrying out the true intentions of its founders. Dr. Elwyn, who was one of the original men in starting the "State Agricultural Society" and the "Farmers' High School," and who took a very active part in all the agricultural interests of the State at that time, had a great deal to do in shaping and starting both of these institutions. I afterwards got a letter from him, which shows his motive in taking the action in this that he did. If it is desired, I will give you that letter. It merely shows the object and interest that Dr. Elwyn took in it at the time—why he did so, and what was proposed to be done with the college by the men who started it.

Q. Was this gentleman one of the trustees?

A. You can ascertain that by calling on him, I presume. He is an old

gentleman living here yet. He was one of the original commissioners to start the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. He is quite an old man now, but has always been very much interested in agricultural affairs. If this letter will be of any use to you, I will let you take it with you.

Q. If you want to give us this, we will take it, and consider it when we come to make up our report?

A. Yes, sir; you can have it if you wish it.

Q. We would like to have your own views on this subject, since you have been a practical farmer, Mr. Sharpless.

A. I have suggested to these experimental "farm clubs" certain ideas which seem to me to be right and proper with regard to this thing. There has been so much said against the college at different times, and some pretty hard things, too, that it will be a very difficult thing for the college to live it down, and it will be a great many years, if it ever does overcome the effect of these reports, and the first thing that would be necessary is that the management of it be changed. It is very evident that the management of the State College has been very bad, resulting, no doubt, from the incompetency of the men who are at the head of it. They are to blame for its reputation, and it is a great question that notwithstanding the board of trustees should be changed, that it would help matters very much. I believe that the college never can be made a success with the amount of money it receives. I want you to understand that personally I have nothing to say against General Beaver, nor have I anything to say against any of the other gentlemen who are, and have been, acting as trustees of the college. No doubt they were endeavoring to do all they could for the success of the institution, only it was left too much to the control of one man. I have nothing to do with these persons who acted as trustees personally. It is only in their capacity as trustees of the college of which I complain. I did suggest, when they were talking about passing a law, to take this money from the college. I suggested that the interest from this land-scrip fund be taken away from the college, as it was doing no good there, and that it was not being applied according to the spirit of the act of Congress donating the land fund. That in place of giving it to the Pennsylvania State College, a chair should be endowed, with part of it in the University of Pennsylvania or some other college in Philadelphia of such a character, whereby the law giving us this fund would be complied with. For instance, say a veterinary chair; and agricultural chemistry should be brought out in our normal schools, so that it would be within the reach of our farmers throughout the State. Thirty thousand dollars would do that, and, in addition to that, establish two or three experimental farms or stations, and put practical farmers there to run them. An institution of that kind is what we need, and persons who are desirous of taking a course at these stations, after having gone through a course of agricultural chemistry, could do so, and students of that class would be glad to pay for their instruction, as well as to earn their own living by assisting with the experiments on the farm. My idea would be that the students pay for the instructions they receive; and for the work they do on the farm, leave that go towards paying their board while there. In this way, I think these farms could be made to pay for themselves, without any material assistance from outside sources. Here is a report I had in my pocket. It is a report of committee of the Eastern Experimental Farm Club on the Pennsylvania State College and its relation to the experimental farms. I think that that report would maybe be of some use to you. [See copy of report appended at the end of Mr. Sharpless' testimony.]

Q. What more have you to say, Mr. Sharpless, that would be of interest to us ?

A. I do not know that I have anything more to say that would throw any light on the subject.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us, Mr. Sharpless, who John Ploughshare is ?

A. Well, they charge me with being that person.

Q. It was you, then, that wrote the articles that appeared in the West Chester *Local News*—you wrote those articles under the *nom de plume* of John Ploughshare ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those articles, no doubt, express your views on this subject fully and at length ?

A. Yes, sir ; I tried to express them in those articles as fully as I was able to do.

Q. Did you have facts to base the opinion upon which you have expressed in those articles ? I suppose you had, for I notice you assert very positively the charges you make against the college and the management of it. Now, what we want is to obtain that state of facts, if they existed. I presume you can give them to us, as you appear to have them, judging from the articles themselves.

A. No, sir ; I did not have the facts personally when I wrote those articles ; I gleaned from the several reports that mentioned anything about the State College and its management, and from what was told me by persons living here in Chester county who pretended to know of what they were speaking.

Q. Have you examined the catalogue of the college yearly ?

A. Well, not every year ; occasionally I would get one and examine it, but then I got the report or address made by the college to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in the annual report of the society.

Q. Are you acquainted with the different members of the faculty ?

A. I never was at the college myself, and I believe I do not now know any of the professors.

Q. Have you examined the courses of instruction, as laid down in the catalogue, and which are now used there ?

A. I have looked over them ; I do not know that I examined them very closely.

Q. Recently ?

A. Well, I have looked over them from year to year, as I would get hold of a catalogue. I understand they have made some changes lately, but I do not know about that myself.

By Mr. Mylin :

Q. Have you anything further to offer or say that would help us along in our investigations ? We want to know all we can find out about the Pennsylvania State College.

A. No, sir ; I believe I have told you all that I know that would be of any benefit to you in this thing.

Q. How were you satisfied with the manner in which the examinations were conducted at the experimental farm yesterday ?

A. I was satisfied very well with it. I thought they were conducted in a proper spirit of investigation ; that the committee acted fairly towards all persons that desired to say anything on the subject, and that everybody had an opportunity to say anything they wanted to.

No. 1.

Report of Committee of the Eastern Experimental Farm Club on the Pennsylvania State College, and its relation to the Experimental Farm.

The following report was unanimously adopted by the above-named club, at a meeting held January 13, 1881, and the inclosed petitions ordered to be distributed over the State for signatures.

Please use your influence to have these petitions well filled, and send, as soon as possible, to your member of the Legislature.

Other persons desiring these papers will address the secretary of the club at West Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully,

W. R. SHELMIER,
Secretary.

Report of Committee.

Your committee respectfully report that they have carefully considered the subject referred to them, and desire to say that the Pennsylvania State College is now, and has been for several years, in receipt of an annual income of about \$30,000; said income derived from a congressional land-grant, donating lands to our State for special educational purposes. The interest of the sum accruing from the sale of these lands was placed by our Legislature, under certain conditions, to the use of this college. One of the conditions, especially affecting us as farmers, was, that in consideration of the receipt of this annual income, the college should agree to "establish, conduct, and maintain three experimental farms," which conditions the college accepted without reserve. But, your committee are free to say, that having an intimate knowledge of the manner in which the Eastern farm was conducted and maintained by the college, that such maintenance was not in accordance with the terms or spirit of the Legislative act above referred to.

When the experimental farms were first started the intelligent farming community took a marked interest in them, the Eastern farm being principally stocked and equipped by citizens of Chester county, but the ignorant management of these farms, by the college, and their niggardly maintenance, has made them a discredit to the farming community, in whose interests they are supposed to be run, and, as public institutions, are a disgrace to the Commonwealth. But your committee fully believe that "experimental farms" or "experiment station," properly conducted and maintained, can be made of great value to agriculturists and to the people generally; and, therefore, in view of the fact that the State College had utterly failed to do its plain duty, in this matter, we would suggest that you petition the Legislature to compel a compliance with the act referred to, and secure it by setting aside one third part of this income for the conduct and maintenance of such farms or stations; and, further, as the college has shown such incompetency in the management of such stations, that the portion so set aside shall be under the control and direction of the State Board of Agriculture, with such restrictions and regulations as the Legislature, in its wisdom, may see fit.

Your committee are still willing to go further, and say inasmuch as the college trustees have so injuriously changed the character of the college from its original design, as the "Farmers' High School," as devised by Doctor Elwyn and other eminent men; and inasmuch as unfortunate location and previous bad management have always made it unpopular

and with no probable hope for future usefulness or popularity; and inasmuch as large sums have been spent upon this institution without an adequate return, therefore, we would further suggest that you recommend the Legislature to substitute some better managed or more popular institution as the recipient of this land-grant fund, by endowing a professorship of agricultural and mechanical arts, or in such manner as the Legislature may deem best.

All of which we respectfully submit.

JNO. I. CARTER,
JOB H. JACKSON,
THOS. M. HARVEY,
BENJ. W. SWAYNE,
SYLVESTER D. LINVILL,
MILTON CONARD.

JOHN C. F. HICKMAN, *recalled and examined* :

Q. You have heard the charges of immoral influences surrounding the Pennsylvania State College here this morning; what do you know about the conduct of the students while you were there—first tell us when you were there?

A. I was there from the fall term of 1875—August, 1875—until the 1st of July, 1880, and as a regular student. I went back in November, 1880, as a post-graduate, and remained there until the 1st of April, 1881.

Q. Did that embrace part of the time that Mr. Shortlidge was there?

A. That embraced about six months of the time that Mr. Shortlidge and Miss Belle were there. Of the morals of the institution, or of the students rather connected with it, I have only this to say, that so far as the use of intoxicating drinks was concerned among the students that were there during the whole time I was there, either as a special or regular student, I never saw on the ground of the college a single man or student under the influence, or boy either. I have seen students under the influence of liquor perhaps at Bellefonte, but not to say a majority of them, but a limited number. As to the use of tobacco at colleges, it is almost a universal thing that all students who go to our best colleges and universities use it, and I am safe in saying that there may have been a majority of students at the State College who used it, but if there was a majority of them who used it, it was very little over the half, and I doubt very much whether any other college in the State can show as few students who use tobacco, or as small percentage of them who used it as the Pennsylvania State College can.

Q. Was there any effort made on the part of the officers of the State College to restrict the use of tobacco?

A. The use of tobacco was, at one time, forbidden there on the campus, and the students were not allowed to use any tobacco on the campus ground of the college, and this order was strictly carried out, too. They were never allowed to use tobacco in the halls of the building nor during drill hours nor detail service.

Q. What were your means of observations whether intoxicating drinks were used by the students?

A. My means, I think, were equally as good as the college authorities, if not better than the members of the faculty, because I was one of the students myself, and mingled among them more than the members of the faculty, and, if they did use intoxicating drinks, they would do it with

less restraint in my presence than they would in the presence of any member of the faculty. I was among the students all the time. I roomed the greater part of the time right in the college building, among a majority of the students, and had a very good chance of knowing, at all times, what the conduct of the students was.

Q. Your opportunities were equally as good as any of the teachers, at least?

A. Yes, sir; they were equally as good, if not better, from the simple fact that if a student, when he was under the influence of liquor, he would not try as hard to keep it from me, who was only a student, as he would from those in authority at the college.

Q. Did Mr. Shortlidge and Miss Belle live in the college building?

A. No, sir; they lived in the president's house—the president's mansion. So far as the students' rebellion of 1880 was concerned, which you have heard so much about this morning, I think that the right history of that was not given at all. I think I had at that time a better chance of knowing the true inwardness of that than Professor Shortlidge could have had, for I was there as a special student, and was not under the authority of the officers, as the regular students were.

Q. That was the time you were there as a post-graduate, was it?

A. Yes, sir. I was not there during the time of the rebellion; but from what I learned after I went there, and I had a good chance of hearing it, for it was the talk of the college boys some time after it happened—I heard it repeatedly stated that Professor Shortlidge caused all of the trouble by his ill-temper and ill-judged treatment of the students. Professor McKee was, in particular, working with Mr. Shortlidge in the matter, and I would hear say that Professor McKee never took the part of the students at any time, nor did he on this occasion; he always advised them to calm down and return to their duties, and it is utterly false that he gave the students any encouragement in anything further than to say, "Boys, this thing will all quiet down in a few days," and the best thing to do was to get to work. He never mentioned Mr. Shortlidge's name in reference to him personally at all, to any of the students, further than to say that Mr. Shortlidge was president of the college, and he must be of age.

Q. What was the feeling amongst the students in regard to Professor Shortlidge from the time he came there up to the time he left the college?

A. I could not name one student who I ever heard speak favorably of Mr. Shortlidge. The senior class was soon left to believe him unqualified for the position, and lost more or less of the respect for him of which they had very little at first. That was very much against him as an instructor in the higher branches. He was considered cranky, and was regarded as a very unsatisfactory and incompetent instructor. Dr. Calder, the preceding president, was a very efficient teacher, and one that gave us a great deal of assistance and instruction. But Dr. Calder was unpopular with the students on account of his system of government. All of the students liked Professor McKee, who was also a very efficient instructor, and was different from Dr. Calder in that he was very popular with the students, consequently he had a great deal of influence among them. He did more in quieting the rebellion than Professor Shortlidge speaks of, and in bringing the students under the control of Professor Shortlidge, than he (Professor Shortlidge) could ever have done himself. He was very unpopular among the students. We did not consider his methods of government adapted to the college at all; it was better suited for the needs of an academy. He would have the same rules to govern young men, who had

been their own masters for a number of years, as he would for a small boy ten or twelve years old.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. There was too much of the paternal authority with him, was there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go through the preparatory department?

A. I was in the preparatory department for one year.

Q. Did you ever go through the preparatory department of any other institution?

A. No, sir; I never did. I came from the public schools when I entered the "A" preparatory department of the college, sir.

Q. Since you have gone through the preparatory department, and the college course proper, and have been there one year as a post-graduate, as a matter of course you know something about the methods pursued in the preparatory department; we should like to have your opinion on the subject.

A. If there is one thing that I would offer as a criticism on the institution it is that there is too much preparatory department connected with the college by one half, at least.

ALLISON O. SMITH, *affirmed and examined* :

Q. When did you become connected with the Pennsylvania State College?

A. I entered that institution in January, 1876.

Q. Did you enter the preparatory department?

A. No, sir; I entered the freshman class the second term, and remained there until June, 1879, till I graduated.

I am constrained to take the stand mainly in defense of the moral character of the institution, because I heard it assailed very unjustly here this morning by Miss Belle Shortlidge. She assailed it in a manner which I think did great injustice to the institution. The moral character of the institution in 1876, when I went there first, was, without exception, as good as any institution in this country. I would venture to say. I do not think a more sanctimonious set of students could be found anywhere than what was at the State College at that time. The Y. M. C. A. had a good representation there then. I suppose I am safe in saying that one half of the boys at college were members of it, and, perhaps, two thirds of them. There was some of them, of course, whose characters were not of the best, but you are bound to find them in all kind of these institutions and in all places; and then the institution, I think, is not to blame for that, because a bad student happens to attend it; but this I say, I doubt whether there is another institution that has a greater influence—Christian influence—upon the character and morals of the boys who attended it than Pennsylvania State College during the time I was student there. The majority of college students, as I have always observed, are not very much inclined to Christian influences, and from what I know of the students of this college, they were very much above the average of college students in that respect. I know something about other institutions in that respect: I attended the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. Immediately before going there, and on a comparison of the morals of the two institutions, I would have to decide in favor of the State College. The use of intoxicating drinks was not indulged in at all on the college ground, that I ever knew of. Nowhere about there could you obtain liquor of any kind. It was prevented by an act of the Legislature, which provided that no liquor could be sold within two or three miles of the college, and the courts of

Centre county never granted license for the sale of liquor, to my knowledge, within five or six miles of the college. You can readily see, therefore, they would not have that particular bad influence to contend with. The boys were like all other college students, and whenever they would get to Bellefonte some of them would take on a load; but there are students in all colleges who will do that. But I have this to say, I never saw any of them under the influence of liquor on the college ground; it had generally all passed off before they returned to the college; and during the years that I was there I could not name one of the boys I ever observed drunk. I have seen some under the influence in Bellefonte, but I do not think they were half a dozen all put together, but I never saw anyone drinking any ways near the college grounds.

Q. When you say any ways near the college, do you mean two miles?

No, sir; further than that. I never saw any of them use liquor nearer than Bellefonte or Pleasant Gap. Bellefonte is twelve miles, and Pleasant Gap is eight miles from the college. When I went there I think there was liquor sold at Pine Grove, which was four miles from the college, but I do not know of any of the students ever getting any there. The use of tobacco was also a feature in this morning's testimony. I, of course, could not say from my personal knowledge of other places, but generally, young men that I know, who attended other colleges used tobacco, and used it more generally than what the boys at the State college did. I do not think there was one half of the boys used tobacco at the State college while I was there. I used it myself the first summer as a smoker; I know there was not many of the students that chewed, but there was a number of them that smoked; but, taking everything into consideration, there was no more tobacco used at that college than at any other.

Q. You say you never saw any of the boys intoxicated around the buildings?

A. No, sir; I do not now recollect of a single instance; and as for boys as young as ten and twelve years old smoking and drinking around the building, I think must be magnified, for there never was any student's attended there at that age, except the children of the professors, and they were always instructed in a special class. As to the government of the college, I would like to give you a short history of that: When I first went there, Professor Grawbowski had charge of the military department, and while in such charge introduced some very obnoxious rules. While there was no determined opposition to them by the students, it was still a matter that kept things from moving on in as harmonious a manner as might be. When I first went there, the students in the preparatory department were not separated from those in the college proper, consequently, the college students had to come under the same government that the "preps" were under. Well, now, there were some students at the college who were young men, and it was asking rather much of them to come under the same discipline that would be required for a boy from fourteen or fifteen years of age. There were some young men there from twenty to twenty-five, and some that were well on to thirty years of age, and from twenty down to fourteen and fifteen, the government was alike for all. One of the obnoxious rules that Grabowski introduced was to have the professor who had charge of the various floors of the college to walk through the halls and be constantly watching the boys.

The boys were required to keep certain hours, from eight to eleven; during that time they had to be in their rooms, and if they left at any time without permission they were reported to the professor and put on detail, which consisted of such work as hauling ashes, and other disagreeable

work like it. That was my first experience of detail work. We had to do this work, and were liable to be expelled from the institution if we neglected or refused to do it. This was in 1876, when Dr. Calder and Grabowski were there.

There was a great deal of a rebellious spirit manifested during that year. There was students there that were young men who came there for the purpose of improving their time in the way of obtaining an education, and who would not submit to that kind of subjection. Now this was very objectional, and there were loud cries against it on the part of the students, and it gradually led to a falling off of the students. And then the faculty at the same time did not work harmoniously together; but I never knew much about the quarrels and bickerings in the faculty. This state of affairs would naturally, and did to a very large extent, create a great objection on the part of the students to Dr. Calder and Professor Grawbowski.

During the first two years of my stay there, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the students; that kind of discipline was very much against the success of the college.

As to Professor Smith, who has been so severely assailed here this morning, I can say this in his defense, that when I became a student at the State College the laboratories were very poorly supplied, and a great many of the changes and improvements that had been made in the scientific departments are due, to a very large degree, to the untiring efforts of Professor Smith.

About the time Smith came there, you could notice a more lenient measure in the government of the institution. A government that was more acceptable to the students of the State College. You saw soon a decided improvement in the management of the College. The college department was separated from the preparatory department, and the students belonging to it roomed in one part of the building by themselves, while the "preps" were put by themselves, and things began to improve in every respect. The government of the college was raised to a higher standard, and they kept on doing so until Professor Shortlidge came there, when he appeared to reduce it to what it had been when I first entered there. It seemed to me he tried to bring the government of the college down to what I considered would be a proper government for an academy or an institution of learning for small children. He had a certain discipline that was adapted to children, and he tried to bring young men who were twenty-five and thirty years of age under the same discipline that he had introduced to a boy from twelve to fifteen years of age, and instead of raising the standard of discipline and government of the college, it seemed to be getting lower and lower.

Q. Do you consider the college a success as an institution of learning?

A. I went through college there, and took a classical course, and I believe I have received as thorough an education as many a student does at the higher colleges in the country, such as Yale, Princeton, Cornell, &c. While the facilities were not as good at the State College as they are at the colleges I have named, still a young man who desires to obtain a good education can do so at the Pennsylvania State College. I think it depends a great deal on the student himself whether he will receive a thorough education by going through college, and that the name of the institution has very little to do with it. As a matter of course, at some of the institutions an education can be obtained with less labor on the part of the student, because of the better facilities. But as an institution of learning I would have to say that the Pennsylvania State College, I think, is a failure, not because of the mismanagement of it, but because there never has been

enough money to run it. Thirty thousand dollars is not enough money to run a college like it, but, I think, if they had a proper sum of money to run the college, it might be made as successful an institution as any in the country. I think the preparatory department should not be connected with it. I think a course should be established in our State normal schools as a preparatory training to entering the State College. If there were a system of education adopted in this State that by entering our public schools, and by finishing the course prescribed in our public schools, you could fit yourself, and receive a certificate for admission to the State normal school, and by completing the course there laid down, you would receive a certificate of admission to the Pennsylvania State College, where the facilities ought to be such as to enable you to obtain the highest standard of any kind of an English education. I do not think the preparatory department should at any time be connected with a college proper. One reason is why it should not that there are always certain difficulties arising between the higher and lower classes, which lead to more or less hazing on the part of the students. Now this could be avoided, if there was no preparatory department connected with the college, and there are other reasons that could be given which would be worthy of consideration.

G. A. SMITH, *sworn and examined* :

Mr. Smith, will you please go on and detail to us your connection with the Pennsylvania State College—especially with reference to the building of the house that we have heard so much about?

A. I graduated at the Pennsylvania State College in 1861. Was assistant professor of chemistry until December, 1864. Returned to the college as professor of chemistry and physics in 1877. Am now professor of general chemistry, but my connection with the faculty of the college will terminate at the close of the present collegiate year, June 30.

Early in the spring of 1879 I was asked by the executive committee of the board of trustees, through the secretary of the board, to prepare and submit to the committee plans for a dwelling proposed to be erected for my use. I received no intimation as to the nature of material to be used in construction or proposed cost. I was told that the house must be sufficiently large to meet the wants of whatever family might succeed me in its occupancy, and that in style it was desired to have a building different in appearances, both inside and outside, from any building in the vicinity of the college. I prepared outline plans, and had them finished up by Architect D. Miller, of Harrisburg.

The plans were submitted to the board of trustees at their meeting, in June, 1879, and a resolution passed, instructing the executive committee to make contracts for the erection of a dwelling for the use of the professor of chemistry, according to plans furnished by Architect Miller. The building to be erected of limestone rock. There was no appropriation of a specific sum of money to cover cost. I at once, with the assistance and advice of Architect Miller, completed the plans and prepared specifications for the work and procured bids. On the 12th of August, 1879, the bids were submitted to the executive committee. I considered the lowest bidder irresponsible and was opposed to the contract being let to him, but I had no voice in the matter. I submitted the several bids, explained what I knew of the various contractors, and withdrew from the committee-room. Before leaving the room I stated that it was my desire that in awarding the contract they should also determine what oversight, if any, I should have to work, stating that if the business manager was to build the house I wished to be relieved of the responsibility for the quality of the

work. If I were given charge of the work, then it must be understood that the business manager should not interfere with the contract. The contract was awarded, viz: mason work to Jesse Stewart, carpenter work and finishing to R. A. Laird, both of Bellefonte. I was given the exclusive oversight of the work.

The combined contracts amounted to about \$4,850. This sum was exclusive of water supply and fixtures, heating apparatus, grading grounds, construction of driving road and walk to the house, &c. And it was well understood that these additions would involve considerable additional outlay. My instructions were to execute a good job, and see that the work, in every respect, was such as would invite favorable criticism. As the work progressed various additions and alterations became necessary, and when the building was under roof it became evident that the attic, which was so roomy as to really constitute a third floor, should be finished, and the house thereby made large enough for any family which might occupy it. I had no authority to make a dollar of debt for the college, and I did not do so; but in every case where I made an addition or an alteration, I made special contract, in my own name, for the work. In the same manner, as there was no appropriation for grading road building, I did this work at my own expense.

Work upon the foundation was commenced August 14, 1879, and my family occupied this house on May 14, 1880. In June, 1880, I submitted a report to the board of trustees, I have not this report with me, and cannot give the exact figures. I explained what I had done regarding charges and extra work, and stated that for all these items I had made full and complete settlements with the contractors or workmen, and there was no claim against the college for any of these items. I explained that I had in this way paid settlements for bills amounting to about \$1,384, and that of this amount I had vouchers for \$1,262 34. I asked, that if the board approve of my course, in the execution of the work, that they should cause to be issued to me an obligation of the college for \$1,262 34, maturing five years after date, without interest; such an obligation was issued to me, bearing date February 5, 1881, at five years, without interest, for \$1,262 34. Regarding a lien, afterwards put upon the building and settled for \$767, I knew nothing of this claim.

The lien was for lumber, which should have been settled for by the contractor, R. A. Laird. It was the duty of the business manager to see that all accounts for material were settled before paying off the contractor. I was not responsible for the lien.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monday, 9. p. m., June 26th, 1882.

Sub-committee met: present, Senator J. C. Newmeyer, (who presided in the absence of Senator Mylin, chairman of the sub-committee,) Senator Alexander, and Messrs. Roberts and Hall; also, Mr. Bierly, of the general committee. The minutes of the last meetings of the sub-committee were read, and on motion, approved.

Messrs. Orvis, and Beaver, and Gordon, trustees of the State College, were present by request of the sub-committee, when, on motion, Hon. Judge Orvis was sworn, and a portion of his testimony taken, at length, by J. Irvin Hagerman, stenographer for the committee. Adjourned at 11.40, P. M., until to-morrow, 9, A. M.

GEO. W. HALL,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN H. ORVIS, *sworn*:

By Senator Alexander:

Q. Judge Orvis, when did you first become connected with the Pennsylvania State College, officially or otherwise? Give us a statement of your connection with the college and of its management.

A. I first became connected with the college in any official capacity in 1868 or 1869, when I was president of the Centre County Agricultural Society, as such a visiting member of the board of trustees. I was invited by one of the trustees, Mr. McAllister, who resided here, and accompanied him frequently to the college to the meetings of the board, for the period while I was acting as president of the Centre County Agricultural Society. In the summer of 1872 I sent my son there as a student, and, while I was no longer president of the agricultural society, I paid a good deal of attention to the college, in consequence of having my son there as a student. I was elected a trustee of the college by the electors at their meeting in June, 1875, and have been a trustee from that time to the present, acting all the time, with the exception of some three or four months in the winter of '80 and '81, when I did not act as a member of the board. I sent to the president of the board a resignation in the latter part of the fall or early in the winter of 1880 and 1881 which, however, was not presented to the board and not acted upon, and in the spring of 1881 I resumed my place in the board and of the executive committee. During the whole time that I have been a member of the board, from June, 1875, up to the present time, I was a member of the executive of the board also.

Q. Please go on and state, Judge Orvis, what has been your observation in regard to the management of the institution, and its general conduct from that time up to the present.

A. When I first had my attention called particularly to the college and visited it, and became interested in its management, it was then, as now, in the control of the board of trustees which met twice a year regularly, summer meetings at commencement at the college, and the meeting, ordinarily in January, at Harrisburg. At that time there was no executive committee of the board, and during the interim between meetings of the board, almost the entire management of all departments of the institution was confided to the president of the faculty. I believe when I first went there the office of business manager had not been created, and the entire business of the college was in the control of the president of the faculty—managing of the business, the entire disposition of it and everything pertaining to it, between the two meetings of the board. Of course, he was aided and assisted as far as possible by the labor of the resident trustee, at that time, Mr. McAllister. The president of the board of trustees at that time was Judge Watts, who, I believe, was the first president of the board, and continued to be president of the board after his appointment as commissioner of agriculture at Washington, until the meeting of the board in 1874, he resigned his position as president. I never attended any meeting of the board at Harrisburg prior to my being a member of the board myself. I did attend several meetings of the board at the college in the summer at the annual commencement, and was present at the meeting, but I was not familiar enough with the details of the management, I believe, to understand at that time what was going on, and therefore can give very little of what the management was then, except as I have learned it since I was or became a member of the board. I believe, at that time, there was no system of appropriation of the income of the college made by the board annually.

By Mr. Newmeyer :

Q. At what time do you refer to ?

A. 1848 to 1872, the first four years that I was . . . of the college. As I stated, there were no regular appropriations made by the board annually.

Q. No division ?

A. They made a contract with the professors, and the president of the faculty was expected to manage it according to the best of his judgment. In fact, he had the whole responsibility of the management upon himself during the six months between the meeting of the board, taking advice as best he could from the individual trustees when any emergency arose.

Q. From the local trustee ?

A. At that time but one trustee was living in Centre county. There had been, I believe—Judge Hale had been at a previous history of the college, but was not at that time. Mr. McAllister was president during that time and continued so until he died. At that time the college was very much in debt. A floating debt had accumulated of over \$55,000, that had accumulated in the . . . they had been running in debt there. There was also a mortgage debt upon the college of \$30,000, bearing seven per cent. interest, which had been funded, I believe, in 1872. It was a debt incurred in the erection of the college building, the amount that it cost over and above the estimate. I understood it was founded in 1872. The estimate of the cost of the building had been made prior to the war and sufficient money raised by donations, voluntary subscriptions, and Legislature appropriations to pay the estimate, but change in material and labor the building cost them \$30,000 over and above the estimate, and no means had been provided to pay that. It was carried as a floating debt until finally a mortgage was given upon the college property in 1866. The mortgage run for ten years and matured in 1876. By provision of the Legislature the college secured the interest on \$500,000, annually, which was payable half-yearly, the interest payable semi-annually. This, as near as I can state, was the financial condition of the college in the spring of 1873, when Mr. McAllister, one of the original trustees, who continued from the beginning of the college to the time of his death, and had become deeply interested in the success of the college at that time. I attended the meeting of the board, though I was not a representative of the agricultural society in this county, but the college of electors elected a new member of the board in 1873. The then president of the college asked me to take the trusteeship made vacant by Mr. McAllister's death. I was so doubtful about the result of the college, of getting the college out of its financial difficulties, that I did not want to resume the responsibility, and urged the election of General Beaver, and he was elected at that meeting. I remember distinctly of having a long talk with General Beaver on the way home about the college, on his action, and getting over the many difficulties that lay in its success, and the load of responsibility that he had assumed in going into the board at that time. I was not connected officially with the college from that time until June, 1875, but having a son there as a student, I visited it frequently, and was quite familiar with most of what occurred in the management of it. I know that during these two years many important changes in its management occurred. About that time the business manager was elected to relieve the President from the care of the ordinary business of the college and farms. A system of specific appropriations was adopted, made annual appropriations of the income to specific purposes, and attempted to confine the expenditures to those purposes in order to see what each would cost. A certain portion

of the revenue of the college was set aside as a sinking fund, with which to liquidate this floating debt. As I stated before, in June, 1874, Judge Watts resigned the presidency of the board of trustees, because his duties at Washington occupied so much of his time and he had become so old and infirm and could not give attention to it, and . . . Judge Watts continued president until June, 1875, when his term expired, and he declined to remain in the board, and I was elected as trustee to fill the place made vacant by him. From that time to the present I have acted as a member of the board, having been reelected in 1878 and 1881, and have attended all the meetings of the board except two; one of the meetings at Harrisburg I was engaged in holding court in Clearfield and could not attend; the other meeting was one in Harrisburg in 1881, and I sent in my resignation and did not attend.

Q. Well, Judge, since your connection with the college, as a member of the board of trustees, will you state what you have done with regard to increase attendance of the students, and state, if you please, in detail, the general management of it by the board of trustees and by the executive committee?

A. I will state that, prior to my becoming a member of the board, another change which occurred in the management of it. An executive committee of the members of the board of trustees was appointed to manage the affairs of the college between the regular meetings of the board, thereby relieving the president of the faculty of a great part of the responsibility that had been previously upon him.

Q. Of whom did that executive committee consist?

A. The president of the faculty and the resident member of the board living in the community. The first consisted of the president of the faculty, General Beaver, and the vice-president; that was the first executive committee, and the board entrusted to that committee the control and management of the college between the regular meetings of the board. Regular minutes of the proceedings of that committee were kept, and they were submitted to the board at each meeting, and adopted or disapproved as the case might be; so that all of the management, as far as the control of the executive committee was concerned, was adopted subsequently by the board, and made the action of the board. Between the election of General Beaver, in June, 1873, and my election, some considerable amount of this floating debt had been liquidated through this sinking fund that had been created. I cannot state, without referring to reports, the exact amount of the floating debt when I became a member of the board, but it was somewhere between \$45,000 and \$50,000. I believe the whole of the mortgage debt still existed. At that time there was no water supply for the college, except by means of cisterns supplied with rain water from the roofs of the building. This water was complained of, and was very objectionable, in summer season especially. If it was a long, dry summer, and if the cistern would sometimes spring a leak, it was not a certain supply of water. There was no means by which the building could be protected from danger by fire with this water. There was no system of sewerage under the college buildings, but a complete system has been adopted and completed; an artesian well sunk, and reservoir constructed, holding some eighty thousand gallons of water, and this water carried all through the college building; so that there is water in all parts of the building, and of good quality, and an inexhaustible supply of it. The water works, sinking of the well, constructing of the reservoir, putting in the pipes, engine, all the other things to complete it, and sewerage, cost some \$12,000 or \$13,000, all of which have been paid for. The building was heated by

stoves in the rooms. It had originally been intended to heat it by furnaces, and a large number originally placed in the building; but it was thought it would not answer, besides being expensive, heating portions of the building too warm, and other parts not comfortable, and had been abandoned; and stoves were found to be too expensive to fire, great many chances of fires, and the halls and corridors were not heated at all. When the water was put in the building, it was found necessary to modify the cold to keep the water from freezing in cold weather. We put in a complete system of steam pipe in the rooms, halls, laboratories, chapel, and all the corridors. That has all been paid for, costing some \$8,000 or \$10,000. The exact figures for each of these improvements the business manager can furnish, if he has not already done so. An engine-house has been built, the upper second story of which is used for a mechanic workshop for the students in mechanic arts. A new dwelling-house, a very fine one, costing about \$7,000, has been built and paid for. The floating debt has been reduced, by an appropriation of the semi-annual interest in February to it, to about \$30,000. The mortgage debt was paid by an appropriation made by the Legislature, so that the only debt remaining upon the college at the present time is the balance of the floating debt, which is reduced very nearly one half from what it was eight or nine years ago, and these improvements made, amounting, in the aggregate, between \$30,000 and \$40,000, which have all been paid for.

By Mr. Newmyer:

What appropriations have been made and paid out of the State treasury in the meantime?

A. There is no appropriation by the State except the one appropriation to pay this mortgage debt of \$80,000, and that was not paid by the State treasurer for more than two years after the act was passed authorizing it to be paid. It was alleged that there was a deficiency in the treasury, and it was postponed to the last moment. The income of the college from the endowment fund was \$30,000, arising from the land scrip fund. The bond has been for \$500,000, deposited with the treasurer, the interest payable semi-annually to the college. That is payable on the first days of February and August—\$15,000 on each payment. I presume all the members of the committee are familiar with the history of that bond and what it arises from.

By Mr. Alexander:

Yes; we had that offered in evidence.

By Judge Orvis:

There is no charge for education or any other income from the students except to pay the expenses of the college building. There is a charge, a small sum, for room-rent, rents for furniture and heating, and items called incidentals for heating recitation-rooms and their public rooms. But the policy of the trustees was to make those charges pay the expenses of the building, that is, keeping up the furniture and repairs around the building, and the charges have been made as light as, in the opinion of the business manager and the opinion of the trustees, would bear those expenses. They amount now to about forty dollars a year to a student. They did amount to between sixty and seventy dollars, but they were reduced some year or two ago. That is all, and of course the college gets no benefit from those charges other than to pay the expenses that the building costs annually. The system adopted since I have been in the board is to make a specific appropriation of the money, at the meetings in January, of this \$30,000 to the different departments, and to attempt to confine these expenses within these appropriations of the several departments for the year. Some

of the appropriations are exhausted to a small amount, and there is a surplus from some other one which is carried into the general treasury at the end of the year.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. You are familiar with the act of Congress and the several acts of the Legislature in regard to this institution, and also familiar with its management for the last seven or eight years. Could the expenditures of that college be curtailed, in your opinion, and at the same time comply with the requirements of the act of Congress to it, in maintaining a college whose principal object is to teach those branches which appertain to the science of agriculture and mechanic arts, and not excluding the classical studies and including military tactics?

A. I believe that I have voted for each appropriation made by the board since I have been a member of it, except the one made in January, 1881, when I was absent; and, of course, when I voted for these appropriations, I believed that they were as economically made as the fund at the command of the trustees would allow—expended as well, I believe, as it could be under the circumstances. There may have been mistakes in the expenditure of money. We can see very clearly now that mistakes were made by former members of the trustees. I will instance one: The heating apparatus of these furnaces, originally, was a mistake. It was not effective, and was not applicable.

Q. Please state when they were made.

A. I do not know.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. Before you were a member of the board of trustees?

A. Oh, yes; twenty years before. They had sixteen Chilton furnaces that cost considerable. I do not know how much; must have been \$600 each. I have no doubt when the trustees selected that mode of heating they acted upon the best information they could get, and believed it to be the most economical; but it turned out to be otherwise. That money could have been saved. We can see several mistakes in the design of the building itself.

Q. I understand the location of the building was?

A. I am not conscious that any have been made.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. I desire to go back to the history of the beginning of the college, and you are more familiar with that than anybody else, unless it be General Beaver.

A. Ever since I have known anything about the college, for several years before I was a trustee, and ever since, the board have felt themselves cramped and unable to do many things that they would liked to have done, for want of sufficient means. It took, for a long series of years, \$5,600, annually, to pay the interest of this mortgage debt, which the State ought to have paid, and no part of this endowment fund could be used for that purpose of paying the interest of this floating debt hence, it necessarily took a large amount of funds that might have been applied to the education department of the college and devoted to another purpose. It was always a close question of the right to appropriate the \$5,600 to pay interest, being the building debt, when the act of Congress appropriated no part of the interest of that land scrip fund to being applied directly or indirectly for building purposes. I believe when it was originally done, the board of trustees satisfied their conscience they had a right to do it. \$90,000 added by the State, and as interest of this six per cent., then interest upon this bonded debt, the State not wishing we should use that

much and no more for that purpose, leaving the interest of the entire proceeds of the land scrip fund applicable to the educationary purposes and running the experimental farm. I do not see how a school could be maintained upon the ideas embraced in that act of Congress, and teach the various branches required—could be maintained with a less number of teachers than we have there. It is true, we have a large number of professors for the number of pupils in attendance, but the number of courses that are required to be taught require it. I never heard any complaints at all that the salaries paid to the professors were exorbitant. The professors complain very strongly, on the other hand, that they are not sufficient. There has never been, since I have been a member of the board, a dollar appropriated to pay the members of the board of trustees for their services or even their traveling expenses, but every member, as far as I know, spent his own time, gave his labor, and paid his own expenses. There have been efforts made since I have been a member of the board to replace this outlay by appropriating a sufficient sum to pay traveling expenses. General Beaver and myself have opposed that every time. We give, by far, more of our time and labor than any other members of the board, being members of the executive committee. The other members of the trustees usually meet but twice a year, while we had to go to the college once or twice between the meetings of the board, and pay our own expenses, and the other members of the board could afford to do the same thing with much less time and far less expense. I believe that this is the only institution with which I have been familiar that the board of management give their time and labor, and pay their own expenses. There has been, as far as I know and believe, no peculations of any kind to the amount of a farthing. In the management of the college since its foundation, whatever mistakes have been made in the past, have been mistakes of judgment. The men who were at the head of the institution labored as faithfully for the success of the institution as any set of men that ever were connected with any public institution in Pennsylvania.

Q. State what, if any, difficulty you have had in selecting a president or presidents of the faculty; who have been the different presidents of the faculty within your recollection; and what the causes were of resignation or removal.

A. The first president of the faculty that I had any acquaintance with or knowledge of was General Frazier, who was president in 1866. I forget how long he occupied that position. He was a man of great learning and great ability, but his management did not seem to be a success. The number of students run down very low. I believe, when he resigned his position of president, there was not over twenty college students. Why he resigned I do not know. It was not compulsory. I believe he came to the conclusion himself that he could not make it a success. Doctor Burrows was the president elected to succeed him. There may have been an interregnum of a short time, but I do not know that. It was before I was a trustee that Doctor Burrows was president, and I believe his administration was successful, unless it was financially. He had then, as all the presidents had, the financial management of the institution between the meetings of the board, but he continued president until his death. There was an interregnum, and the institution was under the control of the vice president, Professor McKee, and Doctor Calder was elected, and was when I became a member of the board, and continued so down until the spring of 1880. In many respects his administration was very satisfactory; in some respects it was not. He resigned or tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the board, at their meeting in Harrisburg, January, 1880,

to take effect whenever his successor should be elected, or to take effect at the end of the college year, and sooner, if his successor was elected. A committee of the board was appointed to select his successor after his resignation was accepted. General Beaver and myself were upon that committee. I am not sure who all of the other members were, but I think Major Starkweather, of Williamsport; Victor Piolette, of Bradford county; and, possibly, Mr. Jordan, of Harrisburg, were the other members appointed to select a president. General Beaver and myself were the two trustees residing in this county and near the college. My own judgment was not to be in haste in selecting a new president. The members of the faculty were unanimously the other way, and insisted that the good of the college required that a new president should be elected prior to the end of the college year, or otherwise, if there was no head to the college when the students separated, many of them would get scattered, and not come back, assuming the position that the students would be retained if they had a president. We had two or three applications. One gentleman agreed to accept the presidency, with the understanding that the institution should be merged with another one with which he was connected; a proposition we did not think was practical, and, therefore, it let him out. The only other application that seemed to present the proper

. . . was one from Professor Shortlidge, of Maple Institute, Delaware county. He sent very strong recommendation from Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, John M. Bromal and several clergymen of that county, and some teachers and scientists of Philadelphia and New York. The recommendations were as strong as any one would ask or expect and made a very favorable impression upon General Beaver and myself. As all the members of the faculty were very urgent that one should be selected to supply Dr. Calder's place before the June commencement, Professor Shortlidge was telegraphed to meet General Beaver and myself in Philadelphia. We went there and met him, I think, the last of March or the first of April at the Girard House and had an interview with him of an hour or two. The good impression that his recommendations had made upon us were confirmed by that interview and we thought that under the circumstances we should recommend to the board his election and had called a meeting soon afterwards of the board to be held here in Bellefonte. We reported in favor of the election of Professor Shortlidge and he was accordingly elected to take charge of the college the first of June, during the spring term. He came on some time, I think, before the commencement, just visited the college, but did not take charge of the institution—came on and was present during the commencement week, and took some slight part in the exercises of that week. The part that he did take did not make a favorable impression upon anybody, neither upon the members of the board, members of the faculty, students or the public, and was told by everybody that spoke to me that they thought we had made a mistake. As General Beaver and I had selected him we were slow to believe that we had, and did maintain for some time that we had not. At the beginning of the fall term he had moved to the college and the term opened about as usual, about the same number of students possibly a few more than had been at the session before, I think not many, if any more.

Q. Right there, Judge, let me ask you a question. Mr. Shortlidge has testified, before this committee, that when he came there and assumed the presidency that he brought with him one fourth of the students, and Miss Bell Shortlidge has testified, before this committee, that when Joseph came there and assumed the presidency he brought ninety-nine per cent. of all

the students that came from a distance. Are you familiar with the number of students there when he took charge, and the number he brought there?

A. There is a material discrepancy between twenty-five and ninety-nine per cent. I cannot, of course, give the exact number that he brought, or what the number was that was there; but referring to the catalogue for that year will give the number that were there altogether, and the number from Chester county and Philadelphia, and according to what were there from Chester county and Philadelphia, we find his estimate much too large, and Miss Bell's entirely too large. I am satisfied that at the commencement of the fall term every member of the faculty was anxious and very desirous for the success of Professor Shortlidge as president of the institution, and there was no prejudice against him. There was no spirit of insubordination among the members of the faculty, or any desire to cripple him in any way. I knew every member of the faculty, and had known them for sometime, that is, every member that was there when he first came. Professor Downey resigned, soon after, to accept a position with a higher salary in a western college. His place is, I believe, filled by one of the teachers from his school in Delaware county. I was not then acquainted with Professor Jackson, but have become acquainted with him since. The idea, that I see by Professor Shortlidge's testimony is, that he desired to impress upon the committee that the members of the faculty, from the beginning, had tried to prevent the success of his administration. That is without foundation. Furthermore, there is no member of the faculty, as far as I know, as having wanted the position of president. Different persons did suggest vice-president McKee for president of the institution, and he peremptorily declined, and said he was not qualified for it, and could not accept it under any circumstances. Neither Professor Hamilton or Professor Smith were, or had anybody suggested them to me for the presidency, nor were they candidates or wanted the position. Those are results of overheated imagination. As I was going on to state, the fall term opened about in the usual way. A few weeks afterwards I had been out in the mountains, and when I came home I found a delegation of students had been down to see me about some trouble at the college. Either the same evening or next morning I met some of them, and they were terribly excited, and said the man up there was a crazy man, and that he would break up the college. They telegraphed to General Beaver, who was either at Warren, at the insane hospital, or in the western part of the State, in camp. I know he was not here. The students became terribly excited over some threat the president made from the platform in the chapel, what he was going to do with them. I tried to quiet the boys, told them not get excited, and that everything would come right. There was no meeting of the board, and nobody had any power to do anything to him. When General Beaver came home we went up, and did everything that we could to quiet the disturbance. I am satisfied that all the members of the faculty there did the same thing, and that their judgment did not approve of the course President Shortlidge was taking. He had not one single qualification to fit him for a college president. His composition is made up of bigotry, narrow-mindedness, superstition, and ignorance, and not a good combination to make a college president of, and his language and conduct was more like a bully in the prize ring than a gentleman.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. What gave occasion to this outbreak among the boys?

A. I only know from what I have heard; but it was some threat that if they did not obey him he would use his muscle.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. Was it not that if he could not govern them by moral suasion he would by muscle ?

A. I was not present, and could not tell. It has been nearly two years since it occurred. I would not pretend to give the exact words. I was a friend to Professor Shortlidge, and had been the means, with General Beaver, of electing him. I did everything I could to smooth over his course, and tried to reconcile the students and the faculty. I am satisfied that the faculty would have assisted him in his trouble, except that, in their judgment, his course was ruinous to the college, and they dissented from it for that reason and no other. At the meeting of the board, in June, 1880, after his election, the first meeting during commencement week, a resolution was adopted placing almost absolute power in his hands. To me that was an apparent supposition upon his part that there was to be opposition to his authority. The members of the board wanted to satisfy that they were putting all confidence and trust in him.

Q. In consideration of the fact that he had brought ninety-nine per cent of the students with him ?

A. He had not brought any with him then. That was not until the fall term began. The resolution would have been perfectly harmless in the hands of a prudent, practical man, but it was exceedingly dangerous in the hands of such a man. I attended all the meetings of the executive committee, of which he was a member, being president of the faculty from that time until late in the fall, either November or December. He was secretary of that committee. He kept the minutes, and I would ask this committee to examine that minute book when they get to the college and see the manner in which he kept the minutes, and they can possibly form a better idea of his qualifications as a literary man than anything I could tell them.

Q. How long did his term extend ?

A. Namely, from the 1st of June, 1880, until about the 1st of April, 1881, but a long vacation came in in the meantime, so he began his actual career as president the 1st of September, 1880, and continued until last of March or the 1st of April, 1881. I was in the meetings of the executive committee before that fall term ended, and I was thoroughly satisfied and convinced that we had made an egregious blunder in the selection of that president, and it was a kind of a blunder that I did not care to take the responsibility of, nor did not care to cure, and, in consequence of that, I sent in my resignation to General Beaver. I had seen him, and said I would not act as a trustee until that difficulty was got rid of. The general requested me to give him authority to withhold that letter from the meeting of the board in January, for reasons that he suggested ; consequently, my resignation was not presented at that meeting. At that meeting the board appointed a special meeting to inquire into the affairs of the college, and a resolution, containing some six or seven points, was passed, instructing them what to do. That resolution, if I remember rightly, was offered by Mr. Gordon, a member of the board, one of the alumni members. President Shortlidge was secretary of the board of trustees, and as well as secretary of the executive committee. He furnished that committee with a copy of that resolution, in which one of the items of instruction was omitted, and a different one substituted in its place. The committee, when they met at college, Mr. Gordon, who had offered the original resolution, proceeded to show the interpolation. I was not present at the meeting of that committee, and, therefore, cannot say what occurred there, except from report. It resulted, however, in their accepting the resigna-

tion of Professor Shortlidge, to take effect forthwith. That committee consisted of General Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown; Victor Piolette, Cyrus Gordon, I think Mayor Starkweather, and I think General Beaver.

By General Beaver:

No; I was not on it.

By Judge Orvis:

Who was the fifth member?—Colonel Jordan?

By General Beaver:

I am inclined to think it was.

By Judge Orvis:

But I know those four members, and they were satisfied that that was the only remedy, and they accepted his resignation, to take effect at once but his salary was continued for three months afterwards. That is the only instance that I know of where any portion of the funds of the college was expended, and it has received no recompense. They paid Mr. Shortlidge three months' salary where no services were rendered, but we would rather pay the salary than keep him for three months.

Q. Then, in your opinion, one of the mistakes was the selection of Joseph Shortlidge for president?

A. That is not an opinion, but an absolute certainty. I admit my responsibility as one of the persons who made that mistake, but we are not in the habit of keeping incompetent men there. He was there less than a year.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. You are judge of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions?

A. Additional law judge of the Twenty-fifth judicial district.

Q. Do you remember a case that was tried before you in which the Commonwealth was plaintiff and Gotlieb Haag was defendant?

A. Very well.

Q. Do you remember who was prosecutor in that case?

A. Joseph Shortlidge.

Q. Mr. Shortlidge, in speaking of that case, says:

Judge Orvis, as you were the judge upon the bench, I ask you to state whether or not General Beaver did not try that case as well as it was possible for an attorney to try the case, and whether it was not lost from the want of facts, as proved before the jury.

A. It was tried by the district attorney and General Beaver for the Commonwealth and Messrs. Alexander and Bower on the part of the defense. Both sides tried all there was in the case. General Beaver was particularly zealous, I won't say unusually so, for he is zealous in all his cases, but he was particularly so in that case, because it was an alleged sale of whisky to the college students and he was a trustee of the college and had the morals of the students very much at heart. There was considerable conflicting of testimony. It depended very much on the view the jury took of the testimony whether the defendant was guilty or not. If they took the defendant's stand-point, there was a strong view in favor of the Commonwealth. He might have sold unlawfully. One of the students had

who was of age, and he did not think Haag saw him get it. It was not a very clear case, but there might possibly have been conviction upon that evidence but for the very strong prejudice existing against the prosecutor in the county. I think that had more to do with the verdict than any one thing. I submitted the case to the jury as strongly as the evidence warranted on the part of the Commonwealth, as I wanted to see the

President Shortlidge expressed himself very well pleased with my charge afterwards. The defendant was not

convicted, and Joseph Shortlidge, the prosecutor, had to pay the cost. As to the discipline at the college and the conduct of the students during and at the middle of the fall term in 1880, the discipline was not good, and the conduct of the students was much worse than it ever was before and ever has been since. Professor Shortlidge seemed to have no capacity to manage the students and drove them into open rebellion and mischief, and the boys did all they could do to make a noise and disturbance and difficulty. Prior to that time the conduct of the students as well as the discipline was as good as that of any equal number of students as in any college in the country. Since he left there I believe it has been as good as it has been at any ordinary college in the country. Acts of mischief have been committed by some of the students; but, as a rule, the conduct of the students is exceptionally good, and has been for the last fourteen years, except during the brief residence of Joseph Shortlidge, and even then it was not as bad as reported to be; but had not the respect of the students, he did not have their confidence, and he could not control them. As to the temperance or intemperance of the students, there is no place where liquor is sold, permitted by law, within two miles of the college, and in fact there has not been any license granted within eight miles of the college since I have known anything of this county. There has been, possibly on an average once a year, that a student will go away from the college and get under the influence of liquor. I do not know of single student or students that are habitually intemperate at the college, and it is not true. All of the testimony on that subject by Miss Bell Shortlidge is entirely over-stated, and a great part of it is undoubtedly mere imagination. There has been perfect quiet and order and harmony at the college since April, 1881. The only disquiet has been the anxiety of the faculty that the board should elect a new president. As we made a great mistake in the selection of Professor Shortlidge, we have not selected one, although over a year has elapsed, and we do not propose to until we are satisfied we have the right kind of a man.

None of the members of the faculty are candidates for the office, and I do not believe any one of them would take the position if offered to them. Professor Hamilton has not been a member of the faculty for two years or more—I think it is two years this June—in consequence of ill health. He was professor of agriculture. He is now business manager, and as such, has charge of the business of the institution, but he has nothing to do with the control of the students. Professor Smith has resigned the professorship of chemistry, to take place this spring, in consequence of an offer of a salary double what we were paying him at the college. All of the members of the faculty that have been there any length of time, I believe to be thoroughly competent for the positions which they respectively fill. There are two or three new members of the faculty that have been there so short a time that I have had no means of judging of their ability. The course of studies there, as you see by the catalogue, is full and thorough, and I believe that the education that the student who graduates there gets is superior to that of any of the ordinary colleges throughout the country. I noticed in the testimony of Miss Bell Shortlidge that the facilities offered are deficient. I cannot pretend to itemize what they are in the laboratories, cabinets, and museums, but I would ask this committee, when they go there, to make a personal examination and see if they are not equipped as well as in some of these large colleges, and I am satisfied none of them are better equipped or have a more competent corps of teachers.

Q. Could it be possible to decrease the number of professors in that institution and comply with the requirement of the act of Congress?

A. I think not; but on the other hand I think there ought to be several additional professorships that we have not the means to establish.

Q. How do you account, Judge Orvis, for the small number of students that are in attendance at this institution?

A. For various causes. The college is away from any large town. It is secluded. Sometimes parents object to sending their children because it is not in immediate communication with telegraph and railway with their homes. Many of the students object to the labor required of them there in the practieums.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Isn't that optional now?

A. No, sir; not with the ordinary student. They require him to do so much work, but it is systematized, so that it is in the line of their studies. The misfortune we have had in the presidents of the faculty has been another cause. In my judgment, students have been expelled for causes that I do not think were adequate to expel a student from the college. I remember on one occasion after the faculty had expelled a student that, General Beaver stated to the meeting that he did not think it was sufficient cause, for a member of his class at Washington and Jefferson College would not have been expelled. Then, in some parts of the State there has been a persistent opposition to the college for other reasons, and that is particularly true of Chester county. The college has not given as much money to the Eastern farm as those Chester county people thought they ought to have to expend there, and they have been fighting the institution for the last seven or eight years for no other reason than that, that I am aware of. When that farm was bought, my information is that it was in a good state of cultivation. The buildings and fences all in a good state of repair. It was well stocked and furnished with all the necessary implements. The entire proceeds of the farm have been given to it since, and for some time, \$2,000 a year out of the college fund, and when that was reduced to \$1,000 a year, down to the last two years, the board of trustees said that a farm in as good state of cultivation as that one was could not be run on one or two thousand dollars a year, over and above all that it made; that farm could not be made profitable in that section of Pennsylvania, and we refused to give any more. It has, on an average, received double the amount that the Central farm has had, and it has been kept in a good state of cultivation. The Western experimental farm has not been run to any very great extent for an experimental station, for the reason that most of the land requires under-draining before winter crops can be raised upon it, and the board never had the funds to make that improvement on the land. Since I have been a member of the board, it has been run as an ordinary farm, and we have been making such improvement as the income of it would allow.

Q. Has there been anything like an adequate return from the Eastern and Western farms?

A. No, sir; no return at all, but a constant drain upon the college. They refused to inaugurate the system of experiments under the direction of the business manager and professor of agriculture. We have resorted to all the expediciencies that we know of to satisfy those people of Chester county. We placed the control of the farm under the local committee who had it in charge and directed its management, but it has been permitted to run down. The men who thus controlled it permitted it to go down, notwithstanding there has been a deliberate and constant demand for more and more money, and it has had, I am satisfied, very nearly, if not fully, double the amount of the appropriation from the college treasury

that the farm here has had, although they are situated far more favorable, as to markets, than the Central farm.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., June 26, 1882.

Met at 9 o'clock, A. M., June 26, 1882.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Tuesday, 9, a. m., June 27, 1882.

Sub-committee met as above.

Present: Messrs. Newmyer, Chairman Roberts, Mr. Bierly, Alexander, and Hall was also present.

Minutes of the proceedings of last night's session were read, and on motion, approved.

Hon. Judge Orvis was recalled, and gave further testimony at some length. General James A. Beaver was called, sworn, and gave testimony fully.

At noon-day a recess was taken for dinner.

Sub-committee reconvened at 2 o'clock, P. M., when General Beaver was recalled, and further testified at some length.

Mr. Cyrus Gordon, trustee elected by the alumni, was sworn. Graduated in 1866 at the college, and was elected trustee in 1876, and testified.

Mr. J. C. Harper, clerk of the quarter sessions of the county, was sworn, and testified as to certain matters in connection with the suit *versus* G. Haag, for selling beer to the students.

Mr. D. F. Fortney, district attorney of the county, testified in the case against G. Haag. (See stenographer's transcript.)

Moved, 4.30, P. M., to adjourn to meet at the college at the call of the chairman, to-morrow, Wednesday morning, June 28, 1882. Adopted, and on motion, adjourned.

G. W. HALL,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN H. ORVIS, *recalled, examination continued:*

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. You are familiar with the early history and the original organization of this institution, were you?

A. Not particularly with its organization, except as I have learned it since I have been a member of the board of trustees. I was not a citizen of this county when the college building was erected, or when the college was opened; I believe it was opened in 1859. I came to this county in 1862, three years after, and for four or five years after that I was not particularly familiar with its management.

Q. Your subsequent connections with the college made you familiar with the several acts of the Legislature in relation to the State College and the act of Congress making the land grant?

A. Yes, sir; I believe I have attempted to study them all. I had occasion to do that in, I think it was, 1880. I was appointed a member of a committee to prepare an address in reply to the report of the investigating committee that was appointed by the Legislature, and, in preparing that address, I examined fully and carefully all of the legislation, general and special, appertaining to the college.

Q. In that address have you cited all of the acts of Assembly in relation to the Pennsylvania State College?

A. I believe we did, and I thought they were all printed as an appendix to the address, until recently my attention was called to the fact that one was omitted in the appendix to the address. It was signed by the committee, and with the appendix was sent to the State printer to be printed. The copies of the decrees of the court of this county appertaining to the college were also appended, and the copy of the minutes of the board of commissioners having charge of the land scrip fund were furnished, and citations of the different acts of Assembly. The proof of the body of the address itself was sent to me to read, and the appendix itself was sent to Colonel Jordan to read the proof; and I noticed, yesterday, for the first time, that one of the acts of Assembly is omitted in the appendix. It is the act of April 3, 1872, providing for the sale of all the securities in which this fund had been vested, covering the amount in the treasury, and the issuing of a bond for \$500,000 in lieu of it. I do not think that is here. It should come in immediately after the decree of the court.

Q. I will call your attention to the act approved the 3d day of April, 1872; state whether that is the act to which you refer.

A. That is the act that is omitted in the appendix to that address. It is contained in pamphlet laws of 1872, on page thirty-nine.

Q. To whom does that act require that bond shall be payable to?

A. It provides for a bond of \$500,000.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Surveyor General be, and is, hereby authorized and directed to sell all the present bonds held by him in trust for the agricultural college land-scrip fund, and pay the proceeds of the sale of the same to the State Treasurer for the use of the Sinking Fund Commission.

"SECTION 2. That the Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer are authorized to issue a registered bond of this Commonwealth for the sum of \$500,000, payable to the agricultural college land-scrip fund of Pennsylvania after fifty years from the 1st day of February, 1872, with interest on the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually on the 1st of February and August of each year, and deliver the said bond to the State Treasurer for the uses and purposes declared by law."

The third section provides "that it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to hold said bond in trust for the agricultural college land-scrip fund of Pennsylvania, and pay the interest accruing thereon semi-annually to the agricultural college of Pennsylvania, according to the several acts of Assembly in relation thereto."

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. So he is the legal custodian?

A. Oh, yes; made so by the act.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. I would like to ask Judge Orvis, as he is one of the trustees, in regard to the conduct of that institution. Professor Shortlidge and his cousin took considerable pains to impress upon everybody the immoralities of the institution. I would like to ask what immoralities there were out there?

A. I glanced over the testimony yesterday once. Was first time I saw it. I only got what she said by reading Reber's notes. I believe her allegations consist in charging that the students were, to a very great extent, addicted to the use of rum and tobacco. I have no means of telling what proportion of the students use tobacco—either chew or smoke. A rule of the college forbids smoking in the college. I believe some of them violate the rule in their rooms. I never knew of a large school where the students

did not use tobacco. I have heard since being a trustee of either three or four instances of students, when away from the college, becoming intoxicated. I believe there is less at this college than there is in any similar institution in Pennsylvania.

Q. Miss Shortlidge has alleged that on one occasion a student came into class very much under the influence of liquor. I have heard that contradicted, but not on the witness-stand. I would like to know about it.

A. I know of my own knowledge nothing about it. Of course, I was not present. I could not specifically contradict her in that respect. I do not believe the statement. The boy referred to, I have been informed was subject to epileptic fits, and he had one in her class-room on one occasion, and had not delirium tremens either from whisky or tobacco.

Q. Was the matter ever brought to the notice of the trustees?

A. No, sir; no complaint made. I never heard of the student until after her testimony. The only instance that was brought to the attention of the board of trustees of any student getting intoxicating liquor, was while President Shortlidge was there, and that having resulted in the prosecution of Mr. Haag for selling to the students. I did hear that one or more of the students were intoxicated at that picnic.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. At the Granger picnic?

A. I believe so. I do not know. Some public gathering. It was some eight or ten miles from the college.

Q. You never heard of any immoralities other than that?

A. No, sir; before I became a member of the board, a member of my family had been attending the college, and I sent my daughter there for one year. There had never been any scandal, or any allegation of any immoralities arising from the presence of both sexes there. Miss Bell Shortlidge alleged nothing of that kind, yet, if the morals of the students were what she represents them to be, it would be hard to avoid some scandal of some kind. The entire impression of her testimony, coming to any person not acquainted with the facts, is unfair and untrue. She had evidently a very distempered imagination.

Q. Did she reside in the college?

A. She lived with her cousin, the president, in his household until the time he resigned, and when he moved away she went with him.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Did she ever make application to become, at any time, a member of the faculty?

A. Not to the board of trustees. She was not a member of the faculty, proper, at any time. She had a class in elocution, I believe, and probably one or two in the preparatory department.

Q. Elocution was her forte?

A. I believe she is said to be a good elocutionist. I had very little acquaintance with her at the college. I remember taking dinner at President Shortlidge's when she presided at the table, on the occasion of the meeting of the executive committee.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. Professor Shortlidge, during his examination, stated before us that the position of president was tendered to him without any solicitation, but subsequently I ascertained that he had made application for the position. I would like to know a little more about it.

A. Dr. Calder's resignation was accepted by the board at a regular meeting in January, 1880, at Harrisburg, and a committee appointed to select his successor. I was a member of that committee. We received several

applications, among others one from Professor Joseph Shortlidge, of Concordville, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He sent testimonials that were very strong. We examined those testimonials, and thought, from the gentlemen they came from, that he would be a suitable person for the position. An appointment, by telegram, to meet General Beaver and myself in Philadelphia, was made. We went there and met him, and had an interview of an hour or two at the Girard House, and we both came to the conclusion he would be a suitable man for the place from what we saw of him there. A special meeting of the board was called to meet here in Bellefonte, and he was elected upon our recommendation.

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. What are the sources of revenue of the college?

A. It has no revenue except the interest upon this endowment fund of \$30,000 a year, and the charge of room rent, rent of furniture, and incidentals, amounting to forty dollars a year for each student, which is all absorbed in keeping up the building, and the income of the college farm.

Q. What appropriations, if any, have been made by the State in addition to the \$30,000 from the beginning?

A. I can give it from this address, for we gave them all there—I mean just the lump sum. On page 22 there is an act approved May 20, 1857. There was \$50,000 appropriated toward the erection of the building, and an act of April 18, 1861, of \$49,400. I believe the act provided for \$50,000, but that was the amount devised. That was for erection fund. Those were the only appropriations from the State treasurer, made by the Legislature, until long after the institution was established. The only other appropriation that has been made, paid by the State, is the one of 1878 of \$80,000 to pay the mortgage debt of the college. There was then, by this act of April 3, 1872, added to the endowment fund of \$89,759 50, the principal of which, of course, has never been paid. The \$39,759 50 made the entire endowment half a million. No, there was an appropriation, a local appropriation made, I think, of \$5,000 to the Eastern experimental farm for building an office and making certain repairs there.

Q. This bond of \$500,000, which the State has accepted in favor of the land scrip fund, did they ever receive the full face value of that bond from the sale of the scrip?

A. They received from the sale of the scrip \$439,186 80, all except donation of 1878, and they added that to the land scrip fund.

Q. That is, the State is to pay the interest, but have never paid out the principal?

A. That was done upon the recommendation of the surveyor general, who was a member of the land scrip commission. In consequence of the Legislature to make the necessary provisions when it should have been sold, the legislation was very defective. They were unable to sell the land scrip in consequence of a want of proper legislation. The other States had supplied the market and prices run down, and they realized far less than other States did. For the purpose of giving the full of that land scrip commission the committee had transcribed and appended the full minutes of that commission.

Q. The statements contained in that address are correct?

A. I believe they are, in all respects, correct, full and complete, barring any typographical errors. The college was not, in any way, responsible for the administrations of that land scrip. It was under the control of the board appointed by the Legislature, of which the college had no control and had no representative on the board.

Q. There has been great complaints made that the people had not re-

ceived no corresponding benefit from the land scrip fund in the State College. Can you suggest any reason why this is, or anything that could be done to enable them to realize greater benefits from it? It seems to me that that is really the objective point of this inquiry.

A. I believe the complaints—and no two of them agree as to what benefits they ought to receive from it—their complaints may or may not be well founded. It depends entirely as to what one's idea is as to what this fund could have been made to produce. That our State College has not been as successful as colleges established in some of the other States under this act of Congress is undoubtedly true. One of the main reasons, in my judgment, is that the State itself has, from the time that it passed the act accepting this land grant and pledged the faith of the State to carry it out, has utterly failed to keep that faith. That act, the first act accepting the land grant, was approved the 1st day of April, 1863, by which the faith of the State was pledged to provide a college or school of the kind described by the act of Congress, had necessarily to provide all the buildings and everything else, because the fund—the proceeds of this fund—could not be used for that purpose. The State, for three years, made no adequate provision even for the selling of this land scrip. She left only \$80,000 to the school. At no time from the foundation of this institution, from the original organization, it has not had adequate means to establish or carry on a school of that kind. There is a great deficiency now in the establishment for want of adequate funds. There ought to be mechanical shops fully equipped, but the college has no means of building or equipping those shops. There is no green-house there at the college and there should be one, necessarily. The chemical and mechanical laboratories are in the main college building. These should be separate buildings because of the danger, especially from the chemical laboratory. The college library is in the main building; there should be a separate for it. There are many other improvements that ought to be made there and should be made if the institution had the funds to make them, but they cannot be made for want of funds; and the State, having undertaken the administration of that fund, pledged its faith to Congress to carry out the provisions of the act, should have provided all of those necessary means of carrying out, from the first day the college opened up to the present time. It has been continually crippled for want of means. Then, there is a difference of opinion among those who are interested as to what it ought to be; some claim that it ought not to be a college all, but an agricultural school, where nothing but agriculture is taught; and we have had one or more members of the board of trustees who contend that the classical department should be abolished and made an agricultural and scientific school. The people of Chester county have had a portion of that farm and they say that farm has been robbed for the benefit of the college. Miss Shortlidge thinks the preparatory department has been robbed for the benefit of the college department. Some of the faculty have favored for years the abolition of the preparatory department entirely, and that has been one of the questions upon which the members of the faculty have difficulty. Members of the faculty, and, it is claimed, some of the members of the trustees, have favored the abolition of the industrial department of the college requiring the student to perform any labor there.

Q. Well I, understand that was purely optional.

A. No, sir; it is not optional unless they have some physical disability. The practicums are allotted to the different classes. They have so many hours, work per week. It is not ordinary labor upon the farm but always

in the line or their study. But they are required to perform their labor the same as they are to pursue their studies.

Q. Well, with the present revenue of the college, can you make any suggestions how the benefit to the public at large could be increased?

A. None I can make. If the public at large would avail themselves of its advantages they would receive much more larger benefit. There is probably not over one fourth of the counties of the State that send delegates. Every county agricultural society are entitled to send three delegates, every county mechanic society send three delegates; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, send three delegates, the president of the Franklin Institute and the president of the State Agricultural Society are *ex officio* members of the board, but frequently we do not have over eight or ten counties represented in the college of electors. If the agricultural people would take more interest in the college they would receive greater benefits from it. If any community will not send students to be educated, I do not see how they can receive any considerable benefit. I am satisfied if they would send students there they would receive benefit from it.

Q. Is there anything that lies within the power of the management to increase those benefits?

A. Possibly. I do not think the president of the faculty and members of the faculty have made their best exertions to increase the attendance of students, yet we cannot point out any particular member of the faculty that has been derelict.

Q. What plan would you suggest by which this attendance could be increased?

A. Improving the facilities of the college, in all respects, as far as the State can improve it, inciting a more general interest among the industrial classes in its support, avoiding the mistakes that have been made in the past in the selection of a president of the faculty, and selecting new professors in place of any that will not exert, to the best of his ability, to increase the attendance of students, and retain them there.

Q. Are there any such?

A. Not that I could name. I presume that each of them is doing his full duty in that respect.

Q. Then, as I understand you, Judge, the main difficulty lies in the lack of interest taken in the college by the people, and their failure to avail themselves of the advantages which it is now offering?

A. Yes, sir; the location of the college, away from any large town, and the pleasures that boys find about large towns make it, in some respects, not an attractive place for them. The labor required by the students, in many instances, is distasteful to them, and the military exercises are obnoxious to some. If the attendance of the college was large, three or four hundred, that could be made optional; but with the attendance it is necessary to make it obligatory to comply with the act of Congress.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Are there any other questions, gentlemen? Mr. Roberts, have you any others?

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. I have heard some complaints against this college, that the title to the real estate was vested in a corporation, and not in the State. Will you explain to this committee how that came about, and the real state of things as they exist in regard to it?

A. In the original incorporation of the college, the State made the corporation, and directed it to purchase the land, and it did so, and the title remains in the corporators, as original taken, except the name has

been changed to Pennsylvania State College. Whether it was wise in the State to create it a corporation, giving it existence as a body corporate, independent of the State, it is a question that we have nothing to do with now. I think, however, that it was wise from the failures that have resulted in some States. Ohio State University, the State directly manages it, and the result is at every election it changes. It is under political control, and necessarily produces failure.

Q. Are these titles held simply in trust?

A. They are held by the corporators.

Q. What particular difference does it make?

A. None whatever; it is under the control of the State, absolutely, as much as the State can control it. The trustees are chosen as the State provides they should be chosen.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. Was not the building of this immense structure unnecessarily made by the gentlemen first in charge?

A. I believe intelligent men would differ on that question. In my judgment I believe that it was a mistake; that if I had the selection of the kind of a building that should have been erected, I would have selected a different one at the time the building was erected. The building, however, is not any too large, but other and additional buildings are required. I know not one of the present board of trustees are, in any manner, responsible for the mistake, if it is a mistake. I have, Mr. Chairman, a catalogue for the year 1880 and 1881, published under the auspices of the faculty, with Joseph Shortlidge, A. M., president. It contains a list of the students in attendance upon the college in that college year, together with the graduates of the year previous, and so on. I have hastily run over the list of students, and in the four college classes there is not one name—not one single name—of a student that came there, or was brought there, by Professor Shortlidge. The only students that came there, or were brought there, by him, are in the preparatory years.

Q. How many were there of those?

A. I cannot tell certainly, because there is only the post-office address and not the county given; but I find Mary E. Shortlidge, Concordville, daughter of the president; Mary P. Worth probably came with him from Chester county. Those are the only two that I recognize in the second year, and here is Edward R. M——, of Philadelphia; I presume it is possible that he brought that one; and Charles P. Shortlidge, Concordville. Here is two others I am not sure whether he brought them or not. Then there are two or three other names, but they were all in the preparatory department.

Q. And left with him?

A. Some of them, I think; most of them left. Some of them left when he did, and the balance left at the end of the college year, three months later. There are, probably, eight, or ten, or twelve altogether, out of a total of something over one hundred and twenty.

Q. What is your opinion as to the propriety of maintaining those experimental farms in Chester and Indiana counties?

A. If the State would furnish the means for a scientific experimental station, I believe it would be a great advantage to the agriculturists of Pennsylvania. Unless that is done, I think it is useless to make an appropriation there, when so little good comes from the experiments of the Eastern farm, and really nothing, as far as experiments are concerned, upon the Western farm. My own judgment is that, unless the State is willing to furnish a very considerable fund in maintaining and equipping

these two farms, it would be wise to sell those two farms, and add that to the endowment, and to establish and maintain a scientific experimental station on the Central farm, near the college.

Q. As matters now stand, with the revenue you now have, do you regard those farms anything like a success?

A. I can hardly speak of the Eastern farm. Since Mr. Hickman has had the superintendency, I have not visited it. I would not like to say what it will be under his administration. Prior to his going there it certainly was not. The Western farm has not been run since I have been a member of the board as an experimental farm. The entire farm needs to be under-drained before it is suitable for that purpose. Those farms were purchased before I was in the board. The Western farm is a valuable property, and will sell now for far more than it cost the college, although complaints have been made that they paid more than it was worth.

Q. How much was appropriated to buy those farms?

A. The one tenth of the proceeds of the sale of the land scrip. The act of the Legislature of this State directed that that amount should be invested in experimental farms—one at the college, one in the western and one in the eastern part of the State.

Q. Except that \$5,000, has the State paid any money to those farms?

A. Not any at all, except indirectly. Of course part of this endowment fund is appropriated to maintaining those farms.

The public generally have been misled, and falsely so, as to the amount of money that the State has furnished toward the establishment or maintenance toward this college. It is estimated in various ways, running out into millions. The St. Clair committee reported considerably over a million. They counted all of this appropriation two or three times over, made the proceeds of the land scrip one fund, and then computed that again in another, and counted it over two or three times. Since 1872 the State, in fact, has paid the interest of the college, and added \$89,709 50 to the endowment fund, and six per cent. on that amount is all that the State has been giving them. They never paid the principal of that.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. They paid that in to make the fund half a million?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. \$410,29 50 the State had received from the sale of the land scrip?

A. Yes, sir. The total appropriations, including that \$89,709 50, are \$279,609 50, and in addition \$5,000 which the State appropriated to the Eastern farm.

Q. Is there any way by which the expense of the college could be reduced and its efficiency not impaired?

A. I believe not. We have been in a perpetual struggle to keep the appropriations of each department down to the lowest practical sum. The laboratories, the library, and the various departments, really need much more than we are able to give them annually. The salaries of the professors are as low as it is possible to obtain competent instructors.

Q. Could the number be reduced?

A. I think not, unless we change the entire character of the institution.

Q. How many more students could be accommodated there?

A. Two hundred, by putting two in a room.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Mr. Roberts has called my attention to the fact that the proceeds of the sale of the land scrip by the commission amounted to more than \$411,000.

A. The whole amount was \$439,186 80, but out of that those experimental farms were purchased, leaving the amount that was gathered into the State treasury as we have given it. The actual amount converted into the State treasury the time this bond was issued, was \$410,290 50, which left \$39,700 50 less than half a million, but then the experimental farms had been purchased out of the proceeds of that land scrip.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that this committee will probably suggest some plan or plans to render this institution of greater efficiency. I would like to ask Judge Orvis if he can give us any suggestions as to any changes that might be made to greater benefit institution and the people at large?

A. Not any more than I have given.

Q. A great many things might be suggested—building a railroad?

A. Oh, yes; if the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad was built to pass the college it would remove one of the objections, and a very serious one to many people. I believe that the location of the college is an excellent one, as far as a place to send boys and girls to be educated, but the boys and girls prefer to be near a large town.

Q. In the organization of the institution it is prohibited by act of Assembly to sell liquor within two miles?

A. Two miles of the college building.

Q. Is that pretty rigidly enforced?

A. For the last eight years I have had the granting of the licenses of Centre county, with the associate judges on the bench. I know that none have been granted. Seven miles is the nearest licensed house to the college. Pine Grove Mills, which is some seven or eight miles, is the nearest one. Pleasant Gap, where Mr. Haag lives, about nine miles from the college, is next, and the next place is Bellefonte, which is twelve miles from the college. There was at one time, some five or six years ago, that a party was selling without license at Lemont, which is about three miles from the college. The party was prosecuted and convicted and punished.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. Is there any place in Boalsburg?

A. No, sir; no licenses granted in Boalsburg since I have been in the county. There was no license granted in Pine Grove for many years until this year. Most of the complaints on that subject are in the other direction, that they could get nothing to drink, and they are generally made by newspaper men. Most of the complaints on the subject of drink is that they could get nothing to drink, and they are generally made by newspaper men.

General JAMES A. BEAVER, *sworn*:

By Mr. Alexander.

Q. State what your connection has been with the Pennsylvania State College, when it commenced, and in what capacity you have acted.

A. On the 6th day of September next it will be twenty-six years since I came to Bellefonte directly from college. I was a graduate of Jefferson College. I entered the law office of H. N. McAllister as a student, and I might say that from that day to this I have been more or less connected with the State College. As his student, I acted largely as his clerk, and there was hardly a day in that office, from the time I entered it down to the present time, that the Farmers' High School, or Agricultural College, or Pennsylvania State College has not had more or less of consideration. At the time that I came here, the citizens of Centre county were complet-

ing a subscription of \$10,000, in order to secure the location of the college in this county, and Mr. McAllister was giving his earnest attention to solicit subscriptions in order to complete that fund, and among my duties in the office was to transcribe that list of contributions. The land was contributed. In addition to that, General Irvin had donated, in order to secure the location of the college, four hundred acres of land in what was then Harris township. The college had been located on that ground by the committee appointed by the board of trustees. My impression is that the board had been organized, perhaps a year or so, possibly two years, previously. Nothing had been done in the way of putting up the college building when I came, but that soon followed that work. Perhaps the same month that I came here, the month of September, there was a meeting at the college of the electors from the several counties, in order to elect the trustees, whose term of office had expired that year, and I then met, for the first time, with members of the trustees of the college; men who were prominent in its management, and who I came to know afterwards intimately. Those gentlemen were Judge Watts, of Cumberland county, president of the board of trustees; Judge Miles, of Erie county; Judge Hiester, of Dauphin county, and other gentlemen of like character and influence. The three whom I have named, together with Mr. McAllister, constituted, in a great part, the working force of the board of trustees. They all remained in the board until the time of their death, or in the case of the survivors, until the time until I came into the board. Judge Miles died previously to 1873, Mr. McAllister died in May, 1873, and Judge Watts and Judge Hiester, who are still living, came into the board at the time I was elected, to take Mr. McAllister's place. I can recall a number of other gentlemen prominent in the agricultural and business interests of Pennsylvania who were connected with the board from time to time, and who gave intelligent care and laborious interest to the institution and its wants. And in regard to those gentlemen, I can say in general terms, that I never saw a body of men who labored with more of self-sacrifice, zeal, and earnestness than these men who, as boy and man, I met for fifteen to seventeen years before I came into the board.

The plans—I remember very distinctly when the plans for the college building were submitted to the board of trustees. The plan of the building, or the plan of the present building, was one which was prepared by an architect in Carlisle, and was one which was advocated by Judge Watts very strongly, and was the one finally adopted, and the contract for its erection was given to contractors from Carlisle, Messrs. Turner & Nacher, and even before the west wing of the college was completed Turner retired from the firm, and Nacher failed badly. The entire management of the building and the details—all the details of it—devolved then upon Mr. McAllister, who was the resident trustee, and in order to prevent the filing of mechanics' liens, he undertook to see that every man employed about the institution and every person who furnished material of any kind should be paid directly from the college treasury, without paying the money through the contractor. And I have gotten up at two o'clock in the morning many a time and wrote, first, the order for the contractor to sign, secondly, to the check that was to be paid to the person, and, thirdly, the receipt from the person to the board of trustees, and we got all ready to pay it, and Mr. McAllister would be over there before four o'clock, so that he could pay the men before six o'clock, and that occurred regularly every pay-day. Shortly after the western wing was opened for the reception of students, and before the first—I think before the first class had graduated—the war, our late war, came on, and inasmuch as I became connected with

the army, I know very little of the details of the college up to the time of my return, in November, 1864. During that time the completion of the college building had been relet, and the contractor was George W. Tate, of this town. My recollection is, that the building was well on toward completion when I returned, and that it was perhaps entirely completed the year following. The price of labor and materials had so advanced in consequence of the rise in the value of money during the war that it required more to complete the unfinished part of the building than the original contract price of the entire building. And that, in part, accounted for the deficit which was funded in this \$30,000 mortgage, of which Judge Orvis has spoken. The trustees, when they laid out their plans, expected to complete them within the means which they thought they had on hand. The first appropriation of the Legislature, and afterwards the subsequent appropriations, conditioned that the friends of the college would raise a similar sum.

After the donation of the two hundred acres of land by General Irvin, in order to secure the location of the college, the trustees entered into negotiations with him for the purchase of two hundred acres additional, immediately adjoining what he had donated, and notwithstanding the fact that land in that immediate neighborhood had sold, though not improved, as high as seventy-two dollars per acre, General Irvin agreed to sell to the college those two hundred acres at the rate of sixty dollars an acre, and donated \$1,000 dollars of that, making the sale net him \$11,000 for two hundred acres of land. I make this statement merely in justice to the memory of a just and generous man. I doubt whether there was a single year, from the time the college building was completed up to the year of 1873, in which the college didn't run in debt. They undertook when they started out to educate the students for one hundred dollars a year and included, in what they called education, boarding, washing, fuel, tuition, lights and text-books, so that the entire expenses of the students, independent of traveling expenses and clothing, without any charge for room rent or incidentals or anything else, was to be one hundred dollars. and there never was a day that did not cost the college over two hundred dollars, as they soon found to their cost. That amount was subsequently raised to two hundred dollars in the course of, perhaps, several years—I don't just know how many—and it was found that that did not pay the cost of education, and as Judge Orvis said yesterday, when I was elected in 1873,—June, 1873,—the floating debt of the college was over \$55,000, and its funded debt \$30,000; and I ascertained, upon inquiry, that they had increased the indebtedness \$8,000 a year previously. In trying to ascertain where the leak was, or where the deficiency arose, I concluded that the boarding department was the leaking place and, therefore, at the first meeting of the board, in Harrisburg, the January after I was elected, I recommended the abolition of the boarding department entirely. I did not think it was a part of the college proper, and it ought to be in private hands, and the students would be better satisfied to select their own boarding places, and pay whatever they get their board for. That suggestion was adopted, and the assets of the boarding department was sold out in the spring.

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. What are the facilities for obtaining boarding around that college?

A. There are, I suppose, a half dozen boarding houses. There is an hotel, temperance hotel; there are three or four, perhaps more than that, private boarding houses, and the college authorities give to the students' boarding club, which is carried on in the college, the use of certain premises

in the college which they have for the purposes of their club. The young men manage the boarding club themselves, the business part of it, and are enabled to furnish good boarding at about two dollars per week, perhaps a little more or a little less, according to the kind of provision they furnish. The ordinary price of board in the neighborhood is, I think, three dollars per week. The indebtedness of the college was so great when we came to investigate its true financial condition that Mr. Turner, Joseph C. Turner, the member of the board from Chester county, and a man who took a great deal of interest in the college, and an intelligent interest, too, told me that he had come up the institution and part with it, it could not be longer carried. The board of trustees determined, at that meeting at Harrisburg, that instead of increasing the indebtedness annually they would do what any prudent business man would do, reduce the expenses within the income, and provide a sinking fund, too. And in order to do that a schedule of appropriations was arranged, providing first for the fixed charges, those which were fixed by the legal obligations of the college; secondly, sinking fund, and divided the balance in such a way as would best subserve the educational and other interests of the college. We had then, as I have said, this mortgage of \$80,000, the interest of which is \$5,600 dollars annually. We had \$55,000, and over, of a floating debt, which was carried in banks at a pretty high rate of interest in some of them, and the first appropriation on that schedule, as I remember, was \$8,300 for interest. There were taxes to be paid and insurance to be paid. Those were provided for. There was then, I think, an appropriation for \$5,000 or \$6,000 dollars to the sinking fund, and the balance left after those appropriations, which equaled at least half of the revenue, was divided between the experimental farms and the college in what was considered at that time equitable proportions. The experimental farms, previous to that time, had received \$6,000 annually, or \$2,000 each. If that rate of expenditure had been continued at the time I refer to, it would have left the trustees considerably less than \$10,000 with which to run the entire educational department of the college, equip its laboratories, provide for its laboratories, and supply the many demands of the institution, which nobody can understand who has not tried to run it. Of course, that was simply out of the question, and inasmuch as retrenchment was necessary in the educational department, we were compelled to dispense with the services of some professor and reduce the salaries of others, it was thought that it would be only fair that the appropriation to the experimental farms should be reduced in about the same proportion. and my recollection is that the appropriation to the experimental farms was about \$3,000, divided equally between the three farms.

Since that time the appropriations have been as low as \$2,200, but at no time, that I can recollect, until within the last two years, has the appropriation to the Eastern experimental farm never been less than \$1,000, whatever schedule of appropriation has been made upon the Central and Western. The Western farm was considerably in debt at the time I came into the board, and has continued to be so until within the last two years, and now they have some fund on hand and a considerable sum to their credit, which is being saved for the purpose finally of building a barn, which is very greatly needed on that farm. The Central farm, since I came into the board, has never received more than \$1,000, and some years as low as \$400. The era, during which I have had the honor of being connected with this college, may be called the debt-paying era. The meeting of the trustees had been to simply establish and hold what they believed, and what some still believe to be the foundation of a great and useful institu-

tion appropriating the one half or more of the income to the liquidation of certain fixed liabilities which did not assist, in any sense, in the education in which the college was bound to give.

It will be readily seen that the board of trustees were very much limited and cramped for means in providing what was essential, under the provisions of the act of Congress and the laws of our own State, to be given in the education furnished at the college. From 1875, at the time when Judge Orvis came into the board, up until the present time, with the exception of the three months or more which he has referred to, we have cooperated together, as members of the executive committee, in approving all the details of expenditures of appropriations made by the board annually. We have become familiar with everything connected with the college; and the more I become familiar with the workings of the institution, with its plans and its possibilities, the more I am convinced that there are involved in it elements of great usefulness to the people of Pennsylvania at large, and especially for the industrial classes, for whose benefit the institution was founded. Although the floating debt is not yet fully paid, it is reduced to such proportions that it is easily handled, and the financial credit of the institution is such that we can borrow money on the paper of the institution without individual indorsement, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Sometimes in the stringency of the money market the trustees are compelled to give their individual indorsement to paper, and we pay on portions of what we carry six per cent.; but from the time that I came into the board, and a year after, the institution has never paid, except upon the funded debt, which was fixed by the Legislature—have we ever paid more than six per cent. for money. The interest appropriation, which was \$8,300 in 1874, does not now exceed \$2,200, and next year will, I am satisfied, not exceed \$2,000. As this appropriation and the appropriation to the sinking fund were reduced, we have gradually enlarged the curriculum of the college; have had new professors, so as to give instruction in the enlarged curriculum, and are gradually approaching, although we have not yet attained what is provided for in the act of Congress under which we enjoy the munificence of the general Government. Any man who makes a conscientious study of that act of Congress, and endeavors to bring the institution founded under it up to what he believes are its just requirements, will find that \$30,000 annually comes very far short of what is necessary to faithfully comply with its terms. The industrial interests of Pennsylvania are such that if we expect to give the industrial classes, for whose benefit the institution was founded, a liberal education, which will fit them for the various pursuits and professions of life, which will include those branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanics arts, including military tactics, and not excluding the classics and other scientific studies, we must very much enlarge the scope of this institution.

A careful study of the present course laid down in the catalogue of the institution, will show a very marked advance, not only in the number of courses, but in the scope of all of them, and yet we have no provision for mining engineering, no sufficient provision for mechanical engineering, and very limited provision for civil engineering, three branches which, in our day embraces, probably, the half of what we may call the practical walks of life for our industrial classes. If Pennsylvania is true to the pledges which she made, by her Legislature, in accepting from the general government the proceeds of this donation of land, she must honestly and faithfully keep the faith which I have sketched as the legitimate sphere of this college, in donations to the departments of agriculture, mechanics,

general science, liberal and natural sciences, which are already founded and equipped at the college.

Inquiries of the committee, as I understand it, are directed as much to what needs to be done as to what has been done, and I may refer the gentlemen of this committee, some of whom will remain in the coming Legislature, to some of the pressing needs of the institution, which will impress themselves upon their minds, if they give careful inspection to the surroundings which they will find at the college when they visit it. The building, large as it is, is already crowded, not by students, but by laboratories, recitation-rooms, society halls, chapel, armory, professors' apartments and other necessary adjuncts to college equipments. The chapel, which you will see, if you attend any of the public exercises, is less than one half the size which it ought to be. There is no place in or about the college which contains, on ordinary public occasions, nearly all of the people who attend, and delight to attend those exercises. The laboratories, which are shown by recent experience at Lafayette and at Swarthmore, are very dangerous when confined within the walls of the institution or located as they were at the Pardee Hall and Swarthmore College, under the college buildings. A separate building should be provided for chemical and physical laboratories. Our physical laboratory is small, and for three years the board has listened to the appeals of the professor to take out the ceiling above his laboratory, in order to give him room for making what he deems absolutely essential experiments in his department. This was deemed entirely out of the question for many reasons, and the physical department is therefore confined, and its usefulness impaired for want of room.

The same is true of the botanical laboratory and the mechanic work shops and the agricultural department and, indeed, of all the leading scientific departments of the institution. The classical department and that of modern language are the only ones which have accommodations suited to their needs. Now the modern language has been turned out of its quarters in order to add it to the drawing-room, which is necessary in the department of mechanical engineering, and Professor Reeves hears his recitations in the library. The library of the college is becoming more and more valuable each year and it should be secured, together with the museum, which contains among other things the valuable collection of minerals made by Professor Rogers in the geological survey of Pennsylvania, (first survey) should be secured in a building entirely fire proof. They are now contained in the college building. The department of agriculture has long needed and vainly begged for a grain-house, hay-house and propagating-house, without which much of the instruction in that department is of little value, because not practically exemplified. I may say here, in passing, that one of the peculiarities of this institution and one which distinguishes it from every other of which I have knowledge is the effort, largely successful, in carrying out in practice through the practicums everything taught in the class-room. This is becoming more and more true of other institutions; but I know of none in which it is carried to such an extent as at the Pennsylvania State College, and it has been so from the very first. Its students have taken high rank in chemistry, and are filling places requiring practical knowledge of chemistry, largely due to the cause that laboratory practice was made part of the every-day duty of chemical instruction from the time when Dr. Pugh first took charge of its affairs, upon his arrival from Germany. Its laboratories are not as extensive nor so well equipped as those of many other colleges, and yet I am sure there are none anywhere in which more honest work is done and more faithful instruction given. This is especially true of agricultural chemistry, physi-

cal and horticulture. All of which are or have been until recently, under the charge of thoroughly competent and efficient professors.

The vacancy in the department of chemistry, which took place by the resignation of Professor Smith, in January last, is one that will be difficult to fill by a professor who will give to the institution the faithful service, the single-hearted devotion, and the efficient instruction which Professor Smith carried into his department, and which he rendered to the college at an annual loss to himself of as much, or more than he received from the college, in the way of compensation. He came to the college several years ago, when the department of chemistry was in a very bad condition; left a lucrative position, which paid him several hundred dollars more, annually, than the college offered him. He accepted the reduction of salary, rendered necessary by the provisions of the bill, which appropriated the money to pay the mortgage debt, heretofore referred to, and retained his position in the face of numerous offers to go to other institutions and to engage in business, at a much higher salary than he was paid or could be offered by our college. He has received for the last few years \$1,350 per annum, and accepted an offer, when he resigned, which he had a number of times previously refused, to go into business at a salary of \$3,000 and other perquisites. The other departments to which I have referred, are presided over by Professor Jordan, Professor Buckhout, and Professor Osmond, all of whom are regarded, by those who know them, as singularly well qualified for their responsible places, and who give to the college intelligent and successful labor. Judge Orvis has so fully covered the ground involved in the business management of the institution, since he became a member of the board in 1875, that it is hardly necessary for me even to refer to that branch of the inquiry of this committee, except to add some reasons which, in my judgment, account for the failure on the part of the industrial classes of Pennsylvania to avail themselves of the unequalled facilities which are afforded them at this institution. The main reason for this failure is a want of knowledge, and that want of knowledge results from the failure of the institution to make itself known, and that failure results from the fact that the men who were employed at the college, as president of the faculty and professors in the institution, have been chosen rather with a view to their professional attainments and their ability to fill the legitimate wants of their several departments, than their ability to practically advertise themselves and the institution. A good business man at the head of the institution, who would put himself in communication with and bring the public press of this State into sympathy with him and the college, would, in one year, revolutionize the entire public sentiment of Pennsylvania on this whole question. The newspaper press of Pennsylvania does not care to indulge in warfare, and yet they have resorted to it in reference to this institution, simply because those who had charge of the institution and who should have given directions to public sentiment in this respect have never grasped the importance of the subject, and have never made any real effort to reach those who control those fountains of public information. The trustees have time and time and again endeavored to impress the importance of this subject upon the faculty, have mapped out the course to be pursued in reference to it, have made liberal appropriations for advertising and printing, and yet for some reason—and the cause, I think, is found in what I have already stated as to the qualifications of the men who were chosen for their professional rather than their practical life—the results at which the board aimed have never been reached or even approximated. Professor McKee, who is an admirable scholar, but who is as modest as he is learned, and who is now acting

president of the institution simply from the stress of circumstances, has done but little during the past year in this respect because he is only acting, and has always resolutely refused to be considered as a candidate for the office of president, as Judge Orvis remarked last evening. I know of no professor of the college who has ever been thought of seriously, or has thought of himself or has admitted a willingness to accept the position which is now vacant, and if gentlemen of this committee can suggest to the board the proper man to fill the office of president of the State College, they will reach the root of the difficulty, and do more to make it a successful institution than any other one thing which the college needs and the public demands.

Q. You have read the resolution passed at the session of 1881, under which the committee was created?

A. I have read it.

Q. I was about to ask you if you had anything further to communicate that would throw light upon the question which has been submitted to this committee for examination?

A. There is much contained in this resolution which can only be fairly met by a personal inspection on the part of the members of the committee. I believe very firmly that the trustees of this institution are doing all that it is possible to do with the income of this endowment fund in the direction contemplated by the act of Congress under which the land grant was made, and the peculiar circumstances in which the college is placed. If the college had no floating debt, as a matter of course the appropriation for interest and the appropriation to the sinking fund would disappear entirely, and there would be just that much additional funds to be appropriated to the legitimate demands of the college and the experimental farms.

Q. What is your opinion of the practical value of these experimental farms?

A. The Central farm at the college has pursued a careful and well-advised system of experiments from the first, and the results of these experiments cannot fail to be beneficial to the agriculturists of Pennsylvania if studied by those who were interested in its agriculture; and notwithstanding all the discouragements and all the failures which have resulted from the Eastern experimental farm, I think the testimony of the farmers in that neighborhood, some of whom gave their views to this committee under oath, is to the effect that the Eastern farm has been of more value to Chester county alone than all the money which has been expended upon it; and, that for this reason, if for no other, that the farm has experimented with and distributed to that community different kinds of seeds which they have appropriated and received value from. I think one of the—my recollection is that one of the gentlemen said to this committee, do not say who said it to me, I heard it in that neighborhood—that the introduction of seed wheat alone, which was made by this farm in that community, has more than paid in Chester county alone for all the money that was expended upon it.

Q. Could not that same result be reached by experiments on the Central farm?

A. I believe so, if they had been more widely known. Then there is this to be taken into account, however, that the variety of soil and the variety in means of farming in different parts of Pennsylvania are such that if our Legislature could rise to the heights of the argument, and equip and maintain our Central farm and the Eastern experimental farm, I really believe that the agriculturists of Pennsylvania would be benefited

twenty-fold more than the money expended in such equipment and maintenance. Every farmer knows that nine experiments out of ten in the matter of seed wheat are likely to be failures. I know I find it so. The department send me wheat, and I get wheat from Canada and other places, and nine out of ten are failures. Now, if our Legislature would pay for those failures, and our farmers learn to look to the place to which success as well as failure comes, we would be benefiting the entire agricultural class, and would be saving for farmers the cost of failures, except the farmer whom the State paid for his failure. But in order to do that, and to carry on scientific experiments, as well as those which are more practical in their scope, we must understand and appreciate the fact that such things cannot be done without the expenditure of money. New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York, and other States much less favored, agriculturally, than Pennsylvania, have maintained scientific experimental stations, costing from \$5,000 to \$15,000 annually, and in the little States of Connecticut and New Jersey they find that such an expenditure pays, and pays largely; and, if that be true, I cannot understand why Pennsylvania cannot profitably maintain the two farms which I have referred to—the one at the college and the other at West Grove, or, what would be better, at some point in the eastern part of the State more accessible than the present farm. The property at Indiana is one of considerable value. The object, as I understand it, although I was not in the board when it was purchased, was to experiment in under-draining on part of the farm. Part of the farm has a very pretty exposure—south-eastern—but part of the farm is swampy and boggy, and, in order to be made productive, will require a systematic and expensive under-draining. This the college has never had the means of even undertaking, and, in the absence of it, it seemed to be folly to endeavor to carry out the system of experiments prescribed for the other farms. The property is in the borough of West Indiana. The town is encroaching upon it, and it is becoming more and more valuable, so that I have no doubt that it can be sold so as to prevent loss, and, perhaps, realize more than was originally expended in its purchase.

Q. Then, with the present revenue of the college, you have no suggestions to make by which the institution could be made more efficient?

A. No, sir; I believe the board of trustees give to the experimental farms all the money that they can afford to appropriate to that object.

Q. I was referring to the entire institution.

A. I was going to say they employ more professors for the amount of money expended than any other institution of which I have knowledge, employing professors of the same class and of equal scientific attainments.

Q. How does the curriculum of the college compare with that of others?

A. Better than many others—better in its scientific aspect than any college in the State that I know of. Its classical course is not perhaps quite up to some others, particularly those colleges of a particular religious basis, and are working especially for the education of their young men for the ministry. The only complaint that I have ever heard in the college as of a directly opposite character to the classical student having maintained that in the distribution of honors, it is easier for students in the agricultural course to reach a higher grade than in the classical course, and that, therefore, the agricultural student often carried off the honors when their scholarship was not as high as that of students in the classical course. I remember when Manly took the first honors, several years ago, a young man from Richmond graduated there in the agricultural course and took the first honors, and there was a great deal of complaint that he was not as high in scholarship as those in the classical course; and yet when he gradu-

ated his average had averaged higher than any other student, and he took the honors.

Q. Are students who desire to make agriculture their pursuit in life afforded proper facilities for learning?

A. Undoubtedly. I think no other institution makes more honest efforts in that direction and meets with better success. Professor Jordan I consider admirably qualified to fill the office. He is a thoroughly practical farmer, and gives directions of the practical management to the student upon the farm; and the instruction is further supplemented by instructions by Professor Buckhout in horticulture.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Are students taking the agricultural course there—do they do practical work upon the farm?

A. Yes, sir; as they are engaged in the study of the different parts of the farm that come in the class-room; for instance, of the cultivation of the soil, their practicum relates to that. If on the cultivation of trees, in horticulture, their lesson is on the campus, under the direction of the professor, or in the vineyard and flower garden, used for the purpose of illustration and practical instruction.

Q. Are students desiring to make mechanic arts a pursuit in life offered proper facilities?

A. In the department of physics, and especially in the department of mechanics, the practicums is carried out with each student. They had a kit of tools in the work-shops. If you ask for, you will find a case of work done by students who had but a single term's instructions in the manipulation of the tools, and the degree of proficiency was simply wonderful.

Q. I believe you have stated that a defect lay in the equipment of the mechanical department of the college?

A. We lack the building to make the mechanical department complete, steam power to turn lathes, and everything of that kind necessary for turning purposes. There ought to be a foundry for making small castings, and a machine shop for working in iron as well as wood. Our shops only relate to wood work. We have no turning lathes or anything of that kind.

Q. What sum would be necessary to maintain the Pennsylvania State College as you think this one should be?

A. If the State would furnish the building, which of course she is bound to do, for no part of this fund can be taken for building purposes, if the State would build these shops, I think the manufacturers of Pennsylvania would equip them if a proper effort was made. I believe that \$30,000 would equip the college, and would do the work which is necessary to be done if the experimental farms were provided for. It is claimed that ground on which the trustees started originally, and it is claimed ever since, that the experimental farms were intended to educate the people, and the college the students, although they do not educate the people, and that, therefore, this expenditure was not appropriate under the circumstances; and while, of course, I do not feel like pressing my individual views, because I found the system established when I came into the board, and we maintain them with less expenditure of money since that time.

Adjourned, to meet at two o'clock, P. M.

Met at two o'clock, P. M.

GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER *recalled*—*examination continued*:

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. State, if you please, if you know Joseph Shortlidge, and what your connection with him was as a member of the faculty, as to his subsequent conduct at the college, and why he came to leave, and what his trouble was with the students and faculty.

A. I am tolerably well acquainted with President Shortlidge. He came to the college in the way that was indicated by Judge Orvis in his testimony, although there was rather more correspondence than Judge Orvis had knowledge of. After receiving the application of Professor Shortlidge and recommendations which he furnished, I corresponded with Senator Cooper, of Delaware county, informing him that in my judgment Professor Shortlidge did not fill the requirements of the place, and tried to show him what the requirements were. That we wanted a man of public address, scientific and business experience, and a man who was firm in his convictions and who would attract the confidence and esteem of young men, and gave him a general outline already understood of what would be the requirements of a man to fill the place. I had a reply from him, in which he said Professor Shortlidge was just the one to fill those requirements. His own letter was rather a peculiar one, and we were not satisfied. I suggested the meeting, as Judge Orvis intimated, and we went to Philadelphia to see him. There were some things in the interview that were not satisfactory. At the time we considered that his locality was a desirable one, as more or less antagonism had existed against the college in that region, and that his election would no doubt tend to allay that prejudice and to give the college the confidence of that community; but, to our surprise, his election, instead of allaying the dissatisfaction, increased it, and we were told that his selection confirmed the incapacity of the trustees because he would not suit at all; however, as Judge Orvis has told you, he had the confidence and the cooperation of the board of trustees to the fullest extent. I was not present at the first meeting of the trustees in consequence of my mother's illness and death, and it is only meetings of the board since I have been a member that I have not attended.

The entire board, however, were unanimous I, know, in their intentions and desire to support President Shortlidge in his official situation, with all the power they had, and in order to give President Shortlidge full authority in the faculty, everything connected with the college, the resolution which you have heard of as passed at that time was framed and passed. I had some experience, growing out of some previous difficulty, which led to Dr. Calder's leaving the college, and I determined that I would not have anything to do with anybody outside of Professor Shortlidge in the management of the institution. I made that determination known to some of the professors, that I would not listen to any complaint, and hold no communication except through the president of the college. That determination was made known pretty emphatically to the professors, and I had no trouble afterwards until things reached the climax, and that climax was reached when I was away from home. I was in camp at the time, at station, where I got a number of telegrams from students, imploring me to come to the college, and that a rebellion had arisen, and everybody was going to leave. I simply paid no attention to it. It was a question for the faculty, and I thought they might just as well deal with it, and use their own resources while I was in camp. When I came home I received a long communication from one or more members of the faculty, and

giving an account of it, and pledging a personal guarantee to the students that they would have fair play, and for them, and after my return home, in company with Judge Orvis, I went up to the regular meeting of the executive committee, and there learned what the difficulty was. It arose out of what the boys considered very unmanly and ill-tempered exhibition of feeling, on the part of the president. He threatened them with the use of the muscle, and did it in a very ugly way. It was the kind of treatment that boys in a boarding school might, but no boy in a college would tolerate. He never realized the difference between boys in a boarding school and boys in a college.

Q. Treated them as small children, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir; but young men who were his equals, some in muscle and some in temper, of course would not tolerate that sort of treatment, and naturally they would rebel, and we counseled them to bear and forbear. The effect of that rebellion on President Shortlidge was very marked; instead of endeavoring to control the students he allowed them to control him, and the result was the kind of discipline that Judge Orvis told you of yesterday, the worst we ever had in the college.

In regard to the various charges made against me, personally, I do not want to take up the time further than to say this in justification of Mr. Shortlidge—he is a man of very peculiar mind, peculiar constitution. What Judge Orvis said about keeping the minutes of the board of trustees, in which we had faithfully transcribed all that was done, and I made statements to him more than once, and inside of five minutes he would ask me to state it again, and I have had him take it down in writing and he would fail to take in at all what was said to him, and I had to fix it up before he got the hang of it. I would not like to say he willfully misheard, and yet all that he has said might be explained on that hypothesis. In reference to the proposition of the local committee at the Eastern experimental farm, I said to them that the barn needed extensive repairs and needed new spring-house, and the house also, and implements must be purchased, but under the provisions of the act of Congress we could not expend any of our income in putting up any buildings or repairing old ones, and the fund only under the control of the trustees that is not subject to that limitation is very small, so the only hope is to go to the Legislature. Another thing I stated, that the Western needs a new barn, and we need at the college a new grain-house, and we will ask for \$5,000 on each farm, and my opinion is that we will get it by directly coöperating. The undertaking was that we would coöperate in endeavoring to secure that appropriation. The bill was prepared and handed to Senator Alexander.

Q. Shortlidge says that you said it was simply used as a blinder; that the money was for the college.

A. Of course nothing of that sort was said to him. What I may have said was, I will introduce the bill for \$15,000, and we expect to get the coöperation of the Eastern farm and they will get \$5,000 of it. It did not have the support of Chester county, we saw that in the House in trying to get it passed.

I did dissuade Professor Shortlidge from going down to endeavor to aid in the passage. I was pretty well acquainted with the support he would give. We tried to keep him from going any place. I knew very well we would get no assistance to the bill if he went there.

There is another case I want to speak of, because it is an illustrative case. A young man, by the name of Hunter, was expelled from the college. He is a very nice young fellow, from one of our best families, a son of B. F. Hunter, candidate for nomination for Legislature, an excellent

man in every way. He came to my office and told me he was expelled from the college, and I asked him to state the circumstances. He said that in chapel some noise was made, with which he was charged after the exercises were over, and that he did not make the noise, and that he denied it emphatically; and that President Shortlidge was inclined to take his statement, and then he called Miss Shortlidge, who asserted that this lad was the aggressor, and that the president sent him home for a week. The young man appealed to the faculty, alleging that the president had no right to do that. The president said he had the right; and, for appealing to the faculty, he expelled him unconditionally. The young man came to me and made his statement, and said that he was not conscious of having done anything of the kind; he was a little nervous; he might have scratched the seat with his foot. In my boyhood days the teacher has struck me over the feet. I had a fashion of getting one leg over the other and shaking my foot.

I wrote to Professor Shortlidge, and told him I thought he had been a little rash; the charge of the college belonged to the president and the faculty, and that the boy ought to have had a hearing, at least, in the presence of the faculty. I heard nothing more of it until the next time he came to town. He complained very much of my interference, and then spoke of this resolution that had been introduced in the board of trustees and passed. I told him that was all right. I got the law, and read to him from this act of Assembly. I just read him that simple provision; and, when the boy appealed to the faculty, that he had a right to be heard. My impression is, that the young man was restored to his place. So far as I can recollect now, that is the only case in which I ever interfered, in any way, in the internal management of the college, because the trustees and executive committee were anxious to avoid it, and had enough to do to manage its business, without managing all the affairs of the institution. I did say to Professor Shortlidge once, in my office, I could not allow a man to speak to me as he did.

Q. You did not threaten to kick him out?

A. No; I may have been tempted to do so. It arose from his entire misapprehending what had been said to him. That is one of his peculiarities that I noticed, and what a good many other people noticed in the community. I may say further, in relation to his leaving, that the committee sent to investigate the college was appointed at his instance, I believe, or, at least, it was appointed after he had made certain complaints to the board of trustees. I think Mr. Gordon offered the resolution covering certain points opened for investigation. Judge Orvis told you what became of that resolution. I was not a member of the committee. The board met immediately after the committee sat to hear their report. I had been in part responsible for bringing Professor Shortlidge there, and when we heard the report of that committee, I saw what was inevitable, and tried to break his fall as much as possible. I don't remember whether it was contained in the report of the committee, or whether their report led me to speak of it, but, of course, President Shortlidge should have had the usual three months' notice. I took an interest in breaking his fall, and went to him and to his cousin, Miss Belle Shortlidge, a lady of very considerable ability. I do not think that I made much impression upon the president; I did, though, on her, and she saw the common sense of the proposition. I stated, in substance, this to him and to her also, the report of this committee is going to read, if I mistake not, to inform the president that his connection with the college will cease at the end of three months. Now, that can be avoided by simply waiving your right to three

months' notice, and you can retire with honor—at least, without dishonor. I went back to the meeting of the board, and President Shortlidge appeared, and after making some inquiries, pulled out of his pocket and read something like this: "Whereas, justice has not been done me by the board of trustees, I hereby resign my office as president of the Pennsylvania State College." Finally, some member of the board moved to accept the resignation. One of the members was out, and when he came back it was read a second time. He saw nobody said a word upon the subject, immediately made a motion that the resignation be accepted to take effect forthwith, and the treasurer be directed to pay three months' salary, which he was bound to pay under the rule which required three months' notice, and the rule is applicable both to the college and to the professors. Without giving three months' notice, a professor cannot leave the college nor the college discharge a professor without giving three months' notice. That motion passed unanimously.

His charge against Professor McKee, Hamilton, and Smith, are entirely groundless. So far as I know, none of these gentlemen were ever candidates for the presidency. Professor McKee made this remark to me once in view of something that I said to him that had been mentioned in relation to the presidency: "You know a hundred reasons why I would not answer for the presidency of that college, and if you know a hundred, I know a thousand." Whilst I could not name a hundred, I knew one why he would not—the one I have already mentioned—he did not like to appear before the public. When he does, he meets the public expectations. He is a very learned man, who everybody admires. I may say he was a classmate of mine at college, and I know him very thoroughly. I do not know where Shortlidge got his information in regard to Professor Smith and my family. There are no such intentions."

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. He may have gained the information in the neighborhood?

A. I have no doubt that he heard something of the kind.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. What have you to say in regard to the moral, general moral, condition of the institution, as you have been acquainted with it for the last twenty years or more, as compared with other institutions—the one, for instance, from which you graduated?

A. I think, compared with my college experience, the manners and morals of this college are very much better than when I was at college. Dr. Calder was a man who was very sensitive, and could not brook the least disorder. I thought he was over-sensitive. While he was there, although there was perhaps the ordinary outbreaks, the order was very good. I never saw a body of boys leave a room as they left all the public exercises of the institution. They went off with military precision commanded by the president. Indeed, the thing was a good deal like machinery. The students roomed in the college, and of course there would be the usual amount of traveling and running up and down stairs and sometimes heaving pillows by the boys in the hall, but it was generally harmless amusement—nothing degrading.

Q. What have you to say as to the use of liquors and tobacco in that college, as compared with other institutions with which you are familiar?

A. The use of intoxicating drinks is very much less than in any institution with which I am familiar. I suppose the boys use about the average amount of tobacco. It is prohibited in the halls and public parts of the building, and I think on the grounds. I know when the members of the board of trustees would be out under the trees smoking cigars the students

would point to them. Of course they got some enjoyment. They were allowed to use tobacco in their rooms to a moderate extent.

I did not read Miss Shortlidge's testimony, but I understand she has made some grave charges, against some of the young men. If they are true, they never were reported to the executive committee or trustees, and I do not know of having ever heard of them except in this connection.

Q. Did Miss Bell Shortlidge apply to the board of trustees to be constituted a member of the faculty?

A. The first knowledge I ever had of her being employed was the report that President Shortlidge had employed her. There was no application to the executive committee, nothing said to anybody that I know of. I do not know whether Judge Orvis was acting with us then, or whether that was the time that he was off; but the first knowledge I had of it was the declaration of Professor Shortlidge to me in my office that he had employed Miss Shortlidge to act as assistant in the preparatory department; the expression was professor of elocution or teacher. The question came up afterwards as to whether or not she was a professor in the college, and I think it was decided that she was not. Some question of etiquette arose among the faculty that I did not understand. I did not understand what constituted a professor and what an assistant professor, but it was decided that she was not a professor, and therefore not entitled to vote in the faculty meetings. The employment was considered temporary, and was only brief as temporary.

Q. General, is it not customary in the college to have certain teachers take part in the proceedings of the faculty meetings?

A. No, sir; I believe the principal of the preparatory department is a member of the faculty, because the discipline of the preparatory department seems to be out of the college proper, and it is necessary to report to the college what is done in that department.

Q. You have a lady principal there?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. In Yale College they have a class of teachers called instructors.

A. That is about the position Miss Shortlidge occupied, and assistants in other departments occupied. We have a lady principal, who is charged with the management of the young ladies' department. She is a member of the faculty for the same reason that the principal of the preparatory department is.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. You were concerned in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gotlieb Haag?

A. I assisted in the trial of that case. I was not employed by anybody particularly, but being a member of the board of trustees of the college, I was anxious that Haag should be convicted. The principal part I took was in the examination of the witnesses. I simply wanted to bring out the facts. I made challenges, if I knew a person was improper to be on the jury. Of course, I made the usual complaint after consulting my client. My impression is that Mr. Fortney was district attorney, and that he had charge of the details as the representative of the Commonwealth. I did not care to discharge any of the duties that properly belonged to him. I assisted in the examination of the witnesses, and left the argument to him. It was alleged on the part of the defense that the boys took the beer without the knowledge of Haag. It was alleged, I knew, by my brother Alexander that it was taken without the knowledge of Haag, and handed

back to the boys. The verdict was just such a mishap as might happen to anybody.

Q. Leonard Rhone is, I believe, a member of the executive committee.

A. He is, sir.

Q. What official position does he occupy in connection with the farming interests of this county?

A. I have no personal knowledge of it, but I am informed that he is master of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Q. Please state how he differs with you in the management of the college.

A. He differs in this, that he desires to make the agricultural part of the institution better at the expense of the other part that we think absolutely essential in order to fully carry out the act of Congress. Mr. Rhone's equipment of the agricultural department of the college would take every dollar that we now have. His idea is a valuable one in regard to horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and everything of that kind, but it would turn the farm into a vast stock-raising establishment, and so far as we are able to do that I would be very glad to see done. I never blamed Mr. Rhone for taking that stand. What was said to Mr. Rhone was said in a jocular way and rather to show him the absurdity of what he was advocating.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Have there been complaints made to the board which have not been investigated, of the management or conduct of the college?

A. Never to my knowledge. The complaint of Professor Shortlidge as to the conduct of some of the professors, led to the introduction of the resolution which I have referred to; and the charges, or the subjects, to be investigated in that resolution were carefully examined by the committee. I think they examined every professor and teacher in the college. I do not know whether they examined the students. I think they sent in a petition to be examined. I think they concluded not to examine any of them. The report of that committee to the board of trustees was, as I remember, unanimous, and which led to the resignation of President Shortlidge. He had charged a number of the professors with, I think, heresy against him. He was a man of rather suspicious character. I will say, in justification of Professor Shortlidge, he was subject to fits of melancholy, induced by the death of his wife. She had died a year or two ago, and he had become melancholy and was hardly responsible for what he did. It was a serious mistake, employing him, and Judge Orvis and I were responsible for it, and in another sense we were not responsible. Had not the faculty insisted on having a president before the end of that college year, he never would have been elected.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. What is the salary paid to the president of the faculty?

A. We paid Dr. Calder \$2,200 at one time. Then we deducted fifteen per cent. from that, that left less than \$2,000. When Professor Shortlidge came, we offered him \$2,000, and told him that if he demonstrated his fitness for the place, we could promise him \$2,500. That promise was made by Judge Orvis and myself.

Q. What is the salary paid to the president of Lafayette College?

A. I do not know what Dr. Cattell gets. I think Dr. Mathew, president of Washington and Jefferson, receives \$3,000. Some of the college presidents get \$10,000.

Q. What does the president of Cornell get?

A. I do not know what President White gets. He is to a large extent independent of salary ; but, I suppose, of course, he is well paid.

Q. Do you know anything about the endowment fund of other colleges of this kind ; for instance, Michigan State College or Illinois Industrial University ?

A. The Michigan agricultural department is separate. I do not know what the endowment to the college is. The Illinois Industrial University has the entire land grant of Illinois. Cornell University has a very large endowment. They expect their income through their endowment fund to reach \$100,000 a year. That is what they are aiming at now. Ezra Cornell agreed to pay the university one dollar an acre for its land grant. The State was not allowed to locate their land. He agreed that if he received from the sale of the land the one dollar and interest upon it, that the university should have all over and above that amount. Of course that makes their endowment simply magnificent. It has been located in Mr. Cornell's name. I think the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania sold for us at less than one dollar an acre, and some below fifty-three cents per acre.

Q. Why was that ?

A. It was thrown upon the market, under the control of the commissioners of the land scrip fund, which was composed of the Surveyor General, Secretary of the Commonwealth. It was put upon the market at one dollar, when the market was glutted from other States, and everybody tried to sell ; of course the supply was larger than the demand. The Legislature was responsible for delaying the sale ; and, therefore, the State ought to bring up that price and make it, at least, one dollar an acre. I want to mention one fact. I have a nephew at the college whom I have assisted in educating. He will graduate at this commencement. He has been there for five years, with the exception of the year that President Shortlidge was there. He dropped out a year in order to develop his muscles a little, and that crowded him a little ; with the exception of that year, he has been there for five years. Through him, of course, I have been pretty well acquainted, from a student's standpoint, of the affairs of the college. I am satisfied that he goes into life with a threefold better equipment for discharging the practical duties of life than I had when I left college. He is two years older than I was, but the advantages that he has had enables him to enter life with that much in his favor.

Q. How has the department been since Shortlidge left ?

A. I have never heard a complaint from a professor or student, and, I may say, that was the only year since I have been in the board.

Q. The moral tone of the neighborhood has been assailed in the testimony of Mr. Shortlidge. You are familiar with the neighborhood ; please state what the moral tone is.

A. I consider it one of the best communities in Pennsylvania. The community is composed of farmers of a very high degree of intelligence.

Q. It is very sparsely settled in the immediate neighborhood of the college ?

A. The farms are all cleared, but you don't see the farm houses.

Q. The farms are very large ?

A. Yes, sir.

CYRUS GORDON, *sworn* :

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. You are a member of the board of trustees ?

A. Yes, sir, I am, and one of the representatives of the alumni.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. You were elected by the alumni?

A. Yes, sir; under the amended charter of the college, the alumni elected three members from its body to represent it at the meetings of the board. I am one of them. I graduated at the college in 1866.

Q. What time were you elected a member of the board?

A. I think in 1876 or 1877, at the first meeting after the charter was amended, and I have been a member ever since.

Q. I presume you are prepared to speak of the educational facilities offered at this institution; please state, in a brief manner, what they are.

A. There have been many changes in the educational department since I graduated. Up to that time there was but one department in the institution, and was scientific. Since then, the agricultural and mechanical departments have been added, and the mechanic art department. Of course, I can speak particularly as to the scientific department. I have been familiar with other colleges of the same character. After I graduated I became a student of the Michigan University, in the law department. I was a student two years there. While I was not connected, of course, with the scientific or any other department, yet I took a great deal of interest in it. I think the scientific course of the State College compares very favorably with the course there. At the time I was there, that course was a little too strict—a little too exclusively scientific—but it has been changed and, I think, improved since in that respect. They did not teach any of the languages at the time I graduated in the scientific department, now they have there.

Q. You are a member of the bar of Clearfield county?

A. Yes, sir; after I graduated up here at the college, I remained for a time as a tutor in geology, not, of course, a member of the faculty.

Q. Since your connection with the college, as a member of the board of trustees, what interest have you taken in its direction, and what has been its general direction, as observed by you, "since that time?"

A. I think there have been a great many improvements made there. I think the college is in a fair way to success now. The courses of study are much better than they were before. I have always taken a great interest in the college, not only when a student there, but after I graduated. I returned for a year almost, and, since I have been a trustee, I have been taking a great interest. I have been in attendance every year at the meeting of the alumni. I think an old student takes more interest than any other class of students; and, of course, an alumni trustee represents the Alumni Association, and that association takes quite a great deal of interest in the affairs of the college. They respect our wishes and views, and we appear there on their behalf before the trustees.

Q. Since your connection with the college board of trustees have you ever been appointed one of a special committee to investigate any differences that were laid before the trustees, and, if so, when and what were they?

A. Yes, sir; I have. At a meeting of the board of trustees, in January, 1881; I think it was—the first meeting after the election of President Shortlidge—Mr. Shortlidge made quite a number of complaints against the different members of the faculty, and especially against Professor McKee; and, from all we could learn, the affairs of the college were in very bad shape. The faculty were not even . . . ; and I prepared the resolution under which this committee was appointed, but I did not present it. Mr. Miles, another alumni trustee, presented that resolution, and moved its adoption, but Mr. Miles was not appointed a member of the committee.

The resolution I don't remember now. I cannot give the resolution. You will find it upon the minutes of the board. It reiterated the difficulties there, and directed the appointment of the committee to investigate all of the affairs of the college, and to make a full and complete report, but that in their report they were required to inquire into, and report upon, five or six special subjects. They could report upon everything, but were bound to report upon these five or six special subjects. One of these, I remember, was as to whether it was desirable to abolish the preparatory department; another, the classical department, or what changes made therein; another was as to the desirability of establishing certain technical courses or mechanic arts; another provided for them to report what changes, if any, were to be made in the college as to its kinds and methods of work. These were all set out at length in the resolution. Some time after that, I do not remember when, in the spring of 1881, President Shortlidge sent to me, and, as I understood, to all the members of that committee, a copy of this resolution, and notified us, too, that a certain time was fixed at the college for the committee to perform its duties. As soon as I got this copy from the president I discovered that it had been changed in a very material respect. In the first place, the order of those five or six things that were to be reported upon were changed, and, in the next place, a new resolution was introduced, or a new sub-division made.

Q. By whom was that done?

A. That was—it was not done by the board of trustees, the changes that were made—the one that was added was there: "Has there been any insubordination on the part of the faculty to the authority of the president?" His charge was against Professor McKee. And then he took out of its place, "What changes, if any, should be made in the kinds and methods of instruction?" which would make that resolution appear as having changed the kind and method of work—was pointed at those who had shown insubordination at the president's authority. Of course I don't know who made that change. The president said he did it himself. It came to him, of course.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. What reason did he give?

A. He did not give any satisfactory reason. He said he thought this matter of insubordination of Professor McKee against the president's authority had been talked of there, and this committee was appointed to investigate all the affairs of the college and he thought it right and proper for him to add that to the resolution. I asked him then why he took the liberty to change the order of these matters to be investigated; he replied to that by saying he thought it read better in the order in which he had put it than that it was in the original resolution. That copy that the president sent out was not signed, of course, by Mr. Miles, who had introduced the original resolution passed by the members of the committee, and I would not suppose that any member of the committee knew exactly what was in it.

Q. In pursuance of that call, you met at the college?

A. In pursuance of that notice, the committee, which was composed of . . . we went to the college in pursuance of the appointment—notice from the president—and we made a very thorough examination of all the matters appertaining to the college. We not only devoted all the time of the day to it, but generally past midnight, for not less than three days.

Q. Did you meet in open session?

A. We conducted our investigation in private. We called each member of the faculty, commencing with Shortlidge. We thought it better so, and

we wanted to have a free expression on the part of every one, and we assured him that what he said would be considered confidential. We heard the president's statement of what he had to say. He made numerous charges against the members of the faculty, and we investigated each one, and the unanimous opinion of the committee was that they were not true. We thought at the time that our course was the very best we could have pursued. Whenever any member of the faculty asked as to who made any charge, we told him that the charge was made, but we did not tell him who had made it, and gave Mr. Shortlidge full swing, and gave him the opening and the closing, called him at the beginning of the investigation and called him at the close. We did not think it proper to have him appear when we were examining the other members of the faculty, because we did not know whether they would be free to testify, and we were anxious to prevent any personal difficulty right before the committee. That committee were satisfied with what they did, and made a very thorough investigation. I would be glad to have the committee examine the report that we made to the board of trustees.

Q. Will you furnish that to me?

A. I will be glad to furnish you the resolution that I referred to a moment ago; but in that report that actually does not exactly represent our views in this respect. We were anxious to avoid any difficulty or any change in the faculty at that time, and while the committee, I believe, were unanimous of the opinion that President Shortlidge was not the right kind of a man for the position of president of that college, we did not want to be compelled to give him notice to quit, and for that reason Colonel Piolette, who was a very warm friend of the president's, was selected by the committee to go and see him and explain the situation to him, and to endeavor to have him waive the right to three months' notice to quit us, and we directed him to say to him, and report to the committee. There had to be a change. Either President Shortlidge would have to leave there or a majority of the faculty had to leave. It was simply out of the question for them to get along altogether. That committee did not go there to investigate the president any more than it did any other member of the faculty. They came there at his instance, appointed in pursuance of what he had said at Harrisburg, and he had actually taken the liberty of changing the minutes. When we got there we discovered he had actually cut out a page in the minute book. I do not know whether he had transcribed the original and then cut it out, or not. I was going to say, a little while ago, in regard to the report of the committee, that when we sent Colonel Piolette over to see Shortlidge we directed him to say to him, if he waived the three months' notice, we would report that we did not deem it necessary to make any change in the faculty at present and report the same to the trustees, but when he came over he did not waive. He refused to sign the waiver that General Beaver drew up, and instead of that he had in his pocket his resignation, written out in advance, not knowing at all what that committee would report when he came over there. Piolette asked him what he intended to do, and he said he would like to hear the report of that committee first, and the committee directed the secretary to read the report. The trustees were there then in session, and after hearing that report the president handed in his resignation. The acceptance of that resignation was, as General Beaver has testified, except in this respect, the resolution as first passed by the trustees was to accept the resignation at the end of the term. He was apprised of that, and then went away, and in the course of an hour or two he returned, and said that his resignation was to take effect at the end of three months, which

was eight days longer than the end of the term, and he wanted his pay for the extra eight days ; but the resolution provided for his being paid at the end of the term. He demanded those eight days' pay ; and they passed a resolution giving him that amount. This was after they soaked Colonel Piolette in Smith's laboratory.

Q. That you pronounce unqualifiedly untrue ?

A. Yes, sir ; so far as I could see, he was not soaked in my presence. Colonel Piolette was working and acting in the interest of Shortlidge, and was the only member of the committee who, at any time, thought it advisable to continue Shortlidge as president of the college.

Q. From your acquaintance of this and other colleges, what are the advantages—educational advantages—afforded by this college, as compared with others of like character ?

A. I think, so far as the scientific and agricultural branches are concerned, they compare favorably with any college in the country. I cannot say what the classical department is ; I do not know so much about it.

Q. What percentage of the graduates or students in attendance at this college follow the pursuits of agriculture ?

A. Well, I can't give you the percentage. I was looking, just a little while ago, at the catalogue here, and I find that the most of them are engaged in agriculture, or pursuits of that character—scientific pursuits.

Q. How many out of the number ?

A. I do not know ; I have not counted them up ; I do not know how many there are following farming. There is just this about it : You take the patrons of that school, and, after a young man has an education, it takes a good bit of capital to become farmers ; and, for that reason, they are not farmers, but a large number are engaged in scientific pursuits. There is another thing you cannot judge that college by—the number of its graduates. It is a fact that the college graduates fewer students a year, compared with the number in attendance, than any other institution ; but that is accounted for by the fact that students sent there cannot take the regular thorough course, and stay for a year or two, and many take a special course to fit them for a special branch of work. For instance, in my class—I entered the sophomore—there were fifty in the class, and only eight graduates. Now, they did not leave because they did not like the institution, but many of them could not remain. I think there have been a great many causes which have kept that institution back. I think they started before they were ready. That college was commenced in 1859 ; the building was only one third completed ; and one cause of dissatisfaction, as I remember—only those recommended in county agricultural societies could get in ; the ordinary farmer's son had no place there ; only the leading men's sons, recommended by the society ; and it got very full of students who would not behave at home ; and they did not represent the farmers of the State, and that fact got them down upon the institution. They said it was not intended for them, and the farmers became prejudiced against the college.

Q. Can you suggest any remedy ?

A. There is this about it : the authorities of the college have profited by the experience of the past, and I think it is on a fair way now to do good work. I think the great need is, not merely education, but the requirement of a man for president who has good business qualifications. With the exception of Dr. Pugh, I do not think we ever had a man suited to act as the head of that college. I do not mean to reflect upon those who followed him ; they have been men of culture and refinement ; but it takes a man of peculiar characteristics to preside over that institution. Doctor

Pugh was only there a few years until he died. He was succeeded by Doctor Allen, of Girard College, but it did not suit him at all. He was succeeded by Professor Frazier, but he was not very much of a farmer, and was not a practical man. After him came Doctor Burrows. I do not know so much about him. He was succeeded by Doctor Calder, who is a man of educated mind, a very smart, good man in many respects, but his tendency was all in the direction of the classics. I consider the institution received an injury in leading away from its legitimate object toward the classics. I believe the cause of failure, in past years, so far as the action of the faculty is concerned, is that they have not kept long enough any one man to demonstrate their success. I believe they will profit now by the sad experience of the past, and avoid the expenses and injuries to the institution; and I also believe the college is on a fair way to succeed.

J. C. HARPER, *sworn* :

Q. What official position do you occupy in this county?

A. I am clerk of the quarter sessions, oyer and terminer, and prothonotary of court of common pleas.

Q. Have you a transcript from the record of the trial of the Commonwealth against Gotlieb Hoag?

A. I haven't got the transcript. I have a list of the jury.

Q. Will you please give the list of them?

A. C. C. Taylor, resides Spring township, laborer; Joseph Murry, Milesburg; William R. Henry, blacksmith, Potter township; Elias Lenebauch, Walker township; Daniel Kain, blacksmith, Spring township; Nathan Korman, I think farming, Penn township; John T. Dunkie, contractor, Howard, is now deputy and brother of the sheriff of the county; H. B. Tate, carpenter, Spring township; Joseph Flory, shoemaker, Spring township; Alfred H. Kramer, farmer, Spring township; George Hubler, farmer, Miles township; Sedenham Krumrine, farmer, Miles township.

Q. Any person on that jury hostile to Hoag?

A. No.

Q. Any person a bar-tender?

A. No bar-tender on the jury.

Q. Were you personally acquainted with that jury?

A. I am with all of them except, perhaps, Joseph Murry. I know very well there were no bar-tenders or hotel-keepers.

D. F. FORTNEY, *sworn* :

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. Will you state what official position you occupied in this county in 1880?

A. I was district attorney from the first Monday of January, 1878, to the first Monday of January, 1881.

Q. State if you remember the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Gotlieb Hoag?

A. Yes, sir; of November term. It was No. 1, November term, 1880.

Q. What was it?

A. Prosecution against Mr. Hoag for violating the liquor law, Joseph Shortlidge, president of the State College, prosecutor.

Q. Did you prosecute that case—assist in the trial on the part of the Commonwealth?

A. Yes, sir; I attended to all the preparation of the case—that is, summoning of the witnesses, drawing of the indictment, saw that the proper return was made, and I assisted in the prosecution. General Beaver, who

was, I understood, counsel for the college at the time, assisted me in the trial. He assisted in the examination of the witnesses—took turn about at it. I argued the case before the jury after the testimony was all in on the part of the Commonwealth.

Q. Was there or was there not any conspiracy between the prosecution and defense?

A. No, sir; none whatever in that case, and never was in that or any other while I was district attorney. The case was just as well tried as we always try cases here in our court. It appeared from the testimony there was a few young men from the college had obtained some beer from Hoag, but it was very plain from the evidence that they had rather come the giraffe over Gotlieb, and got the beer without his knowledge, and it was on that account that he was acquitted and the prosecutor made to pay the costs. I will state also that if the president had taken the advice of the attorney of the college, as well as the district attorney, I think the result would have been entirely different. He was directed to bring the matter to the knowledge of the constable of Spring township, placing the matter in his hands, with a list of the witnesses, and have him make a return, and that would have thrown all the responsibility off a private prosecutor; but he thought he knew better, and insisted having it done his way, and we made him prosecutor, and I then went on and prosecuted it, and gave him liberty to bring in any witnesses that he might on the case, and he made himself prosecutor, and with just the result that I have stated.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. Are you the present district attorney?

A. No, sir; not now. My term expired about a month after this case was tried, 1st of January, 1881.

Q. During your experience as district attorney, have any complaints been made before you relating to the students of this college?

A. No, sir.

Q. Ever appear in the criminal court in any prosecution?

A. The case that Shortlidge was prosecutor in was the only one in three years that I was district attorney. No students were in court at all, whether as witnesses or anything else. I will state here, and it is only fair to General Beaver, who was counsel in the case, that these young men were about eight miles away from the college. They started to a Granger picnic, and hired some farmer up there to take them—at least they hired a spring wagon, and eight or ten of them went in this wagon together. They passed Mr. Hoag's, leading up the mountain going to the Granger picnic, and they stopped and asked him for beer, and he said to them any person under twenty-one years of age should not have anything to drink, and some of them slipped the beer away and drank it. No professor of the college was with them. They were doing just what young men in college would do. No president, trustee, or professor was responsible for it.

By General Beaver:

Q. Do you remember ever having seen a student in court before?

A. It was the only one, since I have been a member of the bar, in a scrape of that kind.

Q. Have you found them in any scrape of any kind?

A. No, sir. They come down to our town and are as well behaved as any class of young men as you will find. I never saw a student stagger, for they never come here and get tight. I don't know that we ever had a college student around this town drunk.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Were you ever a student at the Pennsylvania State College?

A. No, sir.

Q. You never had any connection, officially or otherwise?

A. No, sir; except to go there, as I frequently have for the last ten or twelve years, during commencement; go up with friends to visit it. That is all the connection I had with it.

Q. You are familiar with the neighborhood?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does it compare in point of morals with other neighborhoods?

A. I believe it is just as good as any neighborhood found in this county, and any other where in the State. It is the end of the county, and within the last two or three months, for many years, have not been any liquor sold except at Hoag's place. It is eight or ten miles from the college. It is now sold within five miles of the college, I believe. They are a good, sturdy, honest, intelligent people in that community.

Q. You have been a resident of this county all your life?

A. Yes, sir; and until I went away to school, and then afterwards, I came to town here. For many years my parents and family lived just across from the college two and one half to three miles, and from that I have reason to know. I never heard that community complain about a student committing any depredations upon them, never heard it.

Q. Didn't even rob orchards?

A. Yes; but that didn't count.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning, at the call of the chairman.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

STATE COLLEGE, June 28, 1882.

JOHN I. THOMPSON, *affirmed*:

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. You are a graduate of this institution?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long since?

A. I graduated in 1862, twenty years ago, second class.

Q. You are a resident of this neighborhood?

A. I am.

Q. Have you been connected with the institution since your graduation?

A. No, sir; except that I came back here last fall to study chemistry; last summer as a student.

Q. What has been your occupation since you graduated?

A. Well, book-keeping for the first few years, and engaged in banking in 1872, and manufacturing business in 1880; since that time, chemistry.

Q. Are you making a specialty of chemistry?

A. No, sir; my idea was that, but I have been analyzing iron and limestone; my intention is to give practical study to analyses of iron ore.

Q. We have heard some testimony rather derogatory to the character of this institution and the surrounding country; you are acquainted enough to tell us what your belief is. I mean by the institution, the college and also the neighborhood surrounding it.

A. I do not believe the college could be better situated in any respect, except as to access. It is distant from the railroad, but in other respects I believe the location could not be improved. It is a healthy place. We have good water, and what seems to me a great point is there are no liquor

saloons within miles of the place. There is no place in the township that whiskey can be bought, that I know of. No licensed houses, I believe. Pine Grove, there is, I understand, is a house there. Bellefonte is the most accessible point to get liquor. I prefer to send a son here to any institution that I have any knowledge of.

Q. You have been in this neighborhood how long?

A. All my life, except a few years.

Q. Have you ever heard any complaint with regard to the moral or, rather, immoral tendencies of the people?

A. No, sir; none except reports in the newspapers. Lately I have heard of boys going on sprees, but it was always at a distance from the college. I have no knowledge of anything of the kind here in this immediate neighborhood.

Q. As a graduate, can you suggest to this committee any plan that would prove its efficiency in any of the branches or studies?

A. No; I think that as far as the college is concerned, at present it seems to me to be doing as well as we could expect. There is one idea that was spoken of in the alumni meeting this morning. We thought it better that the alumni should be allowed to elect a greater number of trustees, that we believed we took a greater interest in the college than some of the others; that instead of having three trustees, it should be increased to five or six; that we had one third the agricultural, one third mechanical, literary one third, that the institution would then be better fitted for doing its work, not to be run purely agricultural, or purely scientific or literary; we believed it better to combine the three. As to the morals of the community, I have no doubt that we have as moral a community as any other that I know of, probably more so, on account of having no licensed houses in our midst in our little villages.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. How does the present condition of the college compare with former periods?

A. I have felt that it has not been run right, but I think that the college has been gaining ground in our own vicinity.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Is there anything further you wish to state, Mr. Thompson?

A. Well, I have always believed that the college was unfortunate in its selection of its leading officers, especially at the time General Frazier was elected. The college seemed to go down all the while, for the simple reason that he advised the students to go away to college. I know my own brother and others left, because he advised them to leave; told them that the course was not such as would fit them for life, and that caused them to go to other colleges. Dr. Allen was president at the time, and General Frazier was elected president when he left, and he wrote to a number of those who had left to come back, that he had been elected president. I know that none came back. When he had advised the students to go away he was vice-president of the institution.

Q. What year was that?

A. I don't know what year he was president. And during that time and ever since been burdened with a debt. My father was treasurer of the college at one time, and I know that they were burdened with a heavy debt that took so much to pay the interest that the college did not get much, and the people supposed they were getting it to carry on the school. I want to state in regard to the course in chemistry: I have been to several laboratories, and I prefer to come back here if possible next winter to take another course in chemistry.

Q. You spoke of other laboratories in the State?

A. In the State. I have been to in connection with the iron business. I have been to the laboratory at Pennsylvania furnace and at Harrisburg, and I am satisfied we are better fitted up her for teaching analyses, just what I wanted to learn.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. You propose to take a post-graduate course here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not take a course of chemistry when you were here as a student?

A. Yes, sir; I studied one year as a resident graduate under Dr. Caldwell or Dr. Pugh, here in 1862, and Dr. Caldwell in 1863, and remained here one year when I graduated. I spent the time then in analyzing iron.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Does this college afford the proper facilities for teaching the branches which appertain to the science of agriculture?

A. Why, I think it does; I do not know that I have given as much attention to it, to what they really are teaching. I have no means of knowing. While I was here I was in the laboratory. I know nothing particular about what they are teaching, but what I learn from the catalogue.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. You think they were prepared to give the education if required?

A. Yes, sir. I think since they have so much less interest to pay that it will prove to be a success. If they could afford to pay proper salaries to professors they could secure the best talent and hold the talent they have. I have no doubt that the men they have here now will get a reputation, and will be taken away if the salaries keep down. Professor Caldwell, who was professor of chemistry, received a situation in Cornell, Professor Brenaman the same place. I suppose they left on having greater inducements offered them. I know nothing about the business of the college from any conversation with any professor at all.

JOHN S. FORSTER, *sworn*:

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Forster?

A. I live at Oak Hall, about four miles from this place; between three and four. I am a resident of the township. I have lived there twenty-one years; about twenty-one years last spring.

Q. You know something about the State College, I suppose?

A. Well, sir, I ought to be acquainted; I have had children here for the last ten or twelve years, some one of the family. I have been very often at their lectures and other business. I have been very frequently here on business, and also my children have been here.

Q. State, if you know, how the students in this college conduct themselves in this neighborhood.

A. As far as I know always been good. I have never seen anything else since I have been here, and I have been here very frequently. I cannot bring to my recollection a single instance that I know of that has not been of good intention, and the character of all is as good as any other school that I know of, or ever have known of. I do not pretend to be a judge of education, but so far as I know the character is good.

Q. How about the behavior; do they behave themselves in the neighborhood?

A. So far as I know of now, I cannot bring to mind anything that was not becoming, but that all students, as far as I know young men, will sometimes indulge in; for instance, in social plays.

Q. The general report of the students has been good ?

A. Yes, sir ; so far as I know, and I have been a resident here twenty-one years.

Q. The reputation of the college is so good that you would not desire to send your children anywhere else ?

A. No, sir ; I would prefer this institution as any one I know of.

R. F. HUNTER, *sworn* :

By Mr. Newmyer :

Q. When did you first become connected, as a student, at this college ?

A. I do not exactly know, but I think the coming November, three years ago—November, 1880.

Q. Were you a student here when Joseph Shortlidge was the president ?

A. I was.

Q. Did you have any difficulty, and if so, what ?

A. One morning he was speaking to students in the chapel. I think it was about hazing. He spoke to the students about something, and after some conversation, in which he spoke about a noise, and called attention to it several times, and after chapel was out down in the class-room. The president came in and announced to me, before the class, that I was to take my books and go home ; that I was expelled. I was surprised, and I did not think I heard right what he said, and I came right along and asked him out in the hall what he meant, and he said he meant enough to satisfy me that I could go home. At first I asked several times if the expulsion was by action of the faculty, and he said that didn't make any difference to me, and told me that as far as I was concerned I had conducted myself in an unsatisfactory manner that morning, and that he concluded to send me home. I entreated him for some time for a hearing and asked who his informant was, but he would not give it, and after some excuse I got him to put the matter off till he would see his informant, and see whether his informant had not made some mistake ; and sometime afterwards he came back, and said he was confident I was guilty that I had done it. He said that some one had told him, but he would not tell me.

Q. What was the accusation ?

A. Kicking against the back of the bench. I stayed around for a couple of days for him to get over his rashness and let me have a hearing. Miss Belle Shortlidge tried to stuff me ; wanted me to acknowledge that I did it. The president, in the hall at that time, told me, " Well, Hunter, the best thing is to acknowledge this thing, and after that you go home a week and come back." I was not satisfied. I knew that I had not got justice, for I was innocent. But the next day I thought the best plan would be—I think the next day, I won't say positively—to try and get a hearing before the faculty. I wrote to Professor Buckhout, secretary of the faculty, but I did not get before the faculty. He told me to go home, and further, he did not know what to do, and he thought the best plan would be to go to one of the trustees. I went to Bellefonte, and went to General Beaver, and told the General the story, and told him that I was innocent of it, and he wrote a letter and sealed it, and gave it to me to give to the professor. I think this was on Saturday. I went back on Monday, and gave it to him. When I came back and went to Shortlidge's house, (father and myself,) and we talked awhile, and before I had given the letter away, I understood that he said he would suspend me a week more for going to General Beaver. We talked around, and father understood it the same way ; and he said that would not do to be too fast about it, and he would not stand it ; and he told me that it was a mistake ; he said that he told me that he would suspend me a week longer for handing

in the petition to the faculty, and I understood him to say he would suspend me a week longer for going to General Beaver. On the following Monday he made me a student in full standing.

By Mr. Newmyer:

Q. What were your relations before?

A. They had been pleasant before that time. I have heard that Miss Belle Shortlidge has given a bad report.

That is the only time you had any conflict with President Shortlidge?

A. Yes, sir.

Professor GORDON, *affirmed*:

By Mr. Newmyer:

I have the department of agriculture and agricultural chemistry, and have control of the college farms and the experimental farms.

Q. For what length of time have you been engaged at the college?

A. I have been connected with the college since January 1, 1881.

Q. Will you state, from your own observation, what practical results have been a benefit to the people and what, if anything, can be done by the Legislature to increase those results, and how far the acts of Congress and acts of Assembly have been complied with in the management of this concern?

A. You ask three points.

Q. First question, the management of the concern, within your observation; how far the management has been productive?

A. As to the management of the college, I wish to answer that since I have been here, my personal knowledge leads me to believe that so far as the intent and purpose of the establishment are concerned, as an institution, it meets the requirements. The management of the institution has been hampered by mistakes of the past; but so far as the education of young men within the college, and the management of the farms are concerned, I am led to believe that the resources of the institution have been conscientiously used; also, allow me to say that I have had an opportunity to observe the management of three other institutions of this kind, and as an educational institution, I believe this one, in the management, will compare with those in the character of its students and teachers. The management of the experimental farms cannot be made successful under the existing plan, and with present resources; nor, indeed, under the existing plan can the management produce good results. So far, the institution is managed in accordance with the intent of the act of Congress and Legislature. I am familiar with these acts, and we give an opportunity to study the sciences as applied to agriculture, to engineering, and to the mechanical arts. I think the facilities are good, and we invite young men, and we lay the institution open to the public to inspect our facilities and our instruction.

Q. Is there anything you could suggest by which to educate the public up to the resources offered by this institution?

A. I think the information given to this committee will help furnish this information, and will tend to make the college more popular, and gradually raise it in public opinion. My suggestion is this: that we establish an experimental station. No other industrial college in the Union has attempted to manage more than one farm. They have failed in many States to manage even one successfully. This institution appropriates as much, if not more, money to the management of farms than any other industrial college, and the reason for failure is obvious. We have been distributing the money over all this amount of land.

Q. In other words, you think it better to do one thing we'll than three half done?

A. I do, sir.

Q. What, from your knowledge of the institution, what percentage of the farming community attend here as students?

A. I do not know. There are proportionately more students here who come from the business and professional classes than come from the agricultural classes.

Q. Is there any reason for that that you know of?

A. I think there is a lack of appreciation of thorough education on the part of the agricultural class, and a feeling on their part that education has no practical value and amounts to time wasted. I have had an acquaintance with these colleges in three States, both as a student and teacher, and I have found exactly the same feeling outside of Pennsylvania toward the industrial colleges.

Q. What do they seem to want?

A. The opinion is that it is a manual labor school, where men go and work most of the time and do not study much.

Q. Isn't that included in your curriculum here?

A. We have what we call practicums in the line of practical work, but we do not make the students work on the farm simply for the sake of making him pick rocks or shovel manure. We simply desire to get the student to do things he does not already understand, as educational work, done under good instructors. The students are in the hands of skilled instructors.

Q. What do the practicums consist of?

A. To work wood in various ways; in the botanical laboratory, to analyze plants and make a study of their compositions; in the chemical laboratory, the composition of such things as he finds to deal with when on the farm; and practicums on the college farm, those operations that are involved in skilled labor, and which the student ordinarily has not learned upon his own father's farm.

Q. Do the students learn to swing the scythe and cradle oats?

A. Not ordinarily, sir; he learns what oats are.

Q. The harvesting of it—he knows nothing?

A. He knows something about it after he takes the agricultural course.

Q. Is that included in the practicum?

A. The knowledge of it is included in the practicums. The whole of the practical duties on the farm cannot be included in the system of practicums. If a student comes here entirely ignorant he is given an opportunity to learn as much of these as he can; but we regard the education of the mind the first thing to secure.

Q. Then, as I understand you—I want to be correct about this thing—nothing of practical use is required of the student, nothing that is practical?

A. The student in horticulture is taught grafting, the student of agriculture is required to watch the process of ensilage, for example, to watch all the operations and report to me. We try to give the student instruction in everything, to the extent that we can.

Q. Is he taught to distinguish oats from wheat, or corn from potatoes?

A. Yes, sir; his botanical knowledge gives him that; his knowledge of botany would teach him to distinguish all agricultural plants. He receives lectures and talks on the cultivation of crops, and after this on the methods of managing every crop which grows on the farm; but he is not obliged to go and plow ten consecutive days in order to learn plowing. We do

not intend to give him anything that is not educational. Whatever is educational he gets.

Q. I wish you would be kind enough to give the instruction that the student is obliged to go through in taking the agricultural course?

A. For the first two years in the agricultural course, the student studies mathematics and the foundation in the sciences and takes modern languages, and at the beginning of the junior year, the student enters upon that line of studies which embraces technical agricultural topics. I give the students lectures in agricultural chemistry on the composition of manures, manufactured and animal; the chemistry of those processes that are involved in all agricultural operations, and observations on the methods of producing and taking care of all manures. Does that answer your question?

Q. I want to get at the practical work that the student does. I understand that you have practicums?

A. Many of the practicums are in the laboratories, consisting of the analyses of the various product. The practicums on the farms may not necessarily involve work: they involve the student's spending so much of his time when the operations are performed, as to report to me in an intelligent way what was done, and why it was done, and how it was done, but not necessarily involving work upon his part.

By Mr. Roberts:

Q. Suppose the Legislature should provide for the establishing of this experimental station of which you have spoken, what means would you suggest of getting the results of your experimental station thoroughly before the agriculturists of the State?

A. By publishing reports, or better, by bulletins issued by the station, as is the case with other States, as soon as the results are reached.

Q. I mean, how would you disseminate these published reports; to what persons, and in what manner?

A. By bulletins issued as soon as the results are reached; and those to be gathered annually into the annual report, which should be distributed.

Q. In what manner distributed?

A. My own idea is that the Board of Agriculture and State Agricultural Society should have some interest in the control and management of the experimental station, and by the aid of these organizations this distribution should be carried out.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. Do you not think the establishment of an agricultural paper something on the plan of the *American Agriculturist* or the *Farmers' Journal*, to be edited right here, in which all the results of these experiments could be given to the public at large, would be better?

A. I think it would be a desirable thing to have a printing press, so that there could be issued, at stated times, a paper managed by the faculty and students, which would contain such material as the faculty and students should be pleased to furnish from the results and observations of their work. Such a paper is now published by the Michigan Agricultural College.

HARRY MACKEY, *sworn*:

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. State how long you have been a student in this institution.

A. I think it is about two months over a year since I came here first; may be a little longer than that, not very much.

By Mr. Hall:

Q. About April, 1881?

A. I think I came here during the winter term; came sometime in the winter term. I now make it over a year.

By Mr. Alexander:

Q. You were here during Mr. Shortlidge's presidency?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any difficulty with Mr. Shortlidge?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nor any members of the faculty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Miss Belle Shortlidge has testified that on one occasion a student by the named of Mackey, or Mankey, came into her class-room in a state of intoxication. Were you the only person here by that name at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any recollection of that occurrence?

A. It is not true.

Q. She states further that you were addicted to the use of tobacco, smoked continually for two days without eating anything. Have you any recollections of any such occurrence?

A. Yes, sir; I have. It was not two days. I do not think it was more than a day.

Q. You went home from the institution?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What for; on account of being unwell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that sickness induced by the use of tobacco?

A. No, sir; it was not.

Q. In justice to yourself, I would like to have your explanation of that occurrence.

A. Sometime before I came here to this college I worked for my father in a furniture factory. We had to lift that furniture over the truck and places like that before we could get the little trucks to the large trucks to unload and shift across the track. One evening, about five o'clock, I felt hungry, and sent a little boy over home to get me something to eat. Just as he struck out he said he had something for me, and I wanted to get what he had for me. I started to go around the side of the truck, and there was stuff sticking on the side to keep the furniture from falling out. I took hold of these sticks as I went along, and came to a loose stick, and it came out, and I lost my hold and came down a distance of thirty feet. That time my brother got a doctor and came up and asked what it was, and told me to come back the next day. I didn't go to work. I walked around a little, stayed around home, and the next day I went to work. Then father spoke on Sunday evening about my going to the college, or going to a commercial college in the evening. My mother had died just a short time before that, and I had not been away from home very much until I came up here; and I had this in my mind, and this thing before was what caused the convulsion. It was not delirium tremens. When I went home from the college, father came in and said, "Have you been sick, Harry?" I told him yes, and he asked what was the matter, and I said they called it a convulsion that I had been in. None of the family knew till he asked me. The doctor examined me, and went down my back—run something down my back. When he got down here (indicating,) I told him he hurt me. He never said it came from the use of tobacco, although I used

tobacco. That was not what it came from at all. That is all I can say about that.

Q. What is your age?

A. My age is seventeen years.

Q. Have you been elsewhere to school?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never been to any other school but this one?

A. Yes, sir; public school at Williamsport.

Q. How are you impressed with the general character of this institution compared to schools in Williamsport?

A. I don't see anything wrong with it. I think everything goes on all right. I never saw anything out of place. I suppose there may have been some. I don't remember; good many things going on. I keep in very close. Anything found out I would get accused, and then nine chances out of ten I would get expelled, so I don't get to see what is going on. I play ball and foot-ball in the afternoon, if I have time.

Q. Any serious difficulty—any immoral tendencies with your crowd?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Miss Bell Shortlidge further says little boys ten or twelve years of age chew and smoke pipes in the halls. Did you ever see anything of that kind in this college since your connection with it?

A. No, sir; I did not know that we have students here that were twelve or thirteen years old that used tobacco in the college. I am certain there are none thirteen years old. May be in around the college, in the preparatory department—that's what I have reference to. I have never seen anybody stagger from the use of tobacco.

JOHN W. STEWART, *sworn* :

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. Are you connected with this institution?

A. No, sir; never went to school here. I am a resident of the neighborhood.

Q. Farming?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. You have been familiar with the general character of the institution, students and professors—do you know of any immoral conduct of the professors or students?

A. No, sir; I do not. I have lived here almost seven years, and I can truthfully say I never saw a student or professor drunk, except one professor, whom Mr. Shortlidge brought here as his music teacher. I have had a great deal to do with the students here. I was in the hotel for three years, and a great many of them boarded with me. I kept horses to hire, and am now post-master here, and have a store. I consider them very nice gentlemen—nothing immoral about them at all. They behave as well as anybody else, if you treat them right. There is nothing bad, vicious, or immoral about them.

Q. Any stimulants sold in any of the stores?

A. No whiskey sold within—until the 1st of April there was no whiskey sold within twelve miles of this place. Since then there has been a house licensed six and a half miles from here.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. Where were you born and raised?

A. Right in this county—born in this township, lived here and had con-

nection with this institution, with the exception of three years, ever since it was started.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. You have lived here since the institution was started—do you realize that the agriculturists and general character of the neighborhood have been improved by the presence—by its being here ?

A. I do not believe that the whole community have been hurt by the institution being here.

Q. The system of agriculture has been benefited, has it ?

A. If it is not the case it is the farmers' own fault. But I must say that the farmers in the community and county have not taken that chance that was given them for improvement, although they have a farmers' institution right here.

Q. You think that there is an improvement ?

A. I do ; I do certainly.

Q. And the presence of the institution has been beneficial to the neighborhood ?

A. Yes, sir.

FOSTER, *recalled* :

I have been living here twenty-one years, and I have always been very much interested in the working of the institution. If I had a couple of boys, and wanted to send them to school, I would send them here. Some years—ten or fifteen years—back it was not conducted as well as farmers would wish it. We thought it was not then the school we expected to find it ; but since that time it has given satisfaction, and went on improving since. The five years since I have taken particular notice of. For five years I have been sending my children here.

W. H. GRAY, *sworn* :

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. State whether or not you are a student of this institution, and when you became connected with it.

A. I am a member of the coming senior class, a member of the present junior class. I came here in September, 1879, and have been a student continuously ever since, with the exception of six weeks in the fore part of this year.

Q. You were present, then, as a student during the period that Joseph Shortlidge and Miss Belle Shortlidge were here as instructors ?

A. Yes, sir ; with the exception of the first five days of his stay here. I came in five days late—that is, his term of presidency.

Q. I see that Miss Belle Shortlidge, in her testimony, says that she was an instructor in elocution, and that she attended the meetings of the literary societies, and taught the students their elocution. State in what capacity she acted, so far as you know.

A. I believe she was professor of elocution, as it might be called, in the preparatory department. She never had any classes in the college department. She heard the literary public performance, but for society performance, never, to the best of my knowledge. I am connected with one literary society, and, during the whole of her stay here, she never heard the exercises, to my knowledge, and, I will also say, never heard them in the other society.

Professor McKEE, *sworn* :

By Mr. Alexander :

Q. State what your official connection has been with this college, when it began, what positions you have occupied and occupy now?

A. I came here in January, 1867, as a professor of the institution, and have been such since that day. In May or June of 1868, I was elected vice president, and in four instances, in all extending to this time, I have been acting president. The last has been for about fifteen months; from the 8th of April, 1881, I have been acting president of the institution.

Q. Since the resignation of Professor Shortlidge?

A. Yes, sir. I have seen most of the testimony given by Professor Shortlidge as published in the newspapers. I had no official notice that I should be called. I have a few slips here containing portions of the testimony of Professor Shortlidge, taken from the newspapers. My only purpose in the matter is to show that the testimony is unreliable in all the principal facts. In the matter of hazing, which was brought as a serious charge against the students of the institution, the only ground which Mr. Shortlidge ever had during his connection with the institution for his belief that hazing had occurred was a single instance reported to him of something offensive (I think burning paper, but I do not know,) placed at the door of a student who was an unusually worthless member of the community. Whatever the offensive thing was, it was removed almost immediately by a janitor. Mr. Shortlidge subsequently referred to this act, and the students asked him about it in a meeting of faculty and students, denying that there was hazing; and he then said that he had not investigated the case. This is the only instance of hazing which he ever brought before the faculty or the students during his stay, and this was not brought before the faculty for action. The statement of misbehavior during Sunday service, the first Sunday after he came here, is unfounded. No person, student or other person, was ever rebuked by him for disorder during public service. He affirms that he arose in his seat during service and said that if the disturbance was continued he would have the offender ejected, as he knew who the person was. No such rebuke was offered during our Sunday service during the eight months or so that his administration lasted. He further says that the faculty was called next morning and the student was expelled. All the members of the faculty will disprove that. My recollection is positive that no such thing occurred, and I affirm that during the entire time of Mr. Shortlidge's stay I was present at every such service, and no such thing occurred. I should have known, if such a thing occurred, of my own knowledge; and I should have heard of it had I not been present, but I was present. This, then, is absolutely false, that such disorder occurred during Sunday service and was rebuked.

He states that one time that he was in trouble he went to my house, and that Mrs. McKee advised him not to go through the building in the nighttime, implying that he might suffer personal damage from the students if he did so. The statement made to him was, that he ought not to go to seek the offender in the building carrying a light, because it would make known to the guilty students that he was there, and it would thus defeat the purpose of Professor Shortlidge. He would not find out who the offenders were. You understand that secrecy should be employed in finding out who the offenders were. He affirms that during the night, (if I read right the statement,) while in company with Mr. Heston and himself, I used profane and abusive language toward Mr. Shortlidge. This statement is without foundation. You can disprove it by calling Mr. Heston, as I was not, for one moment of that night, with Mr. Shortlidge when Mr.

Heston was not present. He affirms that I abused him in the presence of other members of the faculty next morning. Both these and all other statements of my abusing him are absolutely false. All of these, when specific, can be disproved by Mr. Heston and other members of the faculty, who were present at the time named. He states, in this connection, that in consequence of the trouble that followed this night's disorder on the part of the students, he sent certain boys home. This is untrue; no person was dismissed by the faculty or by Mr. Shortlidge in connection with that trouble. I do not know that the points in regard to Mr. Hunter's case were brought out. The student that was sitting next to him went to Mr. Shortlidge and told him that Mr. Hunter had not kicked the bench at the time referred to, and offered to testify to this before a justice of the peace. Mr. Shortlidge refused to accept that testimony, and the student who brought this statement to Mr. Shortlidge left the institution, declaring that when testimony would not be received to free a wrongly-accused person he would not continue a member of the institution. He left within eight days of that time. A young man by the name of Johnson was the student referred to. President Shortlidge affirms that two professors were in General Beaver's office making, he knows not what, statements concerning him, and that General Beaver, acting upon those statements, said and did certain things. Those professors were Osmond and myself, and we went in during the sitting of the executive committee, of which Mr. Shortlidge, Judge Orvis, and General Beaver were members.

Mr. Shortlidge then broke out into an attack upon me, saying that I was affected by disappointment, having desired to be president of the institution, and he made many other statements injurious to me. To his first charge, General Beaver replied that, while conversing with him and another member of the committee appointed by the board to nominate a successor to Doctor Calder as president, I stated that if any man knew ten reasons why I would not suit the presidency, I knew twenty why it would not suit me, and that, under no circumstances, would I be a candidate; and, therefore, General Beaver said Mr. Shortlidge's statement was not correct. Not a word was spoken to General Beaver, on that occasion, by Professor Osmond or me, except in the hearing of Judge Orvis and of Mr. Shortlidge. If you desire, you can verify my statement by the persons I have named, and thus see that his statements have no substantial basis. He makes a statement that articles published in the *Legislative Record* were furnished by Professor Hamilton, and that he (Mr. Shortlidge) was not responsible for those articles as his report. The fact is, that those were furnished by Mr. Shortlidge as the secretary of the board. Mr. Shortlidge is responsible, as he alone could present those papers. No other college officer had them all in his hands. These papers were handed to the secretary of the board at a meeting of the board, and he passed them over to the Legislature. There is one point to which I should like to call the attention of the committee: Did the committee learn from Mr. Rhone what reasons were assigned by him for impugning the testimony of professors? Mr. Shortlidge says, on Mr. Rhone's authority, I believe, that those members of the faculty who met the committee of the board, and gave in their testimony derogatory to Mr. Shortlidge's administration, had a set-up story, the parts of which fitted together, and which, of course, was untrue in its main features.

By Mr. Alexander:

I have no recollection of Mr. Rhone being asked that; I do not think he was.

Witness :

There was no set-up statement. I was one of the parties ; and no such action was taken among those who testified in the case. Their testimony was consistent, because they told the truth. His statement in regard to the number of trustees in attendance at the meetings of the board is incorrect. I may give the figures for the meeting at which the famous resolution of June 30, 1880, was passed. There were but six members present then ; the next meeting there were ten ; and the next meeting nine. These figures I have taken from the records of the board. At present I am secretary of the board, and you can examine the minutes in reference to this point.

By Mr. Hall :

Q. You have been connected with the institution for several years. Do you or do you not see a gradual improvement in the general features of this institution since you came here ?

A. I see a great improvement unquestionably, a growth of its usefulness. A raising of the standard of instruction, and the result has been that people who once become acquainted with it, become more devoted to it and appreciate all its advantages. The great difficulty of the institution was that students who entered, did not find their advantages so great as to raise in them the idea of the great importance of graduating. Now the case is different ; while the members, if actual attendance may not be any greater, nearly all are desiring to continue to graduation. Our present senior class has but ten members on the list, and nine of that number graduate, while the tenth would have done so, had it not been for a serious illness. If you will take the catalogue of previous years, one third of all those whose names are in the senior class did not reach graduation and a much larger number in the freshman, which dropping out was in large measure caused by the system of instruction. Our practicums which, in early days were crude and amounted to little more than ordinary farm labor that could be learned on any farm, has been gradually improved. We have made the matter a thorough practical course. We desire that the student retain his practical knowledge, and he will retain it because he knows *why* each part of the work was done. The conception of industrial education has been growing and widening until we believe that we have the right idea of what is meant by " the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes."

Q. What were your relations with Professor Shortlidge while president of this institution ?

A. They were never unpleasant in the sense of my saying discourteous things to him. I never received any discourtesy from him, I believe, except in the one instance which he has alluded to as occurring in faculty meeting. He misrepresents that case so much I may state the explanation. The faculty met at his request to consider a case of gross disorder. He stated to the faculty his plan for meeting the case, and asked for advice from the faculty. No person spoke for some little time, and after a brief delay I spoke, making some suggestions differing from the details of the plan he had presented. He turned upon me and said : " I want not another word out of your mouth. I know who are my friends here." I waited a minute, and with perhaps unusual control of myself said : " You certainly misunderstand me in what I have said, for I meant nothing that you could take exceptions to." He replied : " I understand very well ; not another word." I replied : " If you continue president as long as I trust you may, you will know this is untrue and unjust." One word as to what I believe could be justly considered discourteous to Mr. Shortlidge. One Sabbath

day, in our morning Bible class, he raised the question concerning inspiration and revelation. After getting some boy's answer to the question he said that he knew that there was revelation, adding: "I have had revelations myself." Some of the boys, in a spirit of what is called chaffing, began to question him about that revelation, and one asked him: "President Shortlidge, if you have had a revelation why don't you publish it?" He said: "I might write four lines of very good poetry, equal to that of Byron or Longfellow, but either of them could write a long poem; it would not be worth while to publish my four lines, and it would be worth while for them to publish this poem." I felt indignant at this perversion of the idea of revelation, and I said: "I think there is a very good reason for your not publishing yours—a reason given in the word of God, and you will find it in the last chapter of the book of Revelations," referring to the verse which pronounces a curse on those who add to the words of the book. That, I believe, was the only discourteous thing that I ever did to Mr. Shortlidge during his connection with the institution. I was indignant, and so forgot myself for the moment as to do what was very discourteous.

Q. During the time that he was here, how did he conduct the institution?

A. I think that he meant to perform the duties of his office right, but he had no conception of the duties. He had not been in college except a brief space, not quite a year I think, and he had no experience to acquaint him with college duties. I do not want to bring any charge against Mr. Shortlidge, but he had no conception of what his duties were.

Q. During the time you have been connected with this institution have there been any cases of gross immorality? You will notice by the testimony of Miss Bell Shortlidge that there are such charges.

A. I did not read her testimony.

Q. Have there been any cases of gross immorality since you have been connected with the institution?

A. I have not known of a case of what I would call gross immorality. I have never seen a student drunk in the institution, (that was one of the charges, I believe.) There have been cases of drunkenness, but they were so rare that I have forgotten the name of the student. I never saw a drunken student on these grounds. I saw one, I remember, years ago in Bellefonte, the only intoxicated student that I have seen during my connection with the institution.

Q. Have you known of any other cases of immorality?

A. I think not. I understand that Miss Belle places the use of tobacco among the cases of immorality. That is done, I think, to some extent here, but as little used as in any other institution in the land. I think that one third of those who comply with the college custom of smoking the pipe of peace here in class-day exercises have never used tobacco in any form, and that is probably as large an average as could be found in any institution; one third—there may be a larger proportion.

Q. She speaks about little boys ten and twelve years of age who chew and smoke in the halls. Do you know anything of that?

A. There were no students here, fifteen years of age and under, during the administration of President Shortlidge, who were not under the care of their parents. Mr. Patterson, who lives on the farm, and four or five of the professors had some children; of those all were under fifteen years, but they did not room in the college, and the college was not responsible for the conduct of such. I went over the list, however, as made out by Mr. Shortlidge, and but three persons on that list of seventeen or eighteen used

tobacco at all. I never saw a boy of ten or twelve smoke in the hall, but it is possible that such a thing occurred.

Q. Have there been any cases of scandal arising from the college?

A. You mean illicit intercourse?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I have no recollection of any case as occurring during my connection with the institution. If such a case has occurred, I cannot recollect it at present. Yes, there was one case about eleven years ago, probably. I do not know anything more than that it was reported. No criminal proceedings were instituted, nothing to establish the guilt of the student. The student left before the thing was even rumored, and there was no investigation.

Q. It was only hearsay?

A. It was only hearsay, but there was such a thing spoken of.

Q. The girl was not a girl in the institution?

A. No, sir.

Q. From your knowledge of the institution and others of like character in the country, what can you say as to the discipline, general conduct, and curriculum of this institution, as compared with others?

A. I think that the conduct of the college has called for as little discipline as would be called for in any other similar institution. The curriculum and the method of instruction have always, in their intention, met my idea. I came here without feeling confident in regard to the matter, but from the day that I understood the idea in what we call practicums in the application of the studies in the laboratory and on the farm, I believed that there was the right conception of education here—such a union of theory and practice as was not effected in ordinary institutions. I believe that the curriculum is wisely adapted in its provisions to meet the requirements of the acts of Congress, and meet the needs of the industrial classes; that it is greatly improved and that the curriculum of to-day is better in that respect than of any preceding period.

Q. Can you suggest anything which could be done by the Legislature to increase the facilities of this institution?

A. The question is too wide a one for me to answer off hand.

Q. With the present resources, can we do anything to increase the interest in this institution of the people at large?

A. I have not thought of the question before. I am clear upon one point, at least, and that is that if the Western experimental farm cannot have greater financial aid, the Legislature would do wisely in authorizing its sale and possibly that of the Eastern experimental farm. I do not now think of any point other than this which would be within the scope of legislative action.

Q. Have there been any adequate returns from the experimental farms, Eastern and Western?

A. From the Western there has not. The fact, as has been stated in the published reports, is that the Western farm has certain disadvantages, and that unless a fund could be appropriated to thoroughly under-drain a considerable portion of the land, it would not meet the requirements of an experimental farm. Experimental work was given up on it three years ago.

Q. What about the Eastern farm?

A. The Eastern farm I cannot judge very thoroughly. I have never visited it as I have the Western farm, and have no personal knowledge of it. I have heard gentlemen of Chester county affirm that great advantages have been gained by the citizens of Chester and adjoining counties.

Q. Have there been any advantages accruing to the people at large?

A. I do not think that the people have compared the records from year to year so as to see the results. Consequently there is no great practical advantage. I think that there were some valuable experiments tried, which is very difficult to get.

Q. It is really local in its character?

A. I presume it is rather of that character. I have spoken without personal knowledge of it.

By Mr. Roberts :

Q. How does the attendance of students compare with last year?

A. Somewhat larger than last year. Perhaps the students average between ten and fifteen more than last year; and a larger proportion are in continuous attendance.

Adjourned to meet at the call of Senator Mylin, chairman, it being understood that the sub-committee would, on Thursday, June 29, 1882, visit the experimental farm near Indiana, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE W. HALL.

Messrs. Hall and Roberts arrived at Indiana, Pennsylvania, on June 29, 1882, A. M., and went over the experimental farm.

SENATE COMMITTEE-ROOM, HARRISBURG, PA.,
January 11, 1883.

A meeting of the sub-committee on investigation into the State College met as above, at 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

Present: Senator A. H. Mylin, chairman; Senator Alexander, ex-Representative W. B. Roberts, and Representative George W. Hall.

The printed proceedings of the various meetings of the general and sub-committees, comprising nearly one thousand pages, were submitted and examined by the sub-committee, when, on motion of ex-Representative Roberts, the same were referred to the chairman of the sub-committee to condense the matter and prepare a form of report for submission at a meeting to be called of the general committee, for consideration, and, if approved by them, then to be reported to the session of the Legislature, as directed in the original resolution of April 28, 1881.

Adjourned.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

SENATE COMMITTEE-ROOM, HARRISBURG, PA.,
TUESDAY, p. m., February 6, 1883.

The general committee on the investigation of the State College met, as above, at the call of Senator Alexander, chairman.

Present: Messrs. Alexander, chairman; Mylin, Newmyer, Holben, Hall, Slack, Millham, and Roberts.

The sub-committee presented their report, which was thoroughly discussed, when, on motion, adjournment was ordered until February 7, 1883.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, *February 7, 1883.*

The general committee held three sessions this day—morning, afternoon, and night—when, on the motion of Mr. William B. Roberts that the report of the sub-committee be adopted and presented to the Legislature, the question not being ready, the committee adjourned at 11 o'clock, P. M., to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., February 8, 1883.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

SENATE COMMITTEE-ROOM, HARRISBURG, PA.,
THURSDAY, 9 o'clock, a. m., *February 8, 1883.*

The general committee on the investigation of the State College met, as above, in pursuance to the order of adjournment last night, when, after due consideration, the motion that the report presented by the sub-committee be adopted, as the sense, conclusion, and report of the general committee, and that the same be presented by Senator A. H. Mylin to the Senate and House of Representatives, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, at 12, M., the committee adjourned *sine die*.

GEORGE W. HALL,
Secretary.

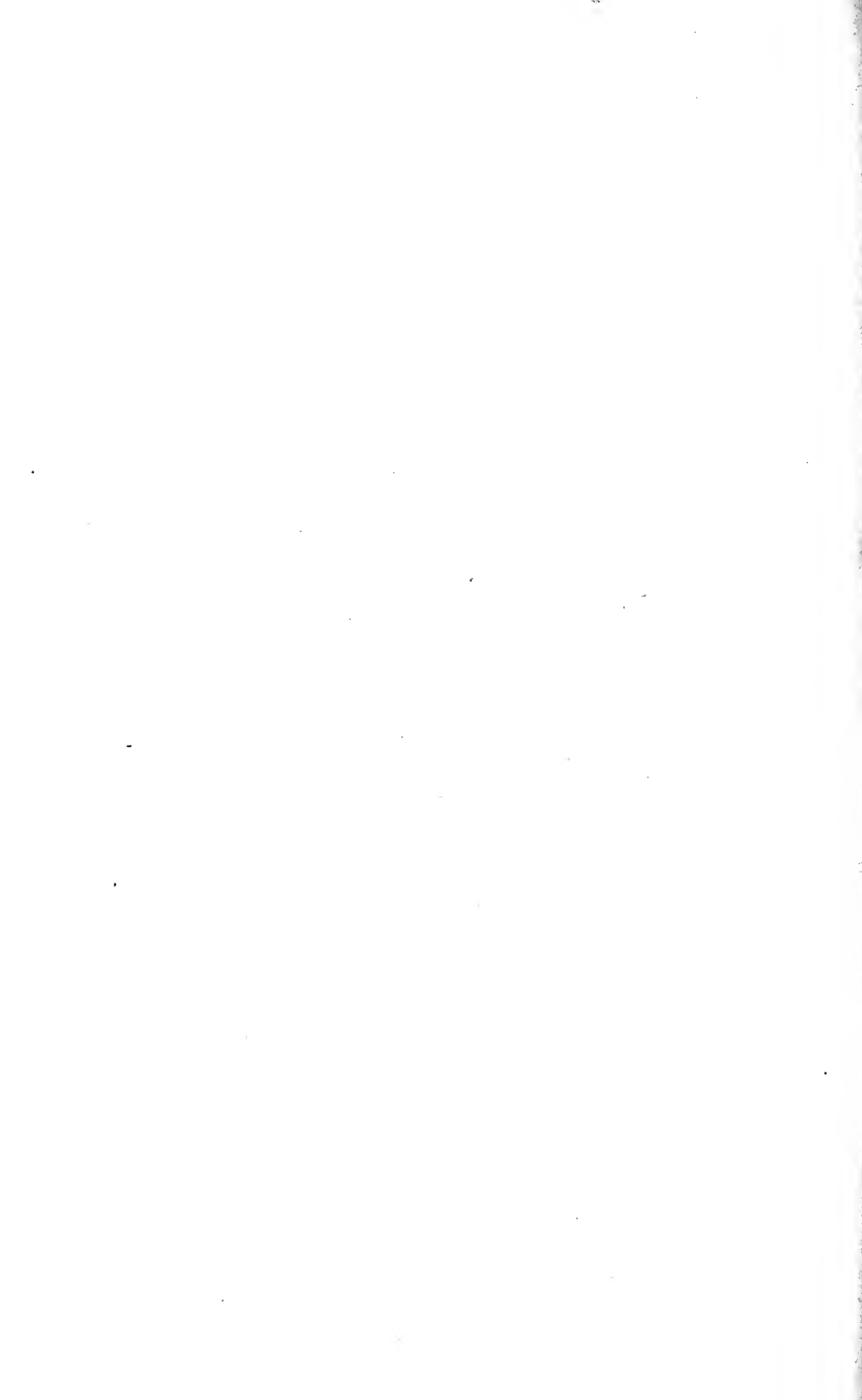
INDEX.

	Page.
Acts of Assembly relating to the Pennsylvania State College,	17-34
Act of Congress of July 2, 1862,	4-8, 23-25
Act of Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 1, 1863, accepting the land- grant,	5, 25-26
Admission to college,	49, 59, 60
Agreement between W. R. Shelmire and John Hamilton,	212-213
Beaver, General James A., testimony of,	339-355
Blight, George, testimony of,	247-249
Bond for \$500,000, copy of,	89
Buildings, condition of,	64
Buildings, cost of,	64
Calendar for 1881-82,	56
Carter, John I., testimony of,	213-218
College course,	52-57
Committee, meeting of, in Bellefonte,	36, 318-362
" " " Harrisburg,	36-137, 377-378
" " " Philadelphia,	138-170, 247-318
" " " State college,	35, 362-377
" " " West Grove,	171-247
Conclusions and recommendations of committee,	11-15
Cost of farms,	61
Debts,	47
Decrees of the court relating to the Pennsylvania State College,	29-33
Educational department,	4-18
Educational expenses,	74-75
Expenditures,	46
Expenditures and receipts,	63
Expenses, annual, for repairs,	64
Expenses of students,	58-59
Experimental farms,	10-11
Experimental farms, amounts received by, from the college,	63
Farmers' institute,	57
Financial management,	8-10, 43-44
Financial report, 1881,	65-73
Fortney, D. F., testimony of,	360-362
Foster, John S., testimony of,	364-365, 371
Free Scholarship,	57-58
Gordon, Cyrus, testimony of,	355-360
Graduates and discipline,	59
Gray, W. E., testimony of,	371
Hamilton, John, treasurer and business manager, testimony of,	38-94, 118-121, 137-138
Harper, J. C., testimony of,	360
Harvey, Chalkley, testimony of,	232-235
Harvey, Thomas, testimony of,	171-204
Hickman, John C. F., testimony of,	237-247, 312-314
Hiestor, Gabriel, testimony of,	106-110
Hunter, R. F., testimony of,	365-366

	Page.
Income,	45
Instruction, character of,	47-49
Investigation, Resolution appointing Committee of,	2
Jackson, Job H., testimony of,	204-213
Jordan, Hon. Francis, testimony of,	110-113
Jordan, Prof. W. H., testimony of,	366-368
Land Grant, Act of the Legislature accepting,	5, 25-26
Land Scrip, Minutes of Board of Commissioners for sale of,	121-137
Location, Buildings, &c.,	49-50
Maukey, Harry, testimony of,	368-370
McKee, C. H., testimony of,	113-117
McKee, Prof. James Y., testimony of,	372-377
Memorial of Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State College,	1
Military Instruction,	58
Minutes of Board of Commissioners for sale of Land Scrip,	121-137
Museums, Laboratories, &c.,	50
Occupations of Students,	47
Orvis, Hon. John H., testimony of,	319-339
Pennsylvania State College,	49-60
Admission,	49, 59, 60
Buildings, Condition of,	64
Buildings, Cost of,	64
Calendar for 1881-1882,	59
Character of Instruction,	47-49
College Course,	52-57
Condition of Buildings,	64
Cost of Buildings,	64
Debts,	47
Educational Department,	4-8
Educational Expenses, schedule of,	74-75
Expenditures,	46
Expenditures and Receipts,	63
Expense, annual, for repairs,	64
Expense of Students,	58-59
Farmers' Institute,	57
Financial Management,	8-10, 43-44
Financial Report, 1881,	65-73
Free Scholarships,	57-58
Graduates and Discipline,	59
Income,	45
Location, Buildings, &c.,	49-50
Museums, Laboratories, &c.,	50
Military Instruction,	58
Practicums,	50-51
Preparatory Courses,	51-52
Receipts and Expenditures,	63
Religious Instruction,	57
Repairs, annual expense of,	64
Special Courses,	57
Subsequent Occupations of Students,	47
Value of Property,	42-43
Piolette, Victor, testimony of,	94-103
Practicums,	50-51
Preparatory Courses,	51-52
Property, value of,	42-43
Receipts and Expenditures,	63

	Page.
Receipts and Expenditures of Central Experimental Farm, 1869-1881,	62
Receipts and Expenditures of Eastern Experimental Farm, 1868-1881,	62
Recommendations of Committee,	11-15
Religious Instruction,	57
Repairs, annual expense of,	64
Report of Sub-Committee,	3-15
Resolution Appointing Committee of Investigation,	2
Rhone, Leonard, testimony of,	163-170
Sharpless, Alfred, testimony of,	307-310
Sharpless, N. J., testimony of,	235-237
Shelmire, W. R., testimony of,	218-232
Shortlidge, Miss Belle, testimony of,	287-307
Shortlidge, Joseph, testimony of,	249-282
Smith, A. O., testimony of,	314-317
Smith, G. A., testimony of,	317-318
Special courses,	57
Starkweather, S. W., testimony of,	103-106
Statement of accounts of Western Experimental Farm, 1869 to 1881,	63
Stewart, John W., testimony of,	370-371
Sub-committee of investigation committee,	2, 36
Sub-committee, report of full committee,	3-15
Subscriptions and donations to Pennsylvania State College, list of,	138-163, 173-181
Testimony of General James A. Beaver,	339-355
Testimony of George Blight,	247-249
Testimony of John I. Carter,	213-218
Testimony of D. F. Fortney,	360-362
Testimony of John S. Foster,	364-365
Testimony of Cyrus Gordon,	355-360
Testimony of W. E. Gray,	371
Testimony of J. C. Harper,	360
Testimony of Chalkley Harvey,	232-235
Testimony of Thomas Harvey,	171-204
Testimony of John C. F. Hickman,	237-247, 312-314
Testimony of Gabriel Hiester,	106-110
Testimony of R. F. Hunter,	365-366
Testimony of William P. Huston,	121
Testimony of Job H. Jackson,	204-213
Testimony of Hon. Francis Jordan,	110-113
Testimony of Prof. W. H. Jordan,	366-368
Testimony of Harry Maukey,	368-370
Testimony of C. H. McKee,	113-117
Testimony of Prof. James Y. McKee,	372-377
Testimony of Hon. John H. Orvis,	319-339
Testimony of Victor Piolette,	94-103
Testimony of Alfred Sharpless,	307-310
Testimony of N. J. Sharpless,	235-237
Testimony of W. R. Shelmire,	218-232
Testimony of Miss Belle Shortlidge,	287-307
Testimony of Joseph Shortlidge,	249-286
Testimony of A. O. Smith,	314-317
Testimony of G. A. Smith,	317-318
Testimony of S. W. Starkweather,	103-106
Testimony of John W. Stewart,	370-371
Testimony of John J. Thompson,	362-364
Thompson, John J., testimony of,	362-364







UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LIBRARY

This is the date on which this
book was charged out.

DUE 2 WEEKS AFTER DATE.

OCT 24 1911

[30m-6,'11]

LD4481
P82P4

Penn.

24748

